The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 73.

POLITICAL.

To the Voters of the Fifth Ward!

FOR ALDERMAN,

Alfred James.

WE, the Voters and Tax-Payers of the Fifth Ward, feeling that we deserve a Representative in our Common Council who will watch our interests and properly represent us, and procure such public improvements as are required to keep pace with its rapid growth in population and wealth,

Want an Alderman Who is Not in the Employ of Gigantic Railroad Corporations!

And who will not use his time and influence in promoting their advancement to the great neglect of our Ward. Alderman Stone is now employed by the Rock Island Railroad Company, and also by the Northwestern Railroad Company, as Purchasing Agent.

TAXPAYERS OF THE FIFTH WARD! Do you want such a representative in the Common Council? What has he done for us? You wanted water in the western portion of your Ward; have you got it? Ask the people living there who have been obliged to drink surface water, and, as a result, Cholera has stalked in your midst and depopulated many a home. You wanted sewers all over the Ward; have you got them? We have only one-half what we should have for a new and unimproved district. Look at this appropriation made for the different Wards for improvements, and judge for yourselves how small the amount is in comparison to the enormous taxes you pay.

CITIZENS OF THE FIFTH WARD, when you pay fully double as much into the City Treasury for taxes as other Wards do, you receive in return only one-half the appropriation that rightfully belongs to you, as shown by the following official figures:

Fifth Ward	$30,000
Sixth Ward	35,000
Seventh Ward	65,000
Eighth Ward	65,000
Ninth Ward	65,000
Twelfth Ward	50,000
Thirteenth Ward	60,000
Fourteenth Ward	60,000
Fifteenth Ward	65,000
Sixteenth Ward	65,000

Voters of the Fifth Ward, do you want an Alderman for the next two years who looks after your interest like this one, who has more interest in the Railroad Corporations than in the wants of the Ward?

VOTE FOR ALFRED JAMES, a large Property Owner, the Independent Candidate for Alderman, upon whom you can rely, and whose interest is identical with yours. We ask the voters of the Ward to look well to their interest and keep out of the clutches of Railroad Employes.

VOTERS OF THE WEST END OF THE WARD, you are well aware that all last summer the Stinking Cattle and Hog Cars were left on the side track from Twenty-sixth-st. to the City Limits, filling the air with putrid smells, and our own houses with flies; windows and doors had to be kept closed to keep out the stench. At that time, the man who asks re-election at your hands, referred our petition to move and keep the Cars from polluting our homes to a Committee where he knew it would not be heard from again. This he did in the interest of the Railroad Companies who pay him. We ask the voters of the West End of the Fifth Ward to look well to their interest and defeat this man.

Signed by MANY PROPERTY-HOLDERS AND TAX-PAYERS OF THE WARD.

Candidate for Alderman of Tenth Ward, People's Party,

M. GREENEBAUM,

OF THE FIRM OF

M. GREENEBAUM & CO.,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, & WAGON-STOCK.

161 W. Randolph St.

TAX PAYERS

VOTE FOR

JOHATHAN CLARK

For Alderman of the Ninth Ward,

And you vote for your own interest. He pays $4,000 per year taxes himself.

Independent Candidate for County Commissioner.

S. OLIN feels himself aggrieved and badly treated by the action of Cam. Comm., and by advice of his friends is an Independent Candidate for County Commissioner from the North Division, to represent the Scandinavians in the Board of Commissioners. S. OLIN, 57 East Chicago-av.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital - - $10,000,000

JAMES L. ROSS,

AGENT,

128 LA SALLE-ST.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A GENERAL AGENT WANTED. Full commissions allowed to a competent person by one of the first-class Companies doing business in Chicago. Address X 39, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

Special Notice.

The Sherman House has not suspended, nor will it.

The Elegant Sherman still the favorite; is in successful operation, and has already won the celebrity of being the Model Hotel of the world.

C. S. MUNSON, Manager.

N. C. MUNSON, Proprietor.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The second (2d), third (3d), and fourth (4th) floors of marble-front building, southwest corner of North Clark and Kinzie-sts., containing sixty (60) rooms, fitted up in every respect for a first-class Family Hotel, with all modern improvements; the rooms being large, light, and well ventilated, besides being so arranged as to be conveniently thrown into suites of two (2), three (3), or four (4) rooms. There is also a large laundry in the basement, connecting all the floors by an elevator.

To a competent party, with capital to furnish the house, a low and favorable lease will be given.

Also for rent, the largest and lightest basement in the North Division, being situate under said house. Would make a good Billiard Room.

For terms, &c., apply to the owner, Room 8, No. 77 Dearborn-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

A newly furnished Hotel, centrally located, and doing good business, for sale at a rare bargain. Address K 31, Tribune office.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.

NUBIAS,
HAND-KNIT GOODS,
MITTS, SCARFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
YARNS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE.......117 Franklin-st.
RETAIL.......68 State-st.

COAL.

Wilkes-Barre

COAL.

"From Our Own Mines."

FINEST QUALITY of HARD COAL.

DELIVERED IN CITY,

$10 PER TON, any size.

IN YARDS,

$9 PER TON, any size.

WELL SCREENED AND FREE FROM SLATE

Also, Lehigh Lump, Blossburg, Briar Hill, Medway, Hocking Valley, and Wilmington Coal.

A Liberal Discount made on Country Orders.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

19 Chamber of Commerce.

Yards—Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

COAL.

RICHARDSON & BRACKEBUSH,

DEALERS IN

COAL & COKE.

Lehigh, Lackawanna, Cannell, Pittsburgh, Coshocton, Indiana Block, Indiana, and Illinois Coal. Also, Connellsville Coke.

OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO LARGE CONSUMERS.

MAIN OFFICE AND YARD.

Morgan and Carroll-sts.

Branch, 11 West Randolph-st.

FUEL!

C. H. DYER & CO.,

73 WASHINGTON-ST.,

Dealers in the best quality of all varieties COAL. Wilkesbarre (best Lackawanna), Brookfield (best Briar Hill), Kirkland Grate (best Indiana Block), Wilmington (best Illinois), and the best Hickory, Maple, and Beech Wood, and Pine Kindling.

BARCLAY COAL

BY CAR LOAD, FOR SALE BY

LAWSON & BOOT,

412 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE,

At 94 cents and interest, a first-class HOME INVESTMENT BOND, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and the 1st of July. These Bonds were constitutionally issued by the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners. For the payment of Principal and Interest the resources of the West Chicago Commissioners and the credit of the Town of West Chicago are irrevocably pledged.

APPLY TO

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,

Bankers, Fifth-av.

DIME

SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits.
Pass Books furnished without charge.
Children started with ONE DIME as usual.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—During the recent panic this Bank has paid all deposits on demand without notice.

DIVIDEND.

The Swansea Silver Smelting and Refining Company declare their regular monthly dividend for October of 1 1-4 per cent, payable in coin on and after the 15th inst., at the office of Adam Smith & Son.

EDWARD F. LAWRENCE, Sec.

Nov. 1, 1873.

Second National Bank

Certificate of Deposit for sale at a discount.

WEST & CO., 282 Wabash-av.

POLISHED PLATE GLASS.

To Builders and Architects.

We have recently made such arrangements for a supply of POLISHED PLATE GLASS that we are able to insure the prompt filling of contracts, and on unusually favorable terms, especially for immediate orders.

Parties about to build, and Architects, are invited to present specifications for estimates.

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,

47 & 49 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

HAMS! HAMS!

I am now prepared to supply the Trade with my Premium Brands of New SUGAR CURED HAMS, BREAKFAST BACON, DRIED BEEF, and Smoked Meats of all kinds. Acknowledged the best in the market.

HENRY PHILLIPS,

55 and 57 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

100 FEET.

50 feet on the southeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-second-st., and 50 feet on the northeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-third-st. $80 a foot, cash, if taken to-day. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Chickering Grand Piano,

Nearly new, price $1,200, will be sold for $600.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

Brown stone dwelling, desirable location, with modern improvements, and brick barn, No. 256 North LaSalle-st. Inquire next door north.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

N. MATSON & CO.,

JEWELERS,

Are receiving NEW GOODS in all departments, daily, direct from the manufacturers.

STATE AND MONROE.

GIFT CONCERT.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.

$100,000 for only $2.50.

THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.

A GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

WILL BE HELD AT

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

December 31st, 1873,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A

JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.

40,000 Gifts,

$450,000 in Prizes,

Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

13	Prizes, Real Estate,		$159,125
1	Cash Prize,		20,000
2	" "	$10,000 Each,	20,000
4	" "	5,000 "	20,000
4	" "	2,500 "	10,000
20	" "	1,000 "	20,000
50	" "	500 "	25,000
100	" "	200 "	20,000
200	" "	100 "	20,000
300	" "	50 "	15,000
698	" "	20 "	13,960
1,000	" "	10 "	10,000
1,158	" "	5 "	5,790
36,450	" "	2.50	91,125
40,000	Prizes		$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect.

The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme.

The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

☞ Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full adress of the purchaser in plain writing.

Every package of 11 tickets has a chance to win 11 prizes, but positively certain to win one, while one person out of every ten who purchase a package of 11 is bound to win two prizes.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address

SIMON ABELES,

Leavenworth, Kan.,

Or call at 161 East Madison-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

S. R. NICKERSON,

94 STATE-ST.,

Late No. 137 Twenty-second-st.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

Trimmings,

FANCY GOODS & SMALL WARES.

NEW YORK DAILY GRAPHIC.

THE NEW CITY HALL

OF CHICAGO.

A SPLENDID ILLUSTRATION OF IT APPEARS IN THE

NEW YORK DAILY GRAPHIC

OF MONDAY, NOV. 3.

For sale by THE WESTERN NEWS CO. and dealers generally.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

At 185 South Clark-st.,

Room 1, up stairs, there is stored a large stock of Ladies' Fine Furs, consisting of Sable, Mink, Royal Ermine, Seal, Astrachan, and all kinds of Children's Furs. These Furs were bought in New York during the late panic, and will be sold in lots or single sets at half the usual price, for cash. Dealers and others are invited to call and look at them.

BOARDING.

Snoad's Restaurant,

162 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

First-class unlimited board, $5.00 per week (Sunday excepted).

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.

Duane Lodge, No. 11—Removal—Members of above Lodge and brothers of the Order are hereby notified that the next regular meeting of said Lodge will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at their new hall, Nos. 112 and 114 East Randolph-st. A full attendance is respectfully requested.

CHAS. K. HERRICK, Chairman Trustees.

St. George.

Regular monthly meeting will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 3, 1873, at 8 o'clock, sharp, at Mechanics' Exchange, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

C. J. BURROUGHS, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated Conclave Monday evening, Nov. 3, at 7:30 o'clock, for business. A full attendance is requested. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Special convocation Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Mark Degree.

J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, &c.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.,

121 & 123 State-st.,

Will offer, for 15 days, SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to parties wanting

CARPETS, FURNITURE, CURTAINS, or BEDDING.

FURNITURE!

THE BALANCE OF THE

Bankrupt Stock

OF

FURNITURE

Must be closed out at once, and in order to insure a speedy sale the prices have been still more REDUCED. Parties wishing to buy furniture, either for present or future use, will find this an opportunity that is seldom offered.

213 Wabash-av.,

NEAR ADAMS-ST.

N.B.—Cylinder and other Office Desks sold at much less than the cost of the material.

WHERE TO LIE

Your Head.

ALL MUST SLEEP, and a bed is an indispensable constant of one's life. THE bed of the age is the "Empire Parlor Bedstead." None so economical, elegant, and luxurious. Represents seven different styles of furniture, and occupies only one-fourth the space of the common bedstead. Adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store. On exhibition at the Exposition. Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.

Empire Parlor Bedstead Company,

383 West Madison-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS

$2 The Finest Gallery in Chicago $2

Offers to the Public the best finished

Berlin, Rembrandt, and Carte de Visite Photographs,

For a limited period, at the reduced rate of $2 PER DOZEN,

At the Orient, 101 West Madison-st.

FAMILY GROUPS.

Splendid Light, New Instruments, at the Orient, 101 West Madison-st.

EXTENSION

OF TIME.

Owing to the large number of visitors to the Exposition, Mr. Smith has concluded to extend the time until after the Exposition at the above very low prices for his best

BERLIN & REMBRANDT

PHOTOS.

THE BABIES.

Instantaneous Pictures, Splendid Results. A NOVELTY—Four Large Tintypes for 50 cents, at the ORIENT, 101 West Madison-st. A SPECIALTY—All Old Pictures copied to the entire satisfaction of customers.

THE ORIENT, 101 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WIRE FOLDING CARD RACKS

For Counting Rooms, Neat and Cheap,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

J. M. W. JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONER AND PRINTER.

Office Outfits and Railroad Work SPECIALTIES.

104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

J. WALKER,

Carpenter and Builder.

Shop in rear of 364 Wabash-av. All kinds of Job Work promptly attended to at low rates. Offices and Stores fitted up on short notice.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

By mutual consent, Mr. SPARROW M. NICKERSON retires from our firm, and his interest and liability will cease from this date.

J. W. DOANE & CO.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1873.

GUMMED PASTERS,

Ready Out, with Candidate's name, for

ELECTION TICKETS

BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL,

12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed in pursuance of law a Commissioner for the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, I respectfully offer my services to the profession and the public. JOHN CALVIN WALLIS, Attorney-at-Law, 79 Dearborn-st.

CASH BUYERS OF HARDWARE

Can save money by addressing K 26, Tribune office.

WEATHER STRIPS.

METAL MOULDING RUBBER

WEATHER STRIPS!

SAVE COAL and keep out Storm and Dust. It is the best made, for the RUBBER WILL NOT PULL OUT. P. F. VALENTINE & CO., Gen'l Agents, 123 South Clark-st., cor. Madison. Agents wanted.

REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Lots and Acres Sell Quicker than Improved Property Inside.

High Taxes and Low Rents Make "Inside" Property Hard to Sell.

The Recent Auction at South Chicago—Hinsdale—The Northwestern Shops.

Sales in Various Quarters—Transfers for the Week.

A casual inquirer, who should go around among the numerous real estate owners and brokers of this city, and ask about the condition of the real estate market, would be a good deal puzzled to form a definite opinion about the matter. Some would tell him it was "Dull, excessively dull; nothing doing." Others would tell him that there was "a good business and as much being done now as usual at this season of the year; more than might naturally be expected in the present condition of trade and finances."

The fact is, that both these reports would be correct, the explanation being that they refer to different classes of property. It is a fact that nearly all "inside" property, whether improved or unimproved, whether available for residence or business purposes, at prices ranging from $200 per front foot for residence ground up to $2,000 per front foot for the best business ground in the city, is hard to sell. There are few buyers of high-priced property now, and it would be difficult to make forced sales without a considerable reduction of estimated values. On the other hand, low-priced property, particularly suburban lots and acres, are in demand, and full as much is being sold now as usual at this season of the year, the great majority of it at considerably higher prices than the same property could have been bought for last spring.

One great cause of this discrimination against "inside" property is

EXCESSIVE CITY TAXATION.

This falls alike on business and residence property. It costs now, on an average, 25 per cent of the rental of either a residence or a business building to pay the aggregate of State, county, and city taxes. For a medium class of dwellings, worth from $5,000 to $6,000 (exclusive of the lot), and for cheap cottages inside the city limits, the proportion of taxes to rentals is not so great, but for fine residences and business buildings it is, in many instances, more than that. One cause of this disproportion of taxes to rentals at present is the

LOW RENTS.

In the rebuilding of the business district of the city the competition between different quarters to secure the location of certain classes of trade induced the erection, not only of a great many more stores and offices than were ever in the city before, but of much more elaborate and expensive buildings in all cases. Even if there had been no reduction of rents for the same stores and offices on the same sites as before the fire, the rentals would not pay the same rate of interest on the investment, because the buildings have, almost without exception, cost from 25 to 50 per cent more than the old ones, and, in many instances, 100 per cent more. Of course, the commercial crisis has diminished the prospect of an increase of rents proportionate to the cost of the buildings, and, on the contrary, has depressed trade, and made a prospect that merchants will not be able to pay even so much as they do now.

The stringency of the money market of course prevents the employment of large sums of money that would otherwise seek investment in improved real estate.

From Mr. A. J. Averell, who deals almost exclusively in the finest class of residences, we learn that there is next to no inquiry at all for that class of realty. There are moneyed men who would buy, but they feel indifferent about it, and would not buy except at reductions of from 10 to 20 per cent on prices asked six months ago. This class of purchasers, however, do not establish prices, and there is really no market for this particular kind of property. A medium class of dwellings, costing from $5,000 to $6,000 each for the houses, would sell more readily.

SUBURBAN LOTS AND ACRES.

There is in this city, as perhaps in all others, a set of gloomy-minded, sour-tempered, croaking old men, who never tire of prophesying evil from "the inflation of outside real estate." They are in most instances old citizens, and men of moderate wealth, who have acquired all that they have by the increase in value of real estate. They acquired it so easily and unexpectedly that they never can quite persuade themselves that the process was a legitimate one. In their shrewd, narrow-minded way of thinking, they congratulated themselves that they got out of "real-estate bubbles" with their profits, and kept out. Their contracted view never took in the fact that Chicago has steadily been growing into one of the greatest commercial and manufacturing cities of the world.

This class of men have always prophesied a collapse in suburban real estate. Yet even the most inveterate croaker of them all must acknowledge that if such a collapse was ever to come it would have done so a month ago. The experience, however, of the bank panic and the commercial crisis, like that of the fire of 1871, show no such effects on suburban real estate; acres within ten miles of the business centre, and cheap suburban lots, sell almost as readily now as usual at this season of the year, and it seems reasonably certain that, if savings depositors could get their money out of the savings banks, the sales of cheap lots at from $200 to $1,000 each would be more active than now.

The recent

AUCTION AT SOUTH CHICAGO

was, we think, a test of the strength of the market for this class of property under the most adverse circumstances. The weather that day (Monday) was cold and stormy, the general commercial and financial outlook, throughout the country, was as gloomy as at any time in the last two months, and yet there were probably 300 persons who went down to South Chicago in the special train to attend the sale, the great majority of them having some intention of buying. The property is on the south side of the Calumet River, in the Town of South Chicago, and is, in a direct line, about eleven miles south of the Court-House in this city. Immediately surrounding the property offered, within a mile, are eight new manufacturing establishments, either running or being erected. The majority of the bidders were, therefore, as might be expected, workmen, who wanted homes in the new manufacturing district. Ninety-six lots, each 25x125 feet were sold, at prices ranging from $150 to $350 per lot, the aggregate purchases aggregating $16,000. The sale was made by Elison, Pomeroy & Co., by order of C. W. Colehour, the owner of the property. This was a bona fide sale, every purchaser making a deposit, and a number of them having already received their papers, and are preparing to build. Much more property, on the same occasion, could have been sold at the same figures, had not Mr. Colehour stopped the sale. The reasons for withdrawing the unsold lots were on account of the prices, which were not satisfactory to the owner.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SOUTH CHICAGO.

A two-story and basement brick building has just been completed at South Chicago, located on the corner of Indian Ridge avenue and One Hundredth street, which is now opened as the Ewing House, for hotel purposes. During the last sixty days, in this same locality, fifteen dwelling-houses have been completed and are now occupied. The Turners have recently erected, in the same location, a large hall, 40x80 feet, two stories high. The Silicon Steel Company are building a large rolling-mill, to have the capacity of rolling 100 tons of steel rails per day. The frames are all ready and will soon be raised. The machinery is nearly all ready in Sandusky, Ohio, and it is expected that the mill will be in full operation next spring. There will be a swing-bridge built at Ninety-fifth street over the Calumet River, in place of the ferry now in use, during the winter.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

C. C. Thayer & Co. sold at public auction, at their office, 186 East Madison street, on last Tuesday, 10 acres in the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 14, 37, 13, located within ¼ of a mile of the new C., D. & V. R. R., and one mile due west of Morgan Park. It was purchased by a single party at $500 per acre. The sale was well attended, and the price realized is considered fair. The same parties sold on Wednesday last at public auction a two-story marble front house, being No. 600 West Van Buren street, for $7,250.

SALES OF ACRE PROPERTY.

Henry J. Goodrich sold Block 18 in Webster's Subdivision, consisting of 6¾ acres, in the N. W. ¼, Sec. 34, 38, 14, being one mile southwest of Cornell, on State street and Wabash avenue; consideration, $1,000 per acre. Also by the same, Block 2 in the same subdivision, consisting of 6¾ acres in the same locality; consideration for all, $5,000. Also by the same, Block 11, in the same subdivision and locality, consisting of 6¾ acres; consideration, $5,000. Also by the same, Block 24 in the same subdivision and locality, 6¾ acres, fronting on South Park avenue; consideration for all, $5,000. These sales have all been made within the last five days, the last three blocks selling principally for cash. The same party also sold five-sixths of Block 23 in the same subdivision; consideration, $6,125, which is over $1,000 per acre.

The three blocks of this property which sold principally for cash were sold at reduced prices; the other blocks sold at the usual terms.

The same party has sold six lots, 25x125 feet each, in Block 84, in Cornell, located about five blocks from the depot; consideration, $2,400 cash. Mr. Goodrich's sales for the week aggregate $30,191.

Lingle & Darlow sold one acre adjoining the Rock Island car-shops, on Wentworth avenue; consideration, $4,000.

In the town of Palatine there have been thirty-five half-acre lots sold recently at prices ranging from $300 to $500 each, aggregating about $15,000.

Thomas A. Hill sold two acres located on the corner of Fifty-first street and Centre avenue; consideration, $2,200 per acre.

C. H. Voute, agent for D. S. Taylor, sold twenty lots, 25x125 feet each, during the week, located in South Chicago, Taylor's Division, just east of the Calumet River and near the harbor, at prices ranging from $350 to $450 per lot. The same party has closed sales, during the panic, for about 100 lots in South Chicago, at prices ranging as above.

SALE OF LOTS.

Lingle & Darlow sold ten lots at Forest Hill; consideration, $2,000. Also, by the same, two lots at South Englewood; consideration, $350.

Thomas A. Hill sold seven lots at South Englewood, in Hill & Pike's Addition; consideration, $200 each.

On Wednesday last, Elison, Pomeroy & Co. sold at public auction a four-room cottage, and lot 24x103 feet, located on Twenty-eighth street, between Portland avenue and Garibaldi street, for $1,600, which is claimed to be a fair price.

HINSDALE.

O. J. Stough has sold his fine place of twelve acres at Hinsdale for $40,000, on good terms. Mr. Stough sells it to look abroad a little, preparatory to building an elegant home at Hinsdale the coming season.

Paul Thurlow, of Philadelphia, has sold, Oct. 29, to O. J. Stough about 100 acres of the finest land at Hinsdale for $50,000, all pay down. Mr. Stough considers this purchase made at panic prices, although he sold the same land, less than four years ago, at half that amount.

John Parker has sold his fine place, with a block of two acres, for $20,000.

D. S. Esterbrook sold his residence, with two acres, for $8,000.

Both of these gentlemen will build at Hinsdale, the coming season, large and better places. Dealers at Hinsdale say there is a good inquiry for moderate-priced places, by city men who want to economize in living.

THE NORTHWESTERN SHOPS,

in Section 10, just west of Central Park, are becoming the centre of great activity in building. A good many lots are being sold to mechanics, who are building homes, and we hear of bids for property by the acre at a large advance on the prices of a year ago.

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS.

Elison, Pomeroy & Co., will sell at public auction on the ground next Monday (to-morrow) at 3 p. m., forty lots, located on West Lake street, 1,800 feet west of Western avenue.

On Tuesday next, at 2 p. m., on the ground, the same parties will sell seven lots, located on Burnside street, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, being immediately north of the Michigan Southern roundhouse.

THE CHICAGO MALLEABLE IRON-WORKS.

This enterprise originated with Messrs. Tuttle & Whittemore, of Connecticut, who are the largest manufacturers of malleable metals in New England, under the firm name of the Tuttle & Whittemore Company, who have foundries located on the Nongotuck Railroad, in Connecticut, and at Hoosic Falls, near Troy, N. Y. They have associated with them in their enterprise in this city two or three capitalists of Cleveland and Louisville, Mr. J. C. Coonley, of the latter city being the active manager. Their foundry and other buildings now in process of erection are located on ten acres of ground purchased by the Company in Walker's Addition, near the works of the McCormick Bros, in the southwest part of the city, and will when completed give employment to a large number of operatives. The Company hope to have a part of their works in operation before the close of the year. The buildings being erected are of brick and will cover about six acres.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Nov. 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Adams st, w of and near Ogden av, n f, 47 3-12 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $8,000.

West Jackson st, 78 ft e of Cutler st, n f, 26x100 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,000.

West Jackson st, 299 ft e of Loomis st, n f, 22x120 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $7,500.

Hoyne st, 96 ft n of Pierce st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $650.

Crosby st, 125 ft s of Hobbie st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $350.

Front st, 25 ft w of Sangamon st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated April 2; consideration, $1,250.

Alaska st, 227¾ ft w of Larrabee st, s f, 25x69 ft, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $800.

Mitchell st, 312 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $1,050.

Ashland av, 50 ft n of Jane st, e f, 25x130 ft, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $1,000.

Madison st, bet Western av and Oakley st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $3,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 24 in Block 1 of McChesney's Subdivision, in n w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $450.

Lot 14, in Block 4, of Blocks 2 to 4, in Cannon's n ½ s ½ n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $800.

Blocks 5, 6, 11, and 12 in Rees' n e ¼ Sec 11, 38, 13, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $24,500.

Lot 30, in Block 2, of Phare & Sackett's Subdivision, in n e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $400.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1: City property, number of sales, 112; consideration, $487,944. North of city limits, number of sales, 4; consideration, $24,950. South of city limits, number of sales, 34; consideration, $157,223. West of city limits, number of sales, 1; consideration, $1,200.

Total sales, 151.

Total consideration, $671,317.

THE FREE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There are a great many people in this city who believe in Sunday meetings for intellectual, moral, social, and religious culture who do not believe in creeds or church organizations. They are Free-Thinkers of the type that goes further than to merely deny the truth of church dogmas; they propose to develop a system of moral ethics, or of religion, that shall be in full accord with the truths of philosophy, the facts of science, and the natural experience of humanity.

Theodore Parker was the great apostle of this new faith, and Dr. Bartol, John Weiss, William J. Potter, Rowland Connor, Francis Ellingwood Abbott, William R. Alger, Lucretia Mott, Ralph Waldo Emerson, A. B. Frothingham, and Rabbi Wise are among the principal living leaders of the movement in this country. In England, James Martineau, M. D. Conway, Gerald Massey, and Prof. Tyndall are among its chief supporters. These persons represent a wide range of thought, touching the outer border of orthodoxy on the one hand, and going to the verge of atheism on the other. But in one thing they all agree, viz.: that human thought shall be free and untrammeled. They also agree on the proposition that no religion can be either valuable or true that is not rational. The success attending the inauguration of this movement in this city by the Rev. Mr. Alger has encouraged its friends to organize permanently, and employ a resident minister.

Prof. T. B. Taylor, A. M., has been selected to succeed Mr. Alger, and this gentleman will preach his inaugural sermon in the Globe Theatre at 3 o'clock this afternoon. His subject is, "A Rational Religion the Chief Want of the Age." Prof. Taylor was formerly, and for many years, a popular clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, during which time he was honored with good stations as a minister, and prominent positions as an educator. He was ostracized by the Kansas Conference for doctrines found in a published volume of his sermons which conflicted with the creed of the Church, and during the last four years he has stood upon the free platform and preached

RATIONAL RELIGION.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

Election of an Excellent Librarian—Commodious Quarters Secured—Books Recently Received.

The Board of Directors of the Public Library held a meeting yesterday afternoon; present Messrs. Hoyne, Anthony, Shorey, Woodard, and Rosenthal.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and a letter from Mr. John Robson was read and placed on file.

Mr. Hoyne, from the Committee on Librarian, reported that, in accordance with the instructions of the Board at the special meeting held Oct. 25, he has made an engagement with Mr. William F. Poole, of the Cincinnati Public Library, to act as Librarian, at a salary of $4,000 per year, and to enter upon the duties as soon as his present engagement can be closed. This will be about the middle of January next. On motion, the report was accepted.

Mr. Shorey reported, on behalf of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, that the second and third floors of Wilder's Building, on Washington street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, were the only desirable quarters available for use for the Library, and that they could be had for a rental of $5,000 per year until April 30, 1875, with the option of a continuance of the lease for the three following years at the rate of $7,500 per year. On motion of Mr. Shorey, the report was accepted and concurred in, and the President of the Board was authorized to make a contract with Mr. N. P. Wilder, the owner of the building, on the above terms. The building is furnished with a separate boiler for heating, and Mr. Wilder is to put in the heating apparatus; the Library is also to have the separate use of an elevator.

The report of the Secretary for October shows the receipt of 196 volumes during the month, making a total of 8,617. The number of pamphlets received was 489, making a total of 4,153. The number of visitors was 9,181, and the number of periodicals issued 6,127. The number of visitors on Sunday was 1,680, to whom were issued 1,120 periodicals. The per cent of issues for the different periodicals by nationalities was as follows: American, 48; English, 26; German and other foreign, 26.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* speaks as follows of the gentleman who was yesterday elected Librarian:

> The public will learn with surprise and regret that Mr. William Frederick Poole has tendered to the Board of Managers of the Public Library his resignation of the office of Librarian of that institution. Mr. Poole came to this city four years ago to organize and put in shape our Public Library, which then needed to be organized and put in shape. He has filled the position of its Librarian since that time with marked ability and success. The proper conduct of a large library demands abilities and experience which are rare in this country. Culture, acquaintance with all literature, knowledge of the value of books and of the book markets of the world, an intimate acquaintance with the public appetite which only experience can give, an organizing, executive faculty and a boundless avarice for method—all are required in the management of a considerable Public Library. The Librarian's occupation is a profession of a high order. To a native aptitude for this profession Mr. Poole has added an experience in it of twenty-five years. The Cincinnati Public Library can ill afford to lose his services, which cannot be replaced. He has been invited to take charge of the Chicago Public Library, and has accepted the invitation. He will have the advantages in his new field of a very much larger salary, and of far greater resources for the purchase of books, though he will lack, for some time at least, a splendid and commodious library building like that which we are soon to open. Mr. Poole will not leave us until our new library building shall have been formally opened and the books properly arranged in it. We regretfully congratulate Chicago, which claims to have the best of every thing, on having secured in truth the best of Librarians.

RELIGIOUS LUNCHES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The "observations of one of the World's People," on the subject of lunches furnished by the ladies of various churches in this city, will hardly carry much weight with the right-thinking portion of the community, and yet we venture to say a word or two in reply to his strictures in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

We confidently appeal to to the good sense of any one who has attended these lunches whether such "observations" as the following are justified by anything there occurring:

> Yet here the gambler and the *roué* meet the fairest daughters of our city on equal terms, under circumstances that encourage, if they do not enforce, a certain degree of familiarity. Will gentlemen take the trouble to reflect upon the danger to which ladies, innocent girls, are exposed in this way?

These lunches are conducted by some of our most public-spirited and high-minded citizens of both sexes, men and women who take the lead in our philanthropic and charitable enterprises. If the "gambler" and the "roue" choose to favor us with their presence, we assure them they will encounter none but the purest influences, unless it be their own fault. A certain class of minds are ready to seek evil wherever they go. The conventionalities of society do not exclude them from the most respectable circles; but we deny that the good and the bad can meet at these lunches or anywhere else "on equal terms." The true and the pure will command respect, and preserve its own dignity everywhere, in the presence of the false and the impure. It is not true, however, that our lunches are patronized to any great extent by this class of the community. They are attended almost exclusively, as is well known, by our very best citizens, who are unanimous in commendation of the excellent social influences emanating from them.

As regards the loss entailed upon the restaurants of the city by the competition of our churches in this direction, we have to say that it is only a temporary loss, and cannot affect their general prosperity. A generous public will see to it, that good restaurants receive a liberal patronage as heretofore. Again, our lunches are very largely supported by gentlemen who do not go to the restaurants, but dine or lunch at home, or at their offices. By far the heaviest pecuniary tax falls upon a few ladies and gentlemen, who undertake to supply their tables with the choicest delicacies. We know that some of them have paid out from $100 to $200 each to supply their tables, and give it cheerfully and unselfishly. We do not seek to array against us any class of the community, but wish to meet all in a liberal and generous spirit. If our churches cannot occasionally appeal to a generous public, in the way of fairs and lunches, especially when they give a full equivalent for the price asked, we would request "One of the World's People" to inform us of some more legitimate method of supplying a low exchequer. Of one thing we are assured: The success that has hitherto attended the church-lunches is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

ONE OF THE "AMATEUR LUNCH-SELLERS."

THE MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mark Kimball, the Assignee of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, filed his report of the affairs of the Company, showing:

Balance in bank Oct. 1	$68,955.78
Received on account of stock notes	1,230.00
Received on account of sundry interests	197.72
Total	$70,383.49
Paid Handy, Simmons & Co., for examination of title	$115.00
Paid Handy, Simmons & Co., for information	5.00
Costs in case of Assignee vs. Mason	5.80
Office-rent, clerk-hire, &c.	120.00
Total	$245.80
Leaving on hand Nov. 1	$70,137.69

This is sufficient to pay about 3 per cent on the indebtedness. Now, there is an editor in the city who publishes an obscure morning-sheet, and who owes this identical Company about $54,000, or enough to make, with the amount in the Assignee's hands, a 5 per cent dividend. But he, although often requested so to do, utterly refuses, and prefers to borrow it at 6 per cent interest.

FINANCIAL.

A Brighter Look in Wall Street Yesterday.

Marked Advance in the Entire Stock List.

New York Banks Gain Largely in Greenbacks.

Proposition for a Settlement of the Spragues' Affairs.

The House of Claflin & Co. Declared to Be Perfectly Solvent.

The Firm Assert that Failure Is Impossible.

An Additional Number of Railroads in Default.

Business of All the Roads Suffering Severely.

Increase of $3,039,578 in the Public Debt During the Month.

List of Suspended Firms in Philadelphia.

Manufacturers Reducing Wages and Hours of Labor.

NEW YORK.

A BRIGHTER LOOK.

New York, Nov. 1.—The day has passed better than was expected. Soon after the intelligence reached the street that there was no immediate danger of the suspension of Claflin & Co., and when it became known that the banks were in no trouble on the greenback question, the feeling in the Stock Exchange improved, and a

RISE IN THE ENTIRE MARKET

was characterized by sudden activity in the speculative stocks. The news from Rhode Island was of a partly reassuring character, touching the interests of the

HOUSE OF A. & W. SPRAGUE,

and it was conceded that in the plan proposed by the Special Committee, who had examined the affairs of the house, that the proper way to make a settlement of its affairs would be to accept such proportion as was devised by the appointment of Trustees.

RAILROADS DEFAULTED.

The Chespeake & Ohio Railroad have defaulted on their interest. Fisk & Hatch have issued a circular to their bondholders in explanation of their position, and the Company will make a statement. A number of other new roads have also defaulted, but the old roads were prompt in meeting their engagements.

THE BANKS

to-day gained $4,000,000 in greenbacks, and now hold $14,000,000. A number of banks have heretofore secreted their greenbacks in order to prevent equalization, and this increase is the result of the discontinuance of the pooling system.

MONEY

in demand at 1-10 to ½ per cent, with exceptions at 7. The closing closing business was at 1-16.

GOLD

opened at 108⅛, sold up to 108⅜, went off to 108⅛ again, finally closing at 108¼. Rates paid for carrying were 1-16@3-64@3-32@⅛@3-16 per cent till Monday, and 7 per cent gold per annum. The final rate was 7 gold. Customs, $28,000. Clearings, $3,336,700. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day, $560,000 on account of the interest and in the redemption of 5-20 bonds. Total payments to date on account of the November interests, without rebate, $302,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

comparatively steady.

STATE BONDS

quiet and unchanged.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SPECULATION

was feverish and unsettled up to the beginning of the first call, at which time prices showed a decline of ⅛ to 3½ per cent, some of which prices were lower than those made during or since the panic. As the first call progressed, the market became stronger, and prices made an improvement of 1 to 7 per cent up to 2:30 p. m. The upward movement was caused by the denial of mercantile failures previously reported, the result of the Bank meeting, and increase in legal-tenders. At the Clearing-House, towards the close, however, there was a slight reaction, and lower prices ruled.

Sterling, 6½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112¾	Coupons, '67	112
Coupons, '62	106	Coupons, '68	112
Coupons, '64	106	10-40s	106
Coupons, '65	107	Currency 6s	107¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	109¾	New 5s	107¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	84¾	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, old	68	North Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	67½	North Carolinas, new	13
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	45	St. Paul pfd	46¾
Western Union	49⅜	Wabash	37⅞
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd	50
Adams Express	76	Ft. Wayne	79
Wells Fargo	56	Terre Haute	5
American Express	43⅜	Terre Haute pfd	22
United States Ex	47	Chicago & Alton	80
Pacific Mail	28⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	90
New York Central	83	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	44⅛	C., C. & C.	68
Erie pfd	65	C., B. & Q.	80
Harlem	102	Lake Shore	63
Harlem pfd	95	Indiana Central	17¾
Michigan Central	60	Illinois Central	94
Pittsburgh	73	Union Pacific stocks	16¾
Northwestern	35	Union Pacific bonds	69¾
Northwestern pfd	57½	Central Pacific bonds	71
Rock Island	87	Del., Lack. & West	83
N. J. Central	84½	B., H. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	24¾		

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Nov. 1.—The failure of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. and the free use made by rumor of the house of H. B. Claflin & Co. has called attention to the dry goods trade, and inquiry shows that

TRANSACTIONS ARE SLIGHT,

and are confined to the wants of the current trade. The dearth, it is thought, will continue until it can be definitely ascertained that the difficulties will be overcome. In this event business will

TAKE A FRESH START

immediately. The course of Messrs. Claflin, in sending word to the Clearing-House that they need not deliberate on their case longer; that their own banks and mercantile friends were sufficient for their necessities, has done a great deal towards clearing away existing difficulties and reassuring the business community that the merchants have faith in one another, and are ready to give assistance. Mr. Robinson, of the

FIRM OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.,

stopped in his sale of goods to-day to say: "This house will not stop. It cannot fail. It is as solvent as any house in the United States;" while another member of the firm said: "Our assets are far beyond our liabilities and for one to believe that we can fail, is to stamp the person an idiot." Early in the day the same person said: "It is true we are suffering a little embarrassment; have allowed some accounts to mature; but, as regards notes, they have all been promptly met. We do not sell our own paper, but we do sell that of other houses with our indorsement. Perhaps one of the principal causes that have led to our embarrassment was that we overreached ourselves in our endeavors to

ASSIST HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

I do not care to say that we purchased of them to the amount of $1,000,000 this week, but we bought very heavily. We are now negotiating for assistance of some sort from the banks and other corporations. If we succeed in our efforts, everything will run along in the regular grooves. If we wait to get assistance, we will be compelled to ask an extension,—an extension upon our open accounts, not notes,—for our current receipts are ample to meet calls. Now, don't understand me to say that a failure is at all probable. It is not possible. It is simply absurd to think such thing possible.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

The failure of James H. Jordan, stock-broker, is announced.

THE EXPORT TRADE

was never in better condition than at present; at least all the steamers which are leaving are loaded to their utmost capacity, and rates were never higher than now. The import trade has fallen away to almost nothing, and the steamers arriving are often but half full. The falling off is especially noticeable in the amount of dry goods imported.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

New York, Nov. 1.—The *Express* says: "Amid the general gloom of the week the improved condition in bank circles was the bright spot. During the week the banks gained largely in legal tenders, and now hold more than at almost any time since the pooling arrangement was started. The associated banks were precipitated into the pawnbroking business by the weak condition of a few institutions allowing interest on deposits, and, as soon as the pawnbrokers' tickets are canceled, the Clearing-House should be organized on such a basis as will prevent the New York banks from again being

FORCED INTO THE DISGRACE

of suspension of currency payments. In this reorganization, all banks allowing interest on deposits should be excluded. Some check should be placed upon reckless circulation, and, above all, daily statements of the actual standing of banks should be given the public. The day for reckless banking is passed, and we hope that clear-headed bank Presidents in the Clearing-Houses will give this subject of reorganization their early attention.

THE SPRAGUES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 1.—Interest in affairs of the Spragues was the absorbing topic to-day. Rooms of Board of Trade and other centres of business were occupied by moneyed men in earnest discussion, and the

SUSPENSION OF THE CRANSTON BANK

yesterday will cause much suffering among depositors, many of whom were operatives. Companies' mills had deposited here, and others had withdrawn money from other banks, tempted by the high rate of 8 per cent interest, commencing the 1st of every month.

THE PROPOSITION

of mortgaging the Sprague property is regarded by prominent manufacturers as the only thing that can save the business of the Company. Many others consider that there are features in deeds of trust that will cause bankruptcy to be acceptable as an alternative.

THE BANK COMMITTEE'S PROPOSITION.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 1.—At the adjourned meeting of the bank representatives to-day, the report of the Committee to examine the affairs of A. & W. Sprague was presented. The committee consider the assets of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company to be $19,495,247, and their liabilities $11,475,443; surplus, $8,019,804. A detailed statement of their property accompanies the report.

The Committee in their report say: "The unsettled condition of financial affairs, and of business at the present time, and the large mount of obligations of the Company maturing during the next ninety days, precluded the possibility of reporting that $1,000,000 would enable the Company to meet its engagements regularly in the future." The Committee recommend that the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and the individuals comprising the corporation, mortgage all their property to three trustees, who shall practically have all the control and management of the entire property. These trustees are to issue notes to an amount which shall fully cover the amount of the present indebtedness, their obligations having three years to run, and drawing semi-annual interest at the rate of 7:30 per cent per annum with the right reserved to pay 5 per cent of the debt as often as in their judgment it is practicable. The report of the Committee is being considered.

TRUST-DEEDS.

The counsel of the Sprague corporation announced at the meeting that trust-deeds were being made to Gov. Henry Howard, Rufus Waterman, and ex-Gov. James Y. Smith. These deeds would be submitted to a meeting of the creditors, and, if not accepted, the alternative would be go into bankruptcy.

Senator Sprague has

RETIRED FROM THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COMPANY,

and Amasa Sprague has been designated to fill his place.

A mortgage-deed has been prepared, for the purpose of securing all the property and assets, private and corporate, for the benefit of the creditors. Agreeable to the principle suggested in the report,

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS

will be called at an early day. The creditors are numerous, and represent every possible interest and feeling. It would not, therefore, be strange if serious and perhaps insurmountable objections should be raised to individual trustees or to the terms of the trust mortgage under which they are expected to act. The general features of the plan, however, seem to meet with popular approval.

THE AUGUSTA, ME., MILLS.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 1.—The troubles of A. & W. Sprague & Co., it is believed, will not seriously affect the business in this city with which they are identified, with the exception of two cotton mills, which manufacture print cloths for their Cranston mills. Their factories give employment to 450 operatives, with a pay-roll of $12,500 per month. It is not unlikely that they will temporarily suspend operations. Next Monday is pay-day, and efforts are making to raise the means to pay off the employes.

THE VAST INTERESTS CONTROLLED BY THE SPRAGUES.

Providence, R. I. (Oct. 30), Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

The vast interests involved in the embarrassments of A. & W. Sprague and Hoyt, Spragues & Co. appear from the list of their mills, works, and manifold enterprises. Good judges say, however, that their suspension would not cause the suspension of a single bank in the State. Only three National Banks—the Globe, First National, and Second National—and two savings banks held very largely of their paper. Many merchants might go under and distressful times would certainly ensue in Rhode Island from the complete failure of A. & W. Sprague. They run near 280,000 spindles and 28 printing machines in mills and print works, and employ over 10,000 operatives. Their great print works at Cranston employ 12,000 persons, and can turn out 40,000 pieces a week. At Natick, R. I., they run 70,000 spindles, and have 600 hands; at Arctic, R. I., they run 22,000 spindles, and have 5,000 hands; at Quidnick, R. I., they have 32,000 spindles, and 500 hands; at Baltic, Conn., 83,000 spindles, and 100 hands; at Central Falls, R. I., 32,000 spindles, and near 500 hands; at Augusta, Me., 34,000 spindles, and 700 hands. These cotton mills supply their print-works, with most of the print-cloths used by them, making about 35,000 pieces a week when running on full time. All are now on half time. Besides their mills and print-works they run other great enterprises, both within and without the State. In Maine they have vast timber mills, saw mills, and like property, in which are employed great numbers of men during the lumbering season. In New Hampshire is more similar property of theirs. At Columbia, S. C., they own valuable water-power, and have a great stock forward. They also own much land in Kansas and in Texas. In this city and Cranston, their real estate, improved and unimproved, is great in extent and value. They control in this city the Union Railroad, owning all street-railways, employing 300 men, 500 horses, and 100 cars, with capital stock of $600,000, and valuation of property about $800,000. William Sprague is President of the Providence & New York Steamship Company, which has eight steamers, employs 500 hands, and owns property valued at $1,000,000. This Company, it is claimed, will not be embarrassed because of the Spragues' embarrassments. Though they are the largest stockholders, they own a minority of the stock. A. & W. Sprague control, in Providence, the Perkins Sheet-Iron Company and the Rhode Island Horse-Shoe Company, having 300 hands when full, now running with half their usual force on half time; the Phoenix Iron Foundry, Elm Street Machine Shop, Sprague Mowing-Machine Company, Comstock Stove Foundry, and the American Horse-Nail Company. They also own one-third of the stock of the well-known Rhode Island Locomotive Works, which employ over 1,000 men, and of the Nicholson File Company. Their mill property, at a low valuation, is estimated at $4,200,000, and their print works at $1,000,000. Their pay-roll at times has approached $25,000 a day. Beside all this property of A. & W. Sprague, Hoyt, Sprague & Co., own most of the stock of the Atlantic Delaine Company, whose mills in Olneyville employ over 2,000 hands. On this property is an indebtedness near $4,000,000.

THE TWO HOUSES OF RHODE ISLAND.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Oct. 30.

A teeth-chattering shiver pervaded the marrow of Providence yesterday and day before. Rumors got abroad that the Spragues—A. & W. Sprague, manufacturers—were liable to fail for $14,000,000. No one can appreciate the significance of such a portent who has not known Rhode Island. Rhode Island may be described as a pair of shears, one side of which is the Spragues, and the other is Brown & Ives. If the Spragues were to fail, or if Brown & Ives were to fail, Rhode Island would fail to exist as a composite character; she would become simply Brown & Ives or the Spragues, according to which party survived. As perhaps no other community in the world is governed by the alternate triumphs of two great rival manufacturing firms, this threatened overthrow of the Spragues is a proper occasion for elucidating this feature of Rhode Island polity.

A. & W. Sprague are the most spreading firm, and in the nation at large perhaps the most illustrious. Gov. William Sprague, we all remember, offered to lead Rhode Island troops to the Gulf in the Rebellion, and perhaps did so,—part way, at least. He won the Senatorship, which he still retains, and the daughter of Chief Justice Chase for a . . The two brothers are youngish men and decidedly "folksy" and free and-easy in their dealings with people. Amasa the elder, married a factory girl, and made a wise choice, too, 'tis said. The business habit, of the Spragues are of the very latest style of enterprise. Although the great bulk of their immense wealth is in woolen and cotton mills and print-works, they have of late years extended their investments into a thousand extraneous channels. Their "irons in the fire" are almost numberless. They have been attempting to erect a great water-power at Augusta, Me., have opened extensive manufactories in Pennsylvania, invested some hundreds of thousands in the treasure-hunting expedition to South America, &c. All the profits from their immense plant are speedily "plowed in" to some new and perhaps distant enterprise, and cash surpluses are never allowed to embarrass the house. They represent, in short, the modern American spirit of attempt-all. According to the fashion of the times, they live munificently, lend their gorgeous presence and patronage to the Cranston races, and entertain poor ministers during the summer months with a most unstinted generosity.

Precisely opposite to them in all things are Brown & Ives. Brown & Ives are slightly venerable, very aristocratic, very reserved, and very astute gentlemen, who live in the grand, old way, don't trouble themselves to take off their hats to ordinary people, and would not feel at all honored by the Presidency of the Cranston Park Association, the company of impecunious clergymen, or, perhaps we might say, by a seat in the United States Senate. Their manufacturing interests in the State of Rhode Island are immense, and exceed in value, it is said, those of the Spragues. They keep their business well up, and invest sometimes in extensions of it, but never go into any enterprise out of their line or neighborhood. A gold mine in Massachusetts, or a Niagara in Maine, would be no temptation to their capital. Their surplus earnings are invested in real estate, and it is the common tradition that Brown & Ives own half the State. They own acres upon acres in the heart of Providence, and if a buyer goes to them to ask the price of a lot, their invariable reply is, "We buy real estate; we never sell it." Their management savors of the old style—safe, cautious, conservative, but remorselessly profitable.

These two houses of Rhode Island not only manage her industries, but they rule the State and all its interests. The press of the State is of one party or the other. The *Press* is the alias of the Spragues and the *Journal* only another name for Brown & Ives. Even the college, Brown University (which derives its name from an ancestral Brown), is torn with the dissensions of the opposing feuds. The warring interests and the domineering of the party most powerful with the corporation of the University have made the Presidential chair a martyr's seat. Gifts from one of the rival houses have been declined by the University out of fear of offending the other. The sale of the land-scrip awarded to the college by the Government fell into the hands of an agent of Brown & Ives, and had to be investigated by Congress, so great a stir was made by Sprague about it, and the University realized little from lands which have since sold at a great advance. The two parties have had more or less to do with every election held in the State these many years, and have openly bought votes, Representatives, and political influence. It is hardly necessary to say that their influence on politics and public morals has been vicious in the extreme. Thus a State, small in extent, but with a greater valuation than the great State of Georgia, has been debauched and poisoned through all its system.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—The Treasury statement to-day indicates that the public debt increased $3,039,0[illegible]0 during the month of October. The Secretary is gratified by the fact that it is no more. He was prepared for an increase of about $7,000,000. The condition of the Treasury to-day is, in the opinion of officers thereof, very good. There is a coin balance in the Treasury of more than $82,500,000, inclusive of $27,500,000 of coin certificates, and a currency balance of over $4,225,000, while, notwithstanding the heavy drafts on the Treasury, and the large falling off in receipts from interest, there has thus far been drawn from the legal-tender reserve something less than $5,000,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The Treasury has issued the seventh call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1872 as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1, 1873.

By virtue of authority given by act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of bonds herein below designated, known as 5-20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington on and after the 1st day of February, 1874, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon-bonds known as the Third Series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon-bonds, $50, Nos. 10,201 to 10,600, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 30,751 to 34,000, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 15,801 to 17,600, inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 36,001 to 41,000, inclusive. Total, $4,550,000. Registered bonds, $50, No. 1,376 to 1,410 inclusive; $100, No. 10,301 to 10,560 inclusive; $500, No. 6,101 to 6,300 inclusive; $1,000 No. 25,001 to 25,650 inclusive; $5,000, 7,901 to 8,100 inclusive; $10,000, No. 10,101 to 10,320 inclusive. Total, $500,000. Grand total, $5,000,000.

Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, $4,500,000 are coupon bonds, and $500,000 are registered bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division Secretary's Office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

(Signed), WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is the public debt statement for November:

Six per cent bonds	$1,234,098,050
Five per cent bonds	489,272,300
Total coin bonds	$1,723,370,350
Lawful money debt	$14,578,000
Matured debt	14,226,290
Legal-tender notes	361,031,948
Certificates of deposit	8,875,000
Fractional currency	47,876,149
Coin certificates	27,569,830
Total without interest	$445,352,978
Total debt	$2,197,627,618
Total interest	$30,706,595
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	82,313,581
Currency	4,312,155
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	8,875,000
Total in Treasury	$95,500,737
Debt less cash in the Treasury	2,141,833,478
Increase during the month	3,039,578
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States	20,447,986
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	4,538,813
Balance of interest paid by the United States	15,909,172

Since Tuesday the Treasurer's office here has paid out $2,100 in silver coin.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—The boot and shoe business, one of our chief interests, is in trouble just now. Several of the largest houses have asked an extension, and few will, I learn, find it extremely difficult to meet their obligation. Considerable uneasiness was manifested this morning in the trade, owing to the publication of a false rumor of the failure of Chandler Hart & Co., one of our most extensive firms.

PENNSYLVANIA COTTON-MILLS.

Of the fifteen cotton-mills in Manyunk, employing about 6,000 hands, but three are in operation. The cotton factories at Kellyville have ceased operations.

LOUISVILLE MILLS.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 1.—The woolen mills around the falls have reduced the wages of employes 20 per cent, commencing to-day, for the season. Several iron establishments have reduced wages in skilled labor 10 per cent, and on common 20 per cent. Many discharged workmen of the railroad companies have gone, and will go, to Memphis for work since the abatement of the fever.

EMPLOYES DISCHARGED.

New York, Nov. 1.—Nearly 300 men are thrown out of employment by the partial suspension of work at the Planet Mills, an extensive carpet-weaving establishment in South Brooklyn. It is said that the mills will be closed after Thursday next.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 1.—Quite a number of workmen in the iron-works in this city have been discharged on account of slack work. Various manufacturers intend to reduce their working forces.

SHORT TIME.

New York, Nov. 1.—The Springfield *Republican*, in a review of the manufactories in that section, notes a general reduction of time and wages, the whip and cigar interests alone escaping.

SUBMIT TO A REDUCTION.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The operatives of the Alexandria cotton factory have submitted to a reduction of 25 per cent rather than have the factory closed.

THREE-QUARTERS TIME.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 1.—The Eagle mills, at West Chelmsford, are to commence on three-quarter time next week, and the Sargent mill, of Graniteville, on half time.

MANUFACTURES IN NEW ENGLAND.

Providence, R. I. (Oct. 28), Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Opinions as to the present position and immediate future of manufactures in New England, as affected by the crisis, have been diligently sought by your correspondent from those competent to speak with authority from the position they hold, the magnitude of the interests they control, and the clearness of vision and decision of conclusion which have given them success. There is general agreement among them in denying either great present alarm among employers or distress among employed. They also unite in declaring that ruin to the former or serious suffering to the latter does not appear to be impending. All declare that manufacturing was in an unusually strong and sound position before the disturbance came which had prostrated its industries for the time, and that there are resources and confidence enough among the mill-owners to carry them through any storm which now seems possible. So strong are they individually that they have not sought to unite and equalize their forces for the protection of each and all. They have neither combined to sustain their own class, nor to depress their operatives. Despite assertions to the contrary, they have not agreed to bolster up sinking commission-houses, nor to implore the interference of Government to make money easier.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—Jay Cooke & Co. have again issued circulars to their creditors earnestly requesting their assent to the proposed agreement. One of their heaviest creditors here says if the firm is forced into bankruptcy they cannot pay over 25 cents on the dollar, but if allowed to settle themselves they will pay every dollar, and have a nice sum left.

SUSPENDED.

McBeath & Brother, leather dealers, have suspended. Liabilities, $50,000. They will pay 50 per cent.

The following firms have suspended during the past three days: D. Trump & Sons, lumber merchants; Rheinstrom & Co., liquor dealers and rectifiers; C. & C. M. O'Callaghan & Co., sugar and molasses importers.

SETTLING UP.

Samuel Cattell, manufacturer, who failed a short time since, is now settling with his creditors.

THE VARIOUS SAVINGS BANKS

here deny that they hold the large quantity of greenbanks of which they have been accused, and say that they have only enough to answer their business demands.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE MINT.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1.—The gold coinage at the United States Mint in October amounted to $11,010,000 in double eagles. The gold weighed 38 tons.

The Director of the United States Mint, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, will take strong ground against the restoration of the double standards of gold and silver coin.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IS INFLATION NECESSARY?

Washington, Nov. 1.—Under the head, "Is Inflation Necessary?" the *Republican* declares that it is not an advocate of inflation, and insists that Congress should remember that, since the Government began to contract the circulating medium 4,000,000 slaves have been enfranchised, and thinks it will be admitted that no adequate provision has been made to supply the constantly increasing necessities of the country, when it is remembered that additional uses of currency were created by the demand on the circulating medium to defray the expenses of the employment and support of emigrants, and in the rapid growth of the country.

THE RAILROADS.

New York, Nov. 1.—On inquiry at the freight offices of the leading railroads, it was ascertained that their freight business was suffering severely from the financial disturbance, and in many cases railroad companies were largely cutting down expenses by a reduction of wages and discharge of workmen.

THE TRADES.

New York, Nov. 1.—The bricklayers and masons will meet to-night and determine whether or not they will accept the situation and agree to the reduction of their wages that has been decided upon by employers. The bricklayers of Washington have commenced to strike.

New York, Nov. 1.—The masons' reduction in wages began to-day. Fifty-three of the men at work on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's building struck. The laborers on the same job also struck.

ABROAD.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—The *Borsen-Zeitung* says the Government has determined to limit the coinage of gold and to refrain from drawing on the London market.

The Bank of England have fixed the discount rate at 8 per cent.

APPREHENDED FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN VIENNA.

Vienna Correspondence of the New York Times.

Vienna is again filled with alarming rumors about another financial catastrophe, which will throw that of May entirely in the shade. The crisis is said to be near at hand. Hearing this, I went directly to the chief of an old and very much respected banking-house and asked his opinion. He thought that a second crisis was close upon us, and that it could not be put off many days, certainly not after the 1st of November, and the consequences must be far more disastrous than the first.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2—1 a. m.—For the Northwest and thence to the Lower Missouri Valley, rising barometer, southwesterly and westerly winds, occasional snow and rain, followed on Sunday by clearing and colder weather. For the Upper Lakes and thence to the Lower Ohio Valley, southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. For the Lower Lakes, southwesterly winds, diminishing pressure, increasing cloudy weather, and occasional rain. For the Southern States, decreasing pressure, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, and generally clear weather. For the Middle States, diminishing pressure, southwesterly winds, and partly cloudy weather. For New England, northwesterly and southwesterly winds, possibly lower temperature, and generally clear weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Chicago, Nov. 2—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckr'dge	29.84	34	S. W., fresh.	.0	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.34	44	S. E., gentle.	.0	Fair.
Chicago	30.17	40	S. W. brisk.	..	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.00	30	W., gentle.	.0	Clear.
Cleveland	30.28	44	S., fresh.	..	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.42	39	S. E., gentle.	.0	Clear.
Denver	30.08	33	S., gentle.	.0	Clear.
Duluth	29.77	35	Calm.	.0	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.26	36	S. W., fresh.	.0	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.13	38	S. W., fresh	.4	Lt. rain.
Escanaba	29.95	34	W., fresh.	.0	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.84	23	N. E., fresh.	.0	Lt. snow.
Ft. Gibson	30.11	55	E., brisk	.0	Heavy rain.
Keokuk	30.11	41	Calm	.16	Light rain.
Leavenw'th	30.02	48	S., gentle.	.29	Cloudy.
La Crosse	30.03	37	S., fresh.	.0	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.11	39	S. W., brisk.	.0	Hail.
Marquette	29.92	32	S. W., fresh.	.0	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.98	37	S., fresh.	.0	Clear.
Pembina	29.87	28	N. E., gentle	.0	Light rain.
St. Paul	29.84	28	Calm	.0	Fair.
Toledo	30.27	38	S., fresh.	.0	Cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGregor, Ia., Nov. 1.—On the night of Oct. 30 the Turkey River froze over in many places,—a thing heretofore unknown to any one in this section.

Farmers came into our city yesterday on runners with their wheat.

FOREIGN.

The French Cabinet Favor the Prolongation of MacMahon's Term.

Contumacious German Catholic Bishops to Be Summoned to Resign.

Receipts of the Italian Government from Sales of Church Property.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 1.—A message from President MacMahon will be read at the opening of the Assembly.

THE BUDGET.

Paris, Nov. 1.—The *Patrie*, in its issue this afternoon, says the budget of Magne, Minister of Finance, will be published in the *Journal Official* on Monday next. It is understood that there will be a surplus of 18,000,000 francs.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The *Patrie* also announces that the Cabinet has resolved to support a motion for the prolongation of the term of President MacMahon.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

In the Bazaine trial Commandant Bucky testified that he overheard allusions to MacMahon's march in a private conversation at Metz on the 24th or 25th of August. Police Commissary Autward deposed that he carried a dispatch for Bazine from Thionville to Metz on the 20th of August. All of MacMahon's dispatches were in cipher. Col. Brontze testified that MacMahon received no dispatches from Bazaine after the 12th August.

GERMANY.

Dresden, Nov. 1.—The remains of the late King were deposited in the tomb in the Royal Chapel at 9 to-night. His Majesty, King Albert, and his brother, Prince George, were present. The Queen of England was represented by Prince Alfred; the Emperor of Germany by the Crown Prince Frederick William, and the Emperor of Austria by Archduke Charles Louis. Numerous German Princes were also present.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—Prince Bismarck has resolved to summon the Catholic Bishops who refuse to comply with the Government measures in relation to ecclesiastics to tender their resignations.

ITALY.

New York, Nov. 1.—A letter from Rome says: "According to the report in the *Official Journal*, the ecclesiastical property which was sold under the hammer in September, in the whole Kingdom of Italy, brought 3,123,000 francs. It consisted of 1,397 lots, the valuation of which the Government had fixed at 4,287,000 francs. During the current year 11,333 parcels have been sold, bringing 28,000,168 francs. From the end of September, 1867, until the end of September of the present year, 88,830 lots have been sold, bringing 333,107,000 francs. The price at which the property was put up is represented by the gross sum of 430,107,828 francs, showing a difference of about one-quarter between the estimated value and the price realized."

Rome, Nov. 1.—The river Tiber is subsiding, as are also the fears of a destructive flood.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Nov. 1.—Negotiations between Austria and Turkey, for the settlement of the differences between the two powers arising from the conduct of the Austrian Consul in Basna, and the Turkish note to the European Cabinets in relation thereto, are progressing favorably. Turkey is disposed to give complete satisfaction, and the Russian Government has instructed Gen. Ignatieff, its Ambassador at Constantinople, to support Austria. Out of consideration for Turkey, Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier, declines to allow the details of the negotiations to be made public.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Nov. 1.—Sir William Bovill, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, died this forenoon.

The Devon & Somerset Railway, which had been for seven years building, was opened to-day.

London, Nov. 1.—It is reported that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Princess Maria, of Russia, will be solemnized according to the forms of the Church of England, and that the Dean of Canterbury will go to St. Petersburg to perform the ceremony.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 1.—A dispatch has been received announcing the total defeat of the Carlists under Iustang by national troops. The insurgents fled in all directions.

Senor Saler, the Minister of Colonies, embarked at Cadiz, to-day, for Cuba and Porto Rico.

Madrid, Nov. 1.—President Castelar is ill and not able to leave his bed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Lisbon, Nov. 1.—Advices from Rio state that Gen. Mitre has succeeded in negotiating a treaty fixing the boundary between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic. The American and Italian arbitrators have awarded Dundonald claims amounting to $200,000.

RAILROAD EXTORTIONS.

Suits to Be Brought Against Several Illinois Roads by the State Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 1.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have appointed next Wednesday as the day on which they are to determine against whom they will bring suits for violations of the railroad laws of the State. Attorney-General Edsall, Mr. Benjamins, of Bloomington, and five local attorneys, whose names are not given, who live in the counties where prospective suits are to brought, have been notified, and will doubtless be in attendance. Should the suits be instituted, as expected, the others referred to will be retained to conduct them. Your correspondent has already conjectured as to the roads that will be sued, and it is pretty certain that in the case of the Northwestern Railroad proceedings have already been commenced. The evidence against this road is said to be of a flagrant character. The other roads that will come under the ire of the Commissioners are probably the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, Illinois Central, Western Union, and the C., B. & Q. This list will be found not to be far out of the way.

RELIGIOUS.

A Club of German Free-Thinkers Formed in Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The Rev. Robert Reitzel has, upon request, severed his connection with the German Protestant Church of this city. According to the statements of some of his congregation he boldly asserted that he did not believe in the existence of a God as generally understood by Christians, or in Jesus Christ as a son of God. A number of Germans who agree with Reitzel have formed a free-thinkers' club, and have elected him lecturer.

AMERICAN GIRL AND FULLERTON.

New York, Nov. 1.—At Prospect Park to-day, Judge Fullerton, American Girl, and Camors trotted for a purse of $2,500. American Girl won the first heat, and Fullerton the second, third, and fourth. Time, 2:25½, 2:21, 2:22, 2:23¼. A match was immediately made between American Girl and Fullerton.

MORTUARY.

New York, Nov. 1.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. John Brindley, D. D., of England, known in this country as the opponent of Charles Bradlaugh, took place this forenoon from St. Luke's Hospital.

The funeral sermon over the remains of John C. Heenan will be held to-morrow, in the Church of the Holy Innocents, after which the body will be conveyed to Albany for interment.

MEXICAN EXCURSION.

New Orleans, Nov. 1.—The Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, ex-United States Minister to Mexico, and Mr. Barrow, their families, and a large party from the City of Mexico, arrived by the steamer Aldean yesterday from Vera Cruz. A number of prominent merchants called on Mr. Nelson at the St. Charles Hotel last evening. He gives a glowing account of the climate, soil, and mineral wealth of Mexico, and brought an invitation from the Merchants' Exchange of the City of Mexico to the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans for a delegation to visit that city, an excursion for that purpose having been arranged by United States Minister John W. Foster, to leave here on the first steamer of Alexander & Son's new line for Vera Cruz on the 15th of November, thence by rail to the City of Mexico. Mr. Nelson and party left by special train for Louisville.

YELLOW FEVER.

Favorable Reports Continue from the Plague-Stricken Localities—Letter from the Collector of Memphis—Aid Contributed.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 1—12:30 p. m.—The mortuary report for the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock this noon shows deaths from the yellow fever, five, and from other causes, one.

There was a heavy frost this morning.

The streets are thronged with returned citizens, and many country merchants are at the hotels.

CONTRIBUTION.

A splendid Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine was donated to the relief funds of the widows and orphans by W. W. Stephenson, of the Summer Agency, to-day. Mayor John is authorized to dispose of the machine to the best advantage.

MORTUARY.

Deaths for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m.: Yellow fever, 7; other causes, 4. For the week, yellow fever, 86; other causes, 47; decrease from last week, yellow fever, 83; other causes, 13. Total decrease, 90.

LETTER FROM THE COLLECTOR OF MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Nov. 1.—A letter received at the Revenue Bureau to-day from the Collector at Memphis, bearing date of the 28th ult., states that when, about three weeks previously, the Collector arrived at Memphis from St. Louis, he found that everybody who could possibly get away was leaving the city. This official adds: "The yellow fever has been a terrible scourge, and no person can describe the suffering and destitution there. Many families of four, six, and eight members have been swept away, and there are now at least two thousand widows and orphans entirely destitute to be provided for, besides a thousand who are unable to work, or, if able and willing to do so, can find no work, and are dependent on the charity of others. Had it not been for the noble generosity of the Northern cities in coming to our relief with money and supplies, the suffering would have been ten-fold greater. We have had several frosts, and in a few days it is confidently hoped it will be safe for the absent ones to return. My office has been kept open all the time, and my deputies, while attending to their other duties, have done what they could to relieve the suffering of others."

AT SHREVEPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—Mayor Stokley received a dispatch this morning from Samuel Levy, of Shreveport, Manager of the Shreveport Fund, reporting the abatement of the fever, and requesting the Mayor to discontinue raising funds.

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Montgomery, Nov. 1.—The Board of Health announces that it is safe for refugees to return, and those who have business can visit the city with impunity.

AID CONTRIBUTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—The Odd Fellows' Lodges throughout this province are contributing liberally to the relief of their brothers suffering from fever in Memphis.

Salt Lake, Nov. 1.—The police of this city have contributed to the relief the distressed in Memphis.

New York, Nov. 1.—Boxes will be at the different polling places on election day for contributions in aid of Memphis. Barnum's intended benefit for the same purpose has been indefinitely postponed, owing to telegrams that no money is needed.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 1.—A relief concert was given last night at the Academy of Music to raise funds for the Memphis, Shreveport, and Marshall sufferers. The gross receipts were about $800.

FRAUD EXPOSED.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 1.—The *Appeal* of to-morrow will contain the particulars of a fraud practiced in the Commissary Department of the Howard Association by Maj. Paul Cicolla, who made requisitions for supplies in the name of a widow lady known to be destitute, securing supplies of food and clothing for herself and family of eight persons, four orphans of her sister, a victim of yellow-fever, for thirty days, and appropriating them to his own use. Capt. Harry Cramer worked up the case, and had some difficulty in preventing summary punishment by the enraged citizens.

CRIME.

Gov. Beveridge Issues a Requisition for McCoole, Allen, and Other Bruisers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Nov. 1.—Gov. Beveridge, upon an affidavit made by parties living in Madison County, to-day ordered a requisition to be sent to the Governor of Missouri, demanding the arrest and delivery to the authorities of this State of Mike McCoole, Tom Allen, and their seconds in the recent prize fight, which was fought in Illinois, and which was a penal offense under our statutes. It is not certain that the Governor of Missouri will surrender them.

Escape of a Defaulter.

Dubuque, Ia., Nov. 1.—R. A. Babbage, the defaulting Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, slipped out of town last Wednesday, leaving for parts unknown. He was last seen at the village of LaMotte, Jackson County, Ia. His departure was kept secret till last evening. His fear of the Grand Jury, which sits next week, probably accelerated his flight. No effort as yet is being made to capture him.

Stokes Gone to Prison.

New York, Nov. 1.—Stokes has departed for Sing Sing.

Young Walworth has written a letter from Sing Sing to the keeper of the Tombs prison, in this city, in which he says: "Please inform Ned Stokes that we are going to get up a first-rate reception for him in this glorious institution, as soon as he puts on the uniform and has his hair cut in the fashion."

Perjury and Poisoning.

New York, Nov. 1.—The servant-girl who caused the arrest of Capt. Smith, of Patchogue, on a charge of poisoning his wife, is to be prosecuted for perjury and poisoning. It is alleged that in Boston and Syracuse she made groundless charges, for purposes of blackmail, against her employers.

One of the Stokes Jurors Arrested.

New York, Nov. 1.—James Delos Center, one of the jurors in the Stokes case, was arrested to-night and lodged in the cell occupied by Stokes after the shooting of Fisk. The Grand Jury is believed to have indicted him for disregarding the obligations of a juryman.

Depravity in New Jersey.

New York, Nov. 1.—Dr. Henry DeGraff, of Union Hill, N. J., who was shot on Thursday in his hand and abdomen, is dying. James Columbus is said to have done the shooting, and to have been impelled to the act, as it is alleged, by his wife and daughters having been debauched by the doctor.

Lucette Meyers' Narrative of the Goodrich Tragedy.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 31.

Mrs. Anna E. Park, the female physician who gave employment as a seamstress to Lucette Meyers, the witness in the Goodrich case, shortly after Mrs. Meyers' release from jail in May last, has made a statement concerning the woman, in which there are a few points of interest. Mrs. Park states that Lucette Meyers told her she had in her possession a pistol that the Spaniard (Roscoe) told her he had for Kate Stoddard to shoot Goodrich with. She said one day, shortly after making the acquaintance of Goodrich, a lady called at her house, in Stanton street, and inquired whether there was a gentleman boarding there from Brooklyn. Goodrich was in her (Lucette's) room, and she heard this woman coming up-stairs. She left the room at once and told the lady she could not go in the room, as she had company. The woman asked her if that gentleman was her company. She said "Yes." The lady asked if he was from Brooklyn; Lucette replied "Yes." The lady was very anxious to go in and see him, but Lucette would not permit it. She said she had something she wanted to tell. Lucette said she could not hear it then; she could come some other time. When she returned to the room, Mr. Goodrich was very much agitated, and accused her of having a man outside. She denied it, and said it was a woman from Brooklyn. He asked her to describe the woman; she did so, and at the same time accused him of having a wife. He denied it, and said she was not a virtuous woman, and he was "going to shake her." He was not there again for a week. In the meantime this woman called again. Roscoe was in the room that time. He went to the back room ostensibly to get a drink of water. He called Lucette into the back room and asked who that woman was. She said she did not know, but asked him to follow her home, and let her know where she lived. He said he did not want anything to do with her. She returned to the room where the woman was sitting and asked her name. The woman replied, "Call me Amy." When Roscoe returned to the room, Lucette said to this woman, "You have not told me your last name." She said, "Stone." Roscoe left the room without waiting for an introduction, and the woman left soon after. Presently Mr. Beach, a gentleman boarding at the house, whom she had nursed through a spell of sickness, and with whom she was friendly, came up stairs and said, "Lu, Roscoe is down stairs talking with a woman." At first she discredited it, but he said she could look down stairs and see for herself, but she refused to do so. After 10 o'clock that night Roscoe returned. Her door was locked. He knocked for admittance. She at first refused to let him in, but finally opened the door for him. He entered, and accused her of having another man visitor besides himself, and said that it was Charles Goodrich, and that he (Goodrich) was this other woman's beau. She said that she did not know that when he (Goodrich) came there. Roscoe asked if she was going to let him continue his visits. She said "Yes." He replied, "Then his life won't be a very long one." He became quite violent, and she, by stratagem, got him out of the house. Mrs. Meyers, soon after, removed to No. 46 Rivington street. She requested Beach to follow Goodrich every time he left her house until he saw him into his own house in safety, in order to guard against injury from Roscoe. On the night of Thursday, March 20, Lucette says she met Goodrich earlier than she expected, corner of Forsyth and Rivington streets, as she was coming from work, and he proposed that they should ride up to Central Park. They did not go quite to the park, but jumped on a down car and came back, and she stood at the door of the Rivington street house, talking with him, when a bell struck, which she thought was 9 o'clock; she, looking over the street, said, "Is not that Roscoe standing over there?" He said, "Well, suppose it is; I wish you would not be so foolish about Roscoe; remember, a barking dog never bites." She said, "You don't know him as well as I do; I know he means to do you harm." He (Goodrich) soon left her, promising to call again. Beach then came to her and asked if she was ready to go with him, and said that Roscoe was on the corner opposite. She said, "No, you go on and don't lose sight of Goodrich; I will change my clothes as quick as possible and meet you at Fulton ferry." She donned her male attire again, hastened to the ferry, where she met Beach, who told her he had lost sight of Goodrich corner of Grand street and Bowery; that neither Goodrich, Kate, nor Roscoe had crossed the ferry; Beach and Lucette then took the Fifth avenue and Greenwood car for the house on Degraw street. On Thursday morning she said she had gone over to Goodrich's house and taken an impression of the lock of the basement door, had given the impression to Beach, and he had had a lead key made to fit the lock. By this means they entered the house; they concealed themselves in a closet; a few minutes after they heard Kate and Goodrich come in; they were quarreling, and during the quarrel Roscoe entered with a key. After Goodrich and Kate had quarreled till very late, near 1 o'clock in the morning, Lucette heard a sound as of a slap; she heard Goodrich say, "Oh don't!" she then heard a shot fired, and the sound as if a head had come in contact with a marble mantel, and she heard Goodrich exclaim, "Oh, God! what have you done?" Almost instantly there was another shot fired, as she supposed, by Roscoe, whom she had heard enter the room. She endeavored to get away from Beach, but he held her closely, saying that they did not come there to be shot, but when she heard the third shot she pulled away from him and entered the room, where she saw Goodrich on the floor and Kate bathing his head. Roscoe took Lucette by the arm and said, "Now I'll blow your damned brains out." He took her into the kitchen and made her take a solemn oath that she would never divulge what she had seen and heard, and promised if she would conceal it, he would, on account of her child, spare her life. He bade her leave the house, which she did, almost crazy, not knowing where she was going to; she wandered about the streets until day was beginning to dawn, when she stopped a man and asked what street that was, and he told her De Kalb avenue. A car came passing at the time; she stopped it, asked the conductor what ferry that car went to, and he replied Fulton ferry. She said she wanted to go to Catharine ferry. He told her she had only two short blocks to walk to get to the Catharine ferry, and he would show her the way; she jumped on the car, crossed the ferry and hurried home. She had got her clothes off and night-dress on, when her mother entered the room and said, "Lucette, I didn't know you were up." She said, "I've been down in the yard." Her mother replied, "Oh, that is all right;" but Lucette was perfectly bewildered, and did not know what to do. When Beach returned, he told her he had remained in the house and saw Roscoe take the dead man's watch, while Kate took the money, rings, and studs. She met the assassin Roscoe subsequently, and he threatened to shoot her if she betrayed him. Since her rearrest, about a month ago, she has been removed from the jail upon the representation that she could find Beach and Roscoe. She failed, however, to keep her promise, although she caused the arrest of a young man whose name she pretended was Beach. The prisoner proved that he was "not that man, but another man," and was thereupon discharged from custody. Mrs. Meyers is again an inmate of the Kings County Jail, and as profound a mystery to the authorities as ever.

CASUALTIES.

Drowned in a Swill-Barrel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 1.—A young child of Henry Clibes, a farmer living six or seven miles from Selma, met with death by drowning a few days since. The child was told to throw something into a swill-barrel, which was sunk in the ground, and it is presumed that it stumbled and fell headlong into the barrel, as in fifteen minutes it was found dead in the swill.

Railroad Smashup.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Nov. 1.—A railway collison occurred near this city at an early hour this morning, by which a locomotive and several freight cars on the St. Paul Railroad were destroyed. It is also reported that a fireman had one leg fractured. The accident was caused by a freight train on the Western Union Road being behind time. The track was blocked until 1 o'clock this forenoon.

Brakeman Crushed to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 1.—A brakeman named Charles Ford, while in the act of coupling a train this morning, caught his foot in a frog of the track, and, before he could get loose, a wheel caught him, crushing him in a horrible manner, killing him instantly.

Three Children Burned to Death.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Three small colored children were burned to death to-day, near the Virginia end of the Aqueduct bridge. The mother, having made a fire in the stove, started with her husband's dinner, locking the children in the house. She had scarcely reached her destination, the coal wharves in Georgetown, when she saw the house in flames, and it and the children were burned.

Serious Boiler Explosion in Kentucky.

Cairo, Ill., Nov. 1.—The boiler in the flouring mill of John Yontis, at Columbus, Ky., exploded this morning, seriously injuring Moses Yontis, and bruising the miller and engineer, but not seriously. W. W. Gray, an attorney, passing on the opposite side of the street, was knocked down by a flying missile and had his shoulder broken. Nobody was killed, though the explosion was quite violent, entirely tearing out one end of the building.

SALT LAKE.

Gentiles Protest Against the Continuance of Mormon Rule.

Salt Lake, Nov. 1.—A memorial to Congress is receiving signatures, setting forth the evils and abuses of Mormon rule, and praying the passage of laws to give the memorialists the protection of a free civil government, and bring Utah into harmony with Federal authority and Republican institutions.

A mass-meeting was held at Bingham last night to consider this subject.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Nov. 1.—Arrived, steamships King William and Weser, from Bremen.

London, Nov. 1.—Steamships Cuba, from New York, and Olympus, from Boston, have arrived out.

New York, Nov. 1.—Arrived, Anglia, from Glasgow.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Preparations of the Hesing Crowd for Repeating.

The Names of the Leaders and Field of Operations.

Dan O'Hara's Manufacture of Deputies Brought Before the Court.

But the Court Accepts Dan's Explanation.

A Hundred More Commissions Brought to Light.

How the Naturalization Mill Is Merrily Running.

Rousing Meetings in the Third, Ninth, and Twelfth Wards.

Stirring Speeches by John F. Finerty and Willard Woodard.

The Irish Are Sound on the Main Issue.

CITIZENS' UNION TICKET.

CITY OFFICERS.

For Mayor—LESTER L. BOND.
City Treasurer—DAVID A. GAGE.
City Collector—ALEXANDER L. MORRISON.
City Attorney—THOMAS J. TURNER.
City Assessor—W. B. H. GRAY.
Clerk of the Police Court—C. R. MATSON.

FOR ALDERMEN.

First Ward—DAVID J. LYON.
Second Ward—ARTHUR DIXON.
Third Ward—JOHN W. MCGENNISS.
Fourth Ward—JESSE SPALDING.
Fifth Ward—RICHARD B. STONE.
Sixth Ward—WILLIAM TRACY.
Seventh Ward—A. C. MILLARD.
Eighth Ward—MATTHEW FLEMING.
Ninth Ward—GEORGE POWELL.
Tenth Ward—CHARLES L. WOODMAN.
Eleventh Ward—JOHN S. FERGUSON.
Twelfth Ward—MONROE HEATH.
Thirteenth Ward—JAMES L. CAMPBELL.
Fourteenth Ward—SILAS E. CLEVELAND.
Fifteenth Ward—CHRISTIAN CASSELMAN.
Sixteenth Ward—PETER L. HAWKINSON.
Seventeenth Ward—No nomination.
Eighteenth Ward—JAMES HANDLEY.
Nineteenth Ward—SAMUEL S. GREELEY.
Twentieth Ward—JOEL D. HARVEY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

For Judge of the Superior Court—JOSEPH P. CLARKSON.
Judge of the County Court—M. R. M. WALLACE.
Clerk of the County Court—JAMES W. BROCKWAY.
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County—WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN.
County Treasurer—PHILIP WADSWORTH.
Police Commissioner—REUBEN CLEVELAND.
County Superintendent of Schools—ALBERT G. LANE.
County Commissioners—ANDREW J. GALLOWAY, W. B. BATEHAM, WILLIAM M. LAUGHLIN, S. W. KINGSLEY.
Member of the State Board of Equalization—B. P. DERICKSON.
County Justices—JOHN DUNLAP, A. F. MINER.

THE PROGRESS YESTERDAY.

CITIZENS' HEADQUARTERS.

At the Citizens' headquarters yesterday, there was a large attendance of the best men in the city, from every ward, bent on doing all that can be done to secure a triumph on Tuesday next. Tuesday will be the day on which the fate of the city and county will be decided, and the Hesingites will turn out in all their strength to win a victory that, if won, will be a victory over law and order, and will hand over the City and County Treasuries to the cormorants who long to get their paws in them at the expense of the people. Now, it is a question whether the law-and-order citizens are willing to permit the horde that will swarm from all the by-ways and slums of the city to wrest the Government from the party that has guarded the best interests of the people for so long, and guarded them well.

THE ENEMY'S HOPES.

They rely upon frauds, upon O'Hara's Naturalization Mill, upon false registry, upon the gamblers, the shoulder-hitters, the ruffians, and on any diversion that can be made in their favor by tickets secretly in their interest. The brewers have signed an agreement not to sell beer for retail in the saloons Tuesday, so as to leave the beer-sellers nothing to do, and compel them to turn out and peddle tickets. These same brewers have subscribed largely to the Hesing campaign fund, so have the gamblers and the houses of prostitution. The latter were assessed $4,000, but they did not come down the full amount. Still, there is no lack of money on that side, and it will be used to intimidate voters, and to bribe mercenary citizens. The imperative necessity of every man turning out Tuesday is therefore apparent. The enemy hope for a wet and sloppy day, or for a first-class snow-storm, anything that will keep timid persons indoors. But the weather should not scare any one. Suppose it does rain, is it not better to bear rain for two hours or so, than to bear Hesing's reign for two long years, if not indeed for an indefinite number of years?

THE DUTY OF THE LADIES.

Let every man turn out, and the ladies,—bless 'em,—let them do their duty, let them turn the men out. Let every wife, as she kisses her husband going out in the morning, call him back and give him another kiss, and remind him of his responsibility as an American citizen, and make him promise to vote for law and order. And let every sister coax her brother, and say a word to some other girl's brother in the same strain. Let the ladies stir the men up to do all that is good, and noble, and true. They are a power in the world—the ladies—they are, and no mistake. Let them use it for the best interests of the city and their families.

REPEATERS.

It transpired yesterday that the Hesingites have organized gangs of repeaters whose congenial duty it will be to travel round from precinct to precinct, and vote at all of them. These gangs are composed of the lowest roughs and rowdies in the city, men who would rather fight than eat, and who would think no more of putting a "Mansard" on a peaceable citizen than they would of taking a dozen drinks in as many minutes. Captains and Lieutenants have been appointed to lead these gangs of ruffians, and intimidate peaceful citizens who may desire to express their choice for public officials as freemen and Americans. Mike McDonald will be Captain, and John Dowling, Lieutenant, in the First Ward; "Hughey" Reed, Abe Pollock, corner of Fourth avenue and Polk street; Jim McHale, corner of Clark and Polk streets; George Eager, "Winter Garden;" Billy Bassett, hack operator; Tim Casey, umpire in the recent Robertsdale prize fight; Johnny Crawford, and others to command other wards on the South and West Sides, while "Capt." "Bob" Kenny and "Lieut." "Jim" Bejan will command the North Side. These "officers" have organized gangs of men, numbering 175 in all, and hope to cast 3,500 illegal votes. The way it is done is this: Fictitious names have been placed on the registry-books in the precincts, and each Captain of a gang has a list of the names and residences to which they are assigned. One fellow answers to one name, another to another, and so on, until they have all voted, and depart to repeat the performance elsewhere. There has never been an attempt anywhere to equal this proposed fraud except in New York, under the Tammany regime, or in Philadelphia under the notorious Billy McMullen. If the masters of these repeaters, those who hire and pay them to do their dirty work, are elected, what will become of us? Besides repeating, the business of these gangs is to scare timid voters, and whenever the day is going against them to attack and destroy the ballot-boxes. They also hope in wards, where they have large majorities, to take possession of the polls in the morning, and hold them by brute force all day, so that no decent man can cast his vote against them. Any American citizen who can be scared by these rowdies is unworthy of citizenship, but Men must go to the polls determined upon having a free and fair expression of public opinion, so far as such a thing is attainable, under the unhappy circumstances that threaten to surround the election. Bullies are generally cowards, unless they have a pistol in their pockets or a dagger within reaching distance, and, for the credit of Chicago, for the sake of her reputation and good name abroad, these dangerous classes should be shown, Tuesday, that they cannot rule the city, and any attempt at riot must be quelled forthwith, if it takes every Law-and-Order man in town to quell it. These fellows are desperate, and the low means of electioneering they have adopted up to this time, and what they propose to do Tuesday, indicate that they feel the necessity of using force to win an election which otherwise they cannot gain. Let every good citizen be at the polls early in the morning, and let him stay there until he votes, if he has to stay all day.

CLOSE UP AND COME OUT.

The proposition to close places of business at noon meets with favor. There will be little or no business doing anyway, and the day might as well be devoted to the welfare of the city. So close up and come out, ye citizens who have any regard for yourselves and your children. The gamblers will be out, the pimps will be out, the thieves will be out, the rowdies will be out, on the other side; so come out and do your duty as residents and citizens of the great city of Chicago, which Hesing and his crowd would like to humiliate in the dust and cover with shame.

THE GAMBLERS' RING,

which has existed for two years in the city, hope to gain control of the Police Department, by the appointment of ex-Capt. Mike Hickey in place of Supt. Washburn. Mr. Washburn has made it hot for them, they are down on him, they demand his head in a charger, and the appointment of Hickey in his place, that they may have full sweep for the exercise of their infamous profession. This Ring has Mike McDonald for chief, and Johnnie Corcoran, Col. Clary, South Town Collector, Mark Sheridan, and Dan O'Hara are wittingly or unwittingly playing into his hands. It is well known that this gamblers' ring within the past two years blackmailed other gamblers, and, when they refused to come down, they were pulled, while the "skin" games, under the protection of the ring, were allowed to thrive with impunity. When Supt. Washburn took hold he broke up the ring, and pulled gambling-houses without regard to who owned them or to the wealth of the proprietors. Next to the success of O'Hara and Hickey, the success of Tom Foley in his candidacy for Alderman of the First Ward is what the ring desires most. It is well known that Corcoran owns Foley and all that Foley is worth, while if Foley gets into the Council he will have to obey his master. They have roped "Ed." Longley into their net, and he has become their tool. He was busy in registering bogus names, and is doing all he can to defeat Mr. Lyon, the Law-and-Order candidate, between whom and his opponent no law-loving citizen of the First Ward will for a moment hesitate. And Mr. Longley is a candidate for Sheriff, to succeed Tim Bradley a year from now,—that is, a man who deliberately violates law hopes to be elected to enforce law. Not much. When Longley comes up before the people, if he ever shows his head, his outrageous conduct in the present crisis will not be forgotten. All the bummers around the courts are in favor of Foley, because they are the creation and the creatures of the infamous Criminal Court Ring, and must obey its orders. They will be out on election day, aiding the gangs of repeaters, and, in some instances, leading them on in their ignoble mission. Such are politics, and such they will continue to be unless the citizens rise in their might Tuesday, break up the rings and sweep the Hesing-O'Hara gang from the sight of men.

THE RIOTERS

who broke up the Eighteenth Ward meeting Thursday evening, and dragged a one-legged soldier from the platform, have not been forgotten, and they and their leaders deserve the reprobation of all good men. In that case the rioters dispersed a Law-and-Order meeting, and showed how they hate free speech. A leader of that party exemplified the same feeling at a meeting held at No. 118 Archer avenue Wednesday evening. Mr. Mark Sheridan was in the chair. He had a squad of police on hand, and any citizen opposed to his mode of running things was threatened by the officers. What *are* we coming to, anyhow?

THE THIRD WARD.

In the Third Ward Mr. McGenniss is a candidate for re-election to the Council. L. B. White and H. D. King, who are in the Hesing interest, are trying to run Mr. Thomas, so as to defeat Mr. McGenniss and elect Hesing's man, Fitzpatrick. White and King claim to run the colored vote, but is hardly possible that the colored citizens will be led by the nose in any such way. They will vote for the Law-and-Order candidate, and the Law-and-Order ticket, and they will not lend themselves to Hesing or carry out his designs by following White and King. There is no earthly chance of Thomas' election. By the way, White does not live in the Ward.

THE RESPECTABLE GERMAN SENTIMENT.

Yesterday's *Freie Presse* has the following editorial in reference to the City Treasurership, which will be read with interest, since it reflects the sentiment of the better class of our German citizens concerning the attacks may by the *Staats Zeitung* upon Mr. Gage:

Our readers know that Mr. David A. Gage has handed over to the City Treasury the interest on city funds deposited in banks, all of which his predecessors had put in their pockets. This interest amounts now to about $140,000, and thus represents a fortune, and when one bears in mind that Mr. Gage could have kept it, without becoming liable to any suit, every honest and unprejudiced man must see that Mr. Gage, through the paying over of that $140,000, has a well-founded claim, if not on the thanks, yet at least on the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, and that he consequently deserves at least decent treatment. And how is this man, who has acted as a faithful officer, who by his own large means and the security of his bondsmen to the amount of $1,500,000 is responsible for every cent, treated by the Hesing press? Mr. Hesing's *Staats Zeitung*, which supported men like Kluetsch and Fischer, which now indorses a professional gambler and a horde of disreputable office-seekers for the City Council and other public offices—Mr. Hesing's *Staats Zeitung* is trying to rob Mr. Gage, who in a few years has saved the city a fortune, of the most valuable thing which a man possesses on earth, his honorable name, since it is daily conveying the impression that Mr. Gage is a thief.

And Mr. Hermann Lieb, who is now seeking to win the confidence of his fellow-citizens as a candidate for the County Clerkship, joins in these dishonorable articles against a man to whom he justly owes his ability to buy the *Union*.

And, in order to fill up the measure of meanness in order to completely compromise the Germans of Chicago, Mr. Moritz Langeloth, a notorious drunkard and scamp, who has for years enjoyed the utter contempt of every respectable man, has in his disreputable paper a poor wood-cut which represents Gage as a burglar. And the Campaign Committee of the People's party gives for the distribution of such wretched things the money which it has chiefly collected from the liberal-minded German citizens, and especially the brewers.

We lay claims to neither a seat nor a vote in the Campaign Committee of the People's Party, which is under Mr. Hesing's control, and if the liberal-minded citizens who contributed their money in order to secure in this contest an amendment to the city Sunday law, are satisfied with its being used to slander a worthy officer, who is himself a liberal man, and whose office has as much to do with the Sunday question as the Pope with the favorite Sultans of Abdul Aziz, it does not concern us. But do not indulge in any illusions as to the consequences of such low performances. The People's party is damaged by it hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of votes; since it is a peculiarity of human nature to take sides against all which is unjust, vile, and base. Only utterly debased creatures take pleasure in such dishonorable acts.

If the three papers controlled by Mr. Hesing had sought to fill every decent man with disgust and drive him from the ranks of the People's Party, they could hardly have acted differently, and inevitably our fellow-citizens of other nationalities must draw, from the pitiful course of the German press, conclusions as to the cultivation and character of the German-Americans of Chicago which will be very unfavorable. Hence, the *Freie Presse* believes it merely expresses the sentiment of every decent German-American when it most decidedly protests against these outrageous statements of the Hesing papers, which do infinite harm to the People's party.

MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

THE THIRD WARD.

The Law-and-Order citizens of the Third Ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the hall, No. 619 State street, yesterday evening. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Hamill, and eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. F. A. Herring, Gen. Barnham, and Corporation Council Tuley. The latter referred to the fact that Mr. Hesing was one of the originators of the agitation upon the subject of law and order, and one of the supporters of the Committee of Seventy, but that when he found that the natural tendency of this movement was toward the prevention of intoxication, he immediately commenced opposing the efforts of the good citizens to prevent it. The good effect of the Sunday-closing ordinance was shown by a comparison of the number of arrests made during the two months previous to the enforcement of the ordinance and the two months following the enforcement. The number during two months previous was 1,600, and the number during the latter time was only 1,100. He stated that it had been positively learned that the Hesing leaders had organized a band of repeaters, 175 in number, who were registered in twenty different precincts in the city, and that if they were allowed to cast their votes they would gain 3,500 illegal votes from this source alone. The speakers were frequently applauded, and a generally favorable impression was the result of the meeting.

THE FOURTH WARD.

A very enthusiastic and largely attended meeting of the Law-and-Order Club of the Fourth Ward was held last evening at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street.

Mr. Daniel A. Jones called the meeting to order, and introduced the future Mayor of the city, L. L. Bond.

MAYOR BOND.

Mr. Bond was received with long continued applause. He said he was present on this occasion, to ask for the suffrages of the gentlemen before him, upon a ticket whose object was the preservation of law and order. If elected, he would guarantee, so far as the Mayor was concerned, a policy of economy and retrenchment. The necessity for such a course, he thought, was too well appreciated by every tax-payer in the community. Public improvements were necessary to a city where growth was so rapid that it exceeded its limits as frequently as it did. He favored public improvements, but not the reckless expenditure of public money. At the time the appropriation was made for a new Court-House, the outlook, financially, was nothing like as dismal as it was at present. Under the present circumstances, the city was compelled to economize in every respect. All leakages must be stopped, and it would be his especial aim, if elected to the Mayoralty, to see that none occurred through the machinations of any Court-House ring. He pledged himself to use his every effort to secure for the city a sound and honest administration. He was loudly applauded.

THE OTHER SPEAKERS.

Capt. Connett was called for and made one of his stirring popular speeches, in which he raked the opposition from stem to stern. He said that Mr. Dan O'Hara was like St. Paul. When he was with a Scotchman, he was a Scotchman; when he was with an Irishman, he was an Irishman; he was all things to all men. The speaker dwelt upon the good service rendered by the Irish in the war; he hoped they would not go back upon their record. He was cheered.

Calls for "Goodwin" brought Mr. Stephen A. Goodwin to the stage. He said it was a very long time since he had raised his voice in a political meeting, but the exigencies of the present moment impelled him to come forward and discuss the issues of Tuesday's election. In years gone by he had been more of a politician, and, like Capt. Connett, swore by the Democratic flag. He was no partisan, although so far as the Republican party carried the flag of the Union through the Rebellion, he was with them. The very constitution of the ticket, opposed to law and order, was un-American in every way. Our ancestors took possession of the country as an asylum for all the oppressed. When one nationality assumed to oust all other nationalities, merged into the one American nation, they were outraging decency. This ticket should be put down by sensible, old-fashioned American men and citizens, as being un-American. It was for the interest of all good citizens, that we should have a well-governed city. The problem of universal suffrage was not yet proven a success. Our forefathers in their wisdom laid the foundation of the noblest Government the world ever saw. But in the obvious misgovernment of some of our greatest cities, New York, for instance, the question of municipal elections assumed an air of unusual interest. One of the issues of the compaign was whether the ordinances and police regulations of the city should be enforced. Should we, at this day, say we are not a God-fearing people; that the saloons should be kept open, because a few men could not bear the restraints of morality? The moral, respectable, and orderly citizens of Chicago had a right to protection.

With regard to some of the individuals, he wished to give his opinion. He had known Mr. Bond for a great many years. He was educated a mechanic, and was essentially a man of the people, raised to the lofty eminence in his own profession through his own exertions. He had been associated with Mr. Bond for many years, and both in the Common Council and in the Legislature he had shown himself a man of ability, and a respectable, honorable, amiable man. He had no doubt that Mr. Bond would enforce all the laws, and give us a City Government whose head at least was worthy of Chicago. With regard to the candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, he would endorse Mr. Clarkson most emphatically. A more worthy member of the Chicago bar could not have been chosen. The only objection he had for Judge Moore, was that so estimable a gentleman should allow his name to be put upon a ticket stamped with infamy.

Commissioner Galloway was called for. He said he expected before the evening was out to hear from Mr. Thomas J. Turner, who, in every office he had held, had proven himself a noble and an honorable man. Mr. Turner received the entire vote of the Democratic branch of the Legislature for the position of United States Senator, and, had he been a Republican, the speaker would have given his vote. He thought, however, that the most important feature of the election was the choice of candidates for the legislative bodies of the city and county. The feeblest Alderman, representing the poorest ward, was a more important officer than the wealthiest ministerial officer, for, while the latter was secured by a bond, the other was unrestrained by any responsibility. He called upon the meeting to see to it that Mr. Spaulding was elected Alderman by a majority of at least 1,200 votes. He was a candidate, and, though he would consider it a personal favor if he were beaten, he would nevertheless like to secure the indorsement of the ward on his record. [Cheers.]

Alderman Sidwell was called for, and spoke. He said the question of the repeal of the present ordinance against Sunday liquor-selling had been continuously before the Common Council. The Law-and-Order party in the Council had done their duty, and the contest was now handed to the people. It seemed to him that a party had been formed in the city for the purpose of furthering one single interest, and that a dangerous one; an interest which had been carefully restricted by legislation for the past 300 years. He agreed with Mr. Galloway in the opinion that a city Alderman, or a County Commissioner, was a more important officer than a ministerial officer. He indorsed Mr. Gage, merely quoting the official report upon the condition of the City Treasury. If the present nominee, Mr. Spaulding, were defeated, he would believe that his position as a Law-and-Order Alderman had not been sustained. It was the duty of the city to prevent its cession to any one interest, whether that interest was liquor, railroads, or anything else. He cautioned his hearers against the ballot-stuffing threatened by Mr. Hesing's party. He was applauded on concluding.

Mr. Wirt Dexter was called upon. He said he did not wish to exhibit any reluctance in saying what he did. He said the position of Alderman was of more importance to us as individuals than that of President of the United States. There should be no more honorable citizen than the man who filled the office of Alderman honorably and well. We had all been indifferent on the subject of municipal affairs, but we were all being touched in our pockets. We were waking up to our affairs. It was high time that we understood the abuses of bad government, and began to think at what price we had good government. We had all been conducting municipal affairs most preposterously. We had been asking our candidate for Alderman how he stood on dead, or remote living, issues. A municipal government needed none of these. It was commendable to entertain considerations of this kind in great State affairs, but was it not absurd to apply any standard of religious or political opinion to a candidate for the position of Board of Public Works Commissioner? On the Sunday question he did not entertain as strict views as Judge Gookins. He believed in the Sabbath, but he accorded to everybody the right to entertain his own opinions. He never would sanction license under the name of liberty, for liberty was not license, nor could any man claim a right to anything which infringed upon the liberty of others. He quoted from a circular issued by Mr. Hesing. The man who wrote that circular was a demagogue. He was a bad man. [Applause.] He was Chicago's worst enemy. [Applause.] When such a man thrust such a challenge upon him, he could but accept it, and call upon his American citizens to aid him in the fight. [Cheers, long and loud.] Was it such a disgrace then, that our fathers fought at Yorktown and Saratoga? Here was the English of the issue. A man might be as big a fanatic in drinking whisky as well as cold water. If the issue was not met now, it would be next year. It could not be avoided. We organized these institutions and were competent to preserve them. [Cheers.] We would not permit Mr. Hesing, or any one else, to break them down. Mr. Hesing had thrown aside every weight of principle, and even of decency, in running the desperate race in which he was now engaged. There were two questions worth thinking of, with regard to the money of the city. One was whether the bank accounts of Mr. Gage were correct, as they were [cheers], and the other was, where would the money go to if the other side got hold of it. [Laughter.] With regard to the judicial contest, all he could say was, that Mr. Moore was found in pestilent and most miserable company. Judge Moore was a rigid Presbyterian, and how could he get into the company he had? Out of this heterogeneous mass of Dutch lager-beer and Sabbath-breaking, it was proposed to take him up and place him on the Bench. When he struck hands with the cohorts of Hesing he sacrificed all that the fifty years of his honorable life had announced. The speaker touched very feelingly upon the deplorable sight of a man of Mr. Moore's age and position sinking into the dregs in which he was found. Against this unfortunate man he mentioned Joseph P. Clarkson, and said he would feel more secure in bringing before that man the causes of his clients. He said it astounded him to think that any American in the ward would so far neglect his duty as not to vote.

A round of applause evinced the attention with which Mr. Dexter had been listened to.

Gen. Barnum, of New York, was introduced. He pointed out the universal interest which was felt in a struggle such as that going on between decency and corruption in the City of Chicago. The question here was one of Right against Wrong. When, two years ago, the city set an example to all her sister cities, by the election of the fire-proof ticket, she established a precedent which would be eventually adopted in every city on the continent. That fire-proof ticket was headed by a man of national reputation, who was being feasted abroad as the lion he is, Joseph Medill. [Cheers]. The millions of dollars which came here, seeking investment in bond and mortgages after the fire, would never have come here if the City Government had fallen into the hands of a corrupt clique. The city's rapid reconstruction was the reward of good local government. Here, in the Hesing movement was the initiatory step of what might, if not squelched at once, assume an importance second in its consequences not even to that of African slavery. If Mr. Hesing and Dan O'Hara could, through the neglect of the people, defy law, and throw open the sinks of iniquity, it would be a bad day for the city. If they did succeed, they would be taken in hand by the hardy yeomen of the State of Illinois, at Springfield. The Hessians of the Revolution were driven from the soil, and so would be the Hesing of Chicago, and so also the O'Hara. He concluded with a kind and feeling allusion to Capt. Brockway.

Mr. S. B. Perry and Mr. Spaulding, candidates for Aldermen, and other gentlemen, were called upon to speak, and did so.

The meeting adjourned with an enthusiastic feeling of security.

THE NINTH WARD.

A mass meeting of Irish-American citizens was held in the Father Mathew Hall, on West Monroe street, last evening. The hall was crowded to excess, and the greatest enthusiasm in support of the Citizens' Union ticket prevailed. The meeting was very orderly, not a single unpleasant incident having marred the harmony of the proceedings.

Christopher Sherwin, Esq., was unanimously elected to precide. He made a brief speech in support of Law and Order, stating that all good citizens should cast their votes in the cause of American law and institutions. He concluded by introducing John F. Finerty, who was warmly received and spoke, substantially, as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. FINERTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I had intended at the outset of the present political contest to remain apart from the struggle; but circumstances have since arisen which have imparted a new interest to the conflict of opinion—the principles involved have been more clearly defined, and, I think, the hour has come when every citizen of this community should declare and stand by his honest sentiments. In the controversy before us, we are reduced to a simple question between restraint and license—a plain proposition as to whether we shall sustain the law regulating the bar-rooms, or whether we shall, by our votes, allow the latter to triumph above the law. The tickets placed in the field are sufficiently pronounced on their respective sides of the contest. There can be no mistake relative to the principles of either. The Citizens' Union Party calls upon you to sustain the laws of the State and of the municipality, in the interest of law and order, as they stand; the opposite party—of which Mr. A. C. Hesing is the vehement oracle—invites you to revolution, and, in the name of liberty, demands that drunkenness shall be unbridled and Sunday surrendered to unrestrained revelry. On the side of Law and Order we see ranked the overwhelming majority of American-born citizens, the thinking and intelligent portion of our Irish-American fellow-citizens [applause] and the most respectable elements of the other nationalities represented in this community. [Applause.] On the other side—that of Mr. Hesing—we see the saloon interests of every nationality, as a majority, and that peculiar fraction of the American element—self-styled "Liberal"—whose thirst for office tempts them to pander to the saloon vote as a means of attaining that power which the great body of Americans would never accord to their intriguing ambition. [Applause].

However much we, as good citizens, may deprecate the introduction of sectionalism into political questions, it is undeniable that, in this campaign, the issue has been sufficiently agitated to make us, as Irish-Americans, solicitous that our nationality, as a majority, may not be degraded by affiliation with the advocates of license and the apostles of revolution. [Applause]. I am conscious that interested parties will raise an outcry placing us among the "Puritans," and ranking us with the enemies of "personal liberty" to the citizen. Such accusations may confound the wavering and alienate the credulous, but can have no effect upon the strong convictions of the independent Irish citizens of Chicago. [Applause.] The time has passed away—if it ever existed—when Irishmen could be successfully appealed to in behalf of that spurious liberty, advocated by those who uphold the unrestrained license of the saloon-keepers—according to them a privilege beyond all other people who do business in this city. These men, while concurring in the law, or custom, regulating every other calling, would have the saloon-keepers free to transgress every rational obligation in regard to the observation of Sunday. I believe—all of us, I think, believe—in according to the saloons a decent share of privilege—privilege devoid of any spirit of favoritism. We are not worshipers of a Maine Liquor law—we do not indorse cast-iron prohibition, but we do insist that the saloons shall be controlled in a manner conducive to the order of this great city and to the peace and pleasure of its citizens. [Applause.] This is what Law-and-Order truly means—not a gloomy, fanatical tyranny, but a fair and fearless administration of the law, doing justice to all,—using harshness towards none,—unless such as persistently rebel against the dictates of common sense and the spirit of public decency. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, taking another view of this question, is it not about time that the dominance of the saloon interest in Chicago politics was overthrown? Is it not time that the destinies of most of the wards were emancipated from the thraldom forced upon them by the habitues of the beer-shops and gin-palaces of the city? A municipality ruled by such influences cannot fail to be corrupt; a party that appeals to such a constituency cannot be regarded with favor by any honest citizen. It cannot win the sanction of any man who wishes, so far as may be possible, to create here a new spirit of political independence, that ruffianism cannot intimidate nor expediency control. [Loud applause.] It has, in certain places, become fashionable to sneer at reform and—fearing ridicule—men inclined to political honesty have frequently succumbed to the sway of the cynics. But, gentlemen, can any of us deny that reform is needed? Where, then, are we to look for it with any hope of success? Certainly not in the ranks of the Hesing party, for, however they may disguise their policy, it is awkwardly apparent that, under their role, whisky should be King and beer Prime Minister. A triumph for that party would mean a carnival of disorder. It would mean the guidance of our destinies by a saloon oligarchy—whisky and beer would become the Scylla and Charybdis of the workingman, tempting him from the path of industry, engulphing him in poverty and despair, plundering his family, destroying his roof-tree, and breeding, where health and innocence should flourish, pestilence and immorality. [Applause.] Sir, what system of "tax-grinding" ever devised by the oppressors of humanity can equal the drain on the resources of the workingman, caused by the ungoverned saloon—its dragon-mouth wide open to swallow his weekly wages, from the early evening of Saturday until Sunday's sun sets upon him penniless and brutified? Irish-American fellow-citizens! is that the kind of "liberty" that you, by your votes, are going to sustain? The destiny of Chicago is virtually in your keeping—you hold the balance of power in this conflict—shall it be recorded of you that, in a moment of supreme importance to the welfare of the city, you made use of the franchise to encourage vice and perpetuate corruption? I, for one, will not believe it. I have more faith in your manly determination and political sagacity. The "Liberalists," as they call themselves, may sneer at the churches and mock the teachings of the priest or the parson, but, my friends, when have the churches, of any denomination, preached a doctrine that would render the workingman a drunkard, his wife an outcast, and his children beggars? [Applause.] Why should the saloon-keeper—having already six days of each week in which to traffic—why should he demand, distinctively from all other trafficers, the Sunday for the same sordid purpose? I may be answered by the parrot cry of "personal liberty." Sir, I maintain that men of that character care nothing for liberty, except in so far as it answers their designs and subserves their selfish interests. It is no love for the poor man that actuates them in the desire to keep open house on Sundays. *He* has to pay for whatever he drinks, and they know that, on Sunday, his pocket is well filled and his mind more likely to run in the channel of reckless revelry. To some saloon-keepers, of my own nationality, I must do the justice of saying that they are willing to respect what Americans call the Sabbath. It would be well if men of other nationalities, following the same business, could profit by the lesson and follow the good example. [Applause.]

But Mr. Hesing and his followers appeal to the working classes as though their happiness depended upon the license of the saloons. They say: "Oh, the rich men—the capitalists—drive their fast horses and drink their wines and brandies in their own luxurious homes; why should you, who have no fast horses to drive—no rich wines or fine brandies to drink—why should you be deprived of the Sunday saloon luxuries of beer or whisky?" Do these orators—these high-minded philanthropists—consider that by encouraging the workingman to become a drunkard they increase his chances of riding in a carriage or residing in a palace? Why should they hold up to him the vices of the affluent as a thing of envy, to tempt him to excess, drain away his earnings, and deprive his family of sustenance? By a judicious, not oppressive, closing of the saloons on Sundays, the cause of temptation is partially removed, and the chances of sobriety and economy among the working people are materially increased. On what principle of logic, then, does Mr. Hesing brand this useful restriction placed upon the saloons as an oppression of the poor—a grievance too severe to be patiently endured? Mr. Hesing could, if he would, give the real reason for the agitation against the Sunday law. It is this: That 3,000 saloon-keepers may increase their profits by draining away the money of the laborer and the mechanic. [Applause.] This is the pure disinterestedness conveyed in the absurd whine about "personal liberty." Do not, however, understand me to say that *all* saloon-keepers are afflicted with this sordid thirst. I speak of them as a majority—the majority that support the policy of Mr. Hesing. It is not my intention to deal with the candidates on the opposing tickets in tiresome detail. As Irish-Americans, we are, naturally, more particularly interested in those of our own nationality who are put forward to represent us in the municipal and county officers. I will say, however, of Mr. Bond, the Union candidate for Mayor, that he is a gentleman of unblemished integrity,—one that will faithfully maintain his oath of office, and one in whom the honor of the city may be safely vested. David A. Gage, candidate for the City Treasuryship, is an American gentleman well known to all of you—an officer who, in the teeth of slander, has proved his integrity, and rendered up to the Municipal Treasury that which justly belonged to it—a policy that, by his magnanimous conduct, he has forced his adversary to adopt. Mr. Gage is not the man to hand down, by a single dishonest action, his name to political infamy. [Cheers.]

Now, as regards the men placed upon the ticket in our own interest. The question arises,—What constitutes a representative Irish-American? It is not wealth—it is not family influence. It is not that kind of frigid respectability which places him beyond the reach of the masses and makes him as distant from their sentiments as the snow-capped peaks of the Alps are from the peaceful valleys of Switzerland smiling at their base. No man can be truly said to represent a people until he has received their suffrages; but, I hold, that to represent an Irish constituency a man must possess something more effective than even domestic virtue and social popularity. I assert that he must be national—an "Irish Rebel," if you will—as regards the unsettled question between the country from which we sprung and the Government of Great Britain. [Cheers.] We must stand by Ireland against all enemies, but particularly against the British. The fact of our having found citizenship here does not absolve us from our filial allegiance to Ireland, and while she hopes and struggles for independence, as she is doing to-day, we must sustain her in in every rational manner. The matter of birth or of creed does not enter into this consideration. A man may be born out of Ireland and yet be a supporter of her cause. He may differ in religion from the mass of her people and yet be the staunchest "Rebel" among them all. The Irish Home-Rule movement is rapidly progressing. We require every force within our reach—no matter in what land we may be placed—brought to bear upon England to make her surrender the wrongful authority which she exercises over the lives and fortunes of our kindred in the old country. We want to do this without violating our oaths as American citizens, and we disclaim all intention of making American offices subserve Irish purposes. [Cheers.] But we must mark our approbation of the men who have never been afraid or ashamed to avow their principles. We want these men to represent us, because they think and feel as we do. In a word, we want our candidates to be uncompromising friends of Irish liberty, and, whenever necessary, to act up to their sentiments. If any Irishman, claiming office on the strength of our support, is is too "sensible," or too "respectable," or to much of a cosmopolitan to sympathise with our views, let him appeal to some constituency more in consonance with his ideas. Let us, at least, determine that he shall not, by our help, sail into office under false colors. My friends, our brothers in England, Scotland, and Australia have been driven to this policy. The time has come when we must follow their example or else consent to be servile tools of designing demagogues—national only at the season of election—who, under cover of a spurious Irishism, impose upon the Americans and Germans, leading them to suppose that they, who have not an Irish sentiment in their hearts, represent us, whose fondest hope is the resurrection of our native island. [Applause.]

Far removed from such "half-made-up" specimens of Irish-American candidature in this contest, I have the honor to mention the names of the Hon. A. L. Morrison and William K. Sullivan, both true American citizens, and each of them enthusiastic for the liberty and prosperity of Ireland. My friend, Mr. Morrison, is well known to all of you; he has been among you for many years. By the force of native talent, unaided from without, he has raised himself from the workingman's bench to be a representative of the people—one, too, of whom no Irishman need feel ashamed; a man who has never feared to utter his heartfelt convictions, and who, from his very honesty, has provoked the venom of some who are too narrow-minded to forgive success or too corrupt to appreciate integrity. [Cheers.] The anti-Irish faction hate him for his uncompromising patriotism; the Hesing fanatics abhor him for his conscientious advocacy of temperance. His loss in their regards should prove his gain in yours. As "Irish Rebels," you must support the patriot; as American citizens, who love honesty and morality, you must respect, if you do not follow, the disciple of Father Mathew—your immortal countryman. And here let me mention that Daniel O'Connell [loud cheers], that great chief whose name no true Irishman can hear without emotion, was only second to Father Mathew in his advocacy of temperance. These two,—Mathew and O'Connell,—in a few years reformed Ireland from the uplands of Cork to the Glynns of Antrim, until, in 1843, when 500,000 men surged around the Great Tribune at Mullaghmast and Tara, there was not a single drunkard in all that vast array—presenting a spectacle of moral grandeur that Europe never witnessed before and never may again. [Applause.] Mr. Morrison was educated in that school, and you cannot blame him for his principles. You cannot punish him for them unless you curse the memory of Theobald Mathew, and brand the mighty name of the Catholic Emancipator, Daniel O'Connell. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Morrison is a candidate for the office of City Collector. His opponent is Mr. Von Hollen—a German. The Teutons are remarkable for taking care of their own. Let us, Irishmen, borrow their philosophy. If German votes for German let Irishman vote for Irishman.

I have now to speak for another friend of mine—the Hon. W. K. Sullivan—a journalist, a man of education, and executive capacity, honest, fearless, and heart and soul an Irishman. Two years ago an Irish constituency honored him with their votes. He represented them in the Legislature, and his record in that body is an honor not alone to himself but to his constituents. His sympathy with the ill-fated, but not altogether abortive, Fenian movement was strongly exhibited during the attacks upon Canada. It is in such times that man exhibits his true nature. Sullivan exhibited his by advocating a blow at British power wherever an Irish arm could reach it. I detest mentioning religion in politics, but some low-minded people have sought to injure my friend, Mr. Sullivan, with his Catholic fellow-countrymen by branding him as a Protestant—or, worse, as an apostate. My friends, that Mr. Sullivan is a Protestant I am not afraid to confess—his family have been of that faith for generations; but Irish Catholics, while they have ever gallantly fought for their own Church, have never been mean enough to persecute the creed of others. The Irish people, in politics, never think of a man's creed. How could they? Have not our best and boldest leaders ever been of the Protestant denomination? It is an historical fact that no Irish Protestant patriot ever proved recreant to his principles. What bigot dare brand the Protestant Irishman as alien to his Catholic countrymen? The shade of Henry Grattan would rise to accuse him [cheers];—the blood of Wolfe Tone would rebuke his blasphemy [renewed cheers]—the dungeon of Lord Edward and the scaffold of Emmet would shame his venality. [Continued cheers.] All these, whose names light the dismal record of Irish history, were Protestants. What Irishman respects their memories the less for that? In our own day, Smith O'Brien—[applause]—another Protestant, was the leader of an Irish insurrection. And one still remains,—the last of the illustrious exiles of '48, the most uncompromising "Irish Rebel" that England ever met,—Protestant John Mitchel. [Cheers.] The leaders of the Home Rule movement—Butt and Martin—belong respectively to the Protestant and Presbyterian churches. So much for the influence of religious differences on Irish national or political sentiment. As Mr. Sullivan is competent for the office he seeks—the Clerkship of the Criminal Court—in all other respects, I have no fear that his Protestantism will injure him with his countrymen, who look to merit rather than to creed. [Loud applause.]

My friends, I have nearly done. I have detained you longer than I intended doing, but the subject bore me away. Weigh carefully the issue at stake before depositing your ballots. Remember that you did not come to America to form combinations, with other foreigners, against American customs. You came here to sustain the institutions under which you and yours have prospered,—to be the friends of that great people who, through ninety-seven glorious years, have conducted this nation from colonial obscurity to the preeminence of a first-class power,—her flag floating on every sea, her name respected in every land; who have won to her banner star after star until now the world is dazzled by her glory and cheered by her prosperity. [Cheers.] May no record of the future announce that the Irish element, in the hour of trial, abandoned American principles to become the political concubines of a factious dictator. Finally, remember that in voting for the Hesing ticket you vote against American feeling, contemn American institutions, declare war against your natural allies, and proclaim to all the land that you have surrendered yourselves to a dishonest faction, a saloon oligarchy, and foreign supremacy. [Repeated cheers.]

Brief speeches were made by Ald. George Powell and others, after which the meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for Mayor Bond, and Messrs. Morrison and Sullivan.

THE ELEVENTH WARD.

A very large and enthusiastic Citizens' Union meeting was held last evening by the citizens of the Eleventh Ward at No. 66 Milwaukee avenue. Col. Thomas J. Turner, Philip Wadsworth, D. J. Lyons, and others made eloquent speeches in favor of the Law-and-Order movement. The opinion prevailed that this ward would give a majority for the Law-and-Order ticket.

THE TWELFTH WARD.

The citizens of the Twelfth Ward held a meeting evening last at Martine's Hall, on Ada street, near Madison. It was called to order by Ald. Monroe Heath, who stated that they had assembled mainly for the purpose of makey arrangements for next Tuesday's election.

Gen. O. L. Mann stated that he had made arrangements that the Law-and-Order tickets for the Twelfth Ward be left at his house, and that he would distribute them to the proper parties. On motion of Mr. Bonney, the Executive Committee and officers of the Twelfth Ward Law-and-Order Club were requested to be at Martine's Hall all day Monday, for the purpose of attending to such business as might become necessary. On motion of Mr. Woodard, a committee was appointed to select good and competent ticket-peddlers and challengers.

The Chairman then introduced Col. Thomas J. Turner, our next City Attorney. Mr. Turner commenced by saying that since the sun rose that morning the enemy had greatly weakened, while the Law-and-Order cause had greatly improved. The votes of those present could not elect the Law-and-Order ticket; they owed it to their families, their country, and God to devote all their time at the polls next Tuesday. Each one should constitute himself a committee of one, and see to it that every voter cast his vote. Never before was there such a momentous question to be decided. This issue would decide whether a despot who had come to free America could Germanize this country. That despot had been spoiled by the Republican party, and now he thought he was the sole owner of the city. After the great fire, that man had marched at the head of a disorderly mob, and with a Prussian flag, to the City Hall, and invaded the Council Chamber. It would take years to wipe that stain from the annals of the city. When he heard Hesing say that he had the German vote and the Irish vote in his pocket, he knew that man was counting without his host. [An Irishman. "He has not got the Irish vote and will never get it." Applause.] There was a law providing that the saloons should not be kept open Sundays. Still these fellows insisted that they would violate the law, but the law would be upheld, Hesing notwithstanding.

Mr. Bonney wanted to say to Col. Turner that the Twelfth Ward would give an almost unanimous vote in favor of law and order, and that the people of the ward did not therefore think it necessary to turn out to ward meetings in large numbers.

REMARKS OF MR. WOODARD.

The Hon. Willard Woodard being called upon to address the meeting, made the following speech:

I desire to call your attention, very briefly, to what seems to me to be at issue in the coming election. First, we propose that all laws shall be vigorously enforced. We do not stop to make an issue on any particular law, but include all Legislative enactments. We intend that all violators of laws shall be punished. We desire to use all means to prevent crime. Law is public sentiment written out. It is the voice of the majority. It is, or ought to be, the expression of the best thought of the people on all matters pertaining to government. In this way only can the rights of all be protected. If the principle obtains that statutes and ordinances may or may not be enforced, according to the pleasure of executive officers, then the protection of our rights is transferred from the people to the will of the executive power. We do not ask for any new enactments, or for the modification of those now in existence. We make no attempt to advance in that direction. The points in controversy are concerning legal provisions that have been in existence in most, if not all, of the States since the foundation of our Government, and have ever commended themselves to the wise and good of all sects, parties, and nationalities. They are in accord with the settled policy of every civilized country, not excepting Germany. The saloon-keepers' party ask for German citizens what German citizens, as a body, never asked for themselves. I make the statement, and challenge a denial, that there is not one of the German States that does now, or would permit, whisky and beer-shops like many of those that we now have in Chicago, to be open on Sunday. Would any German municipality license a party to sell intoxicating drinks with a clause that they should not sell on certain days, and not enforce it? That is not the way they do things in that country. Yet the party so afflicted with the Sunday-opening epizootic would do it,—they demand it. That Government is corrupt and weak that has not the courage and wisdom to enforce its own contracts. A licensed saloon-keeper is an authorized agent of the city. He is responsible to his principal. If he does not carry out the conditions of his license it should be revoked. Did you ever hear any man give a reason why it should not? There is not a German in this city whose opinions on matters of public policy are respected who does not desire to have the provisions of these licenses enforced. Mr. Greenebaum, who has exhibited more zeal in punishing than removing the causes of crime, in a speech at a meeting called by the Committee of Seventy in the Third Presbyterian Church, took occasion to say that he was in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday-Law, and that he did not patronize saloons. It is always for some other fellow that these extra indulgences are wanted. They underrate the morality of the people. Mr. Hesing, in his speech at Kingsbury Hall, did not ask the privilege for himself, but for the poor man who had no "nice parlors and no places for recreation and enjoyment." To us, who have been taught, and have learned by experience, that "Be it ever so humble there is no place like home," these are strange words of discontent, that find no utterance but upon the platform of the People's party. It seems to be their stock in trade.

Does not Mr. Hesing know that there is more love, social enjoyment, and hospitality in our one-story cottages than in the mansions of the rich? That home is small and poor indeed where the latch-string is not always out, and room enough to spare for all friends. It is a libel upon the homes of the poor to say that society there is not on an average with society at saloons. This whole outcry is based on that idea. I deny, and submit to the observation of our citizens, that any considerable number of German families do now, or ever did, resort to saloons for social enjoyment. When were many of the 10,000 German homes thus deserted? This much-boasted happiness over the social glass is a sort of ignis fatuus that dazzles the brain of Messrs. Hesing and O'Hara and their followers, but is not to be compared with the joys of "Home, sweet home." How it sounds, with all his love of music, to hear him, with his trumpet-toned voice, shouting so lustily,

"Mid pleasures and palaces where'er I do roam,
Be it ever so humble, there is no place like a saloon."

Social happiness will not be promoted by the success of the People's party. It is a shortsighted business policy on the part of our saloon-keepers to want to keep their saloons open on Sunday. They cannot do any more business in seven days than they can in six; and they can save expenses on the seventh day. It is a physiological fact that a man will eat or drink as much in seven days if he fasts one day as he would if he ate or drank every day. I commend our friends of the People's party to the experience of boarding-house keepers when patrons prefer to take their dinners down town.

This party should stop short, save their money, and call a council of physicians. If the six-day principle laid down by me is correct, then they have no ground of complaint.

There would be a peculiar appropriateness in this, as such councils frequently precede Coroners' inquests, to which, we suspect, the party will be subjected next Tuesday. The extreme sociability of our saloons on Sunday leads to excessive drinking. This causes sickness and consequent absence from saloons during the week, and great loss to the saloon-keepers.

The present bilious condition of the party is the result of too much social enjoyment.

The childlike simplicity of the Liquor party is greatly to be admired, when they ask to have an inspector appointed over them.

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

They admit that they are selling bad whisky, bad wine, bad beer, and they want to be inspected. What do their patrons think of this? It is laughable to see some birds attempt to hide. The Law-and-Order party are willing to gratify them. We propose to select the man, and to watch with tender care these young converts. Again, they do not like to be arrested. We would suggest that the best way to avoid it is to obey the law. The Committee of Seventy would, doubtless, advise them to pray to not to be led into temptation. We cannot see why they should not be subjected to as summary a process as their unfortunate customers. We suspect that these fellows are putting on airs. They say, punish the drunkards. Kicks, fines, and imprisonment for the unfortunate drunkard, who has been too earnest in getting social enjoyment and notes of invitation for the cool-headed and cold-hearted man who sold him liquor after he knew he was drunk, *and that, too, in violation of law.*

We notice the suggestion that this whole subject be left to the schools. There are some practical difficulties in this. Sometimes the father spends the money in the saloon on Sunday that ought to go to buy shoes on Monday. Why do these men generalize so much? Why cannot they go into details?

There are many ways in which our people are subjected to some inconvenience for the public good. Every man is compelled to hitch his horse, and yet the city suffers much more in property, morals, and loss of life from drunkards than from runaway horses.

We only ask saloon-keepers to hitch their horses one day in a week, notwithstanding they make so many social runaways, and straightway they form a party to repeal the law. The financial policy of this new party is not unique. It is understood that Micawber took out a patent on it several years since. They are to deal in promises to pay. City scrip is to be the currency. It has one point of great excellence, in the opinion of at least two of the candidates: It keeps the money in the hands of the City and County Treasurer, and is not money in these hard times worth 10 per cent?

I have never been able to discover the wisdom of the city's borrowing its own money in temporary loans at 10 per cent, or of borrowing at all, when it had $1,000,000 in the Treasury. What necessity is there for the issue of scrip? Before any public improvement can be commenced an appropriation must have been made. The property of citizens has already been assessed and most of the taxes paid, and the same will be the case next year. Why pay our contractors and workingmen with scrip when the money is in the Treasury? Is it to establish at the Court-House a set of moneyed sharks to act in conjunction with city officials, who will refuse payment and compel the contractor and laborer to submit to a shave? What effect will this have on the cost of our public improvements, and will it not delay them? If this party succeeds, the people will have indorsed this policy. Are the poor men who vote with that party willing to walk up and be slaughtered? We meet men who say that they are not satisfied with all the men on the ticket. I, for one, do not blame them. It has sometimes been so with Presidential tickets. But next Tuesday night it will go forth all over this country that this city is either controlled by the saloons or by the Law-and-Order party. Which will be most to the credit of Chicago? How will the knowledge that our city is in the possession of a party made up to a great extent from the disorderly elements affect our credit? How can it possibly benefit it? I care not how good men may be elected, for they will be controlled by the Know-Nothing liquor principles upon which they are chosen. I know from personal conversation that many of our respectable men in the saloon and wholesale liquor business will not vote this ticket. They have too much regard for the welfare of this city.

I think that the tickets fairly represent the parties and the men who support them. Mr. Bond is a temperance man, and is a law-abiding citizen. He has never been known to be drunk or to encourage or patronize immoral places. He is sufficiently conservative to represent our most cautious citizens. They can rest assured that he will not jump upon the engine, turn on steam, and rush madly on with the car of progress before all of the passengers are well seated. Mr. Colvin represents the social-enjoyment party in an eminent degree. In his impetuous devotion to the cause, he might sometimes desire to have the platform of the party in relation to drunkards modified. We stand ready to claim for him, and all the candidates, great fitness for the position as leaders of that side. The truth is, that they do not lack a single qualification. I might make the one exception of Judge Moore. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy. We considered him a mighty warrior in our ranks. We are at a loss to know whether he has gone after the flesh-pots or on a missionary tour. We watch him from afar off, for we know that he will return empty. The issue is fairly made. No man need be deceived. Every man, drunk or sober, understands it. The election involves the good morals and credit of Chicago, and the expenditure of $20,000,000. We ought to select such men as we would if the business was our own personal affair. It is yourselves and families that are to be protected, and your money to be expended. Success to the Law-and-Order party now will settle the question for years to come. It will create a healthy tone in the public mind on that subject, and greatly strengthen the spinal columns of politicians on the temperance question. It will do much to encourage a true American sentiment and to foster the feeling that, when men swear allegiance to this Government, it is no unmeaning ceremony, and that they belong to this country afterwards. It will discourage Know-Nothingism in politics, which has been so industriously cultivated by men who wield it for their own promotion and aggrandizement.

There rarely occurs such an opportunity to battle for the right. Let every man do his duty, and we shall succeed.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD

will hardly choose William Turtle as their Alderman. He has run until he ought to be run out. His record as Superintendent of Police is inodorous, and his career as private detective is not edifying. The tricks of the cockney police may do in London, where Mr. Turtle originated, but they are not a recommendation for Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward.

THE NINETEENTH WARD.

A large Law-and-Order meeting was held last evening in the Nineteenth Ward, at the corner of Chicago avenue and Clark street, Mr. Dennis O'Connor in the Chair. Addresses were made by Messrs. W. K. Sullivan, A. L. Rockwell, A. L. Morrison, John J. Fitzgibbon, and others. The prospect in the Nineteenth Ward is excellent, and a large vote will be polled on Tuesday for law and order.

THIRTEENTH WARD ALDERMAN.

It is claimed that in the primary meeting in the Thirteenth Ward for the nomination of a candidate for Alderman, so many illegal votes were cast that the nomination of Mr. J. L. Campbell cannot be regarded as a fair expression of the choice of the people of the ward. The present incumbent, George C. Sherwood, will be urged to allow his name to be used by those who believe him to be one of the best Aldermen the ward has ever had.

The following communication is on the same subject:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: During my residence in the Thirteenth Ward of this city, no man has regarded more strenuously the binding effects of the caucus system of the Republican party than I have. I recognize its binding effect now, where it is displayed fairly and under circumstances that should be regarded by honorable men. But at the same time, I have sometimes felt that I was yielding my better judgment in submitting to party dictation, but have never felt like rebelling until, under the guise of "Law-and-Order," I have seen a man nominated for the office of Alderman for the Thirteenth Ward, by the votes of men so fresh from the saloon as to carry its taint and aroma, and who showed as plainly their love for beer in their countenances as if drawing it fresh from the barrel with one hand and drinking it from the other.

I do not know that Mr. J. L. Campbell instigated the attendance of the men at the caucus from the saloons, who not only voted for him, but worked for him so zealously and boisterously.

Besides the evidence shows that Mr. Campbell neither got a majority of the votes at the caucus, or a plurality even, had fairness been shown, and only those men's votes declared for Mr. Campbell who had a right to vote. The caucus had no binding effect on me, under all the circumstances attending it, and I am glad to know that it has none on the better portion of the Thirteenth Ward.

George Sherwood, Esq., has served us faithfully and efficiently during the past two years, and deserves a re-election. We know him, that he cannot be bought or sold, and has no interests of his own to be benefited at the expense of the city and to the neglect of all the other portions of the ward. If elected, he will be found every time, and in all his official actions, sustaining law and order, and laboring earnestly and efficiently for the interests of every portion of his ward, favoring none specially, and neglecting none.

Mr. McFarland, in withdrawing in favor of Mr. Sherwood, has acted generously, and in turn he will have his reward.

There must be no scattering votes, for all must be concentrated on Mr. Sherwood to secure his election. Let us work for him early and earnestly, and the result will be the election of a man who will do honor to himself and to the noble ward he will represent.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

MEETING TO-MORROW EVENING.

A Law-and-Order meeting will be held to-morrow evening at Nos. 1506 and 1508 South Halsted street, beginning at 7:30, and in the Town Hall at the Stock Yards, beginning at 8:30. John Finerty, Esq., the Hon. A. L. Morrison, John J. Fitzgibbon, Esq., W. K. Sullivan, and other speakers, will be on hand.

THOSE BLANK COMMISSIONS.

MR. O'HARA RISES TO EXPLAIN.

If the Bummers' ticket win the election, its supporters will be in duty bound to erect a monument, in brass, to the millers of the patent hey-presto, Germanico-Hibernico-Gallico-Caledonico-Anglico-naturalization mill, which has been, within the last month, so busy grinding out citizens. The persons to be perpetuated by this monument, in brass, will be Ex-Criminal Court Clerk, Dan O'Hara, Joe Forrest, Austin Doyle, Tommy Barrett, Long Jamieson, and the half hundred other underlings, to whom the bygone Daniel has chosen to delegate his naturalizing faculties. Dan cannot be everywhere, and at Foley's, at the same time, and as Foley's is the most important place in election times, the head miller must delegate some of his functions. The Tom Foley functions are altogether too pleasant to be delegated, so the great American naturalizer appoints a host of little American naturalizers to create citizens in his place. That naturalization, *per se*, is not the object of one-tenth of the great unwashed who flock daily to the Criminal Court Clerk's sanctum is attested by a conversation which occurs a hundred times a day in that sacred abode. An unwashed foreigner who has been "approached" by a "bummer-ticket supporter" applies for his papers.

"How long have you been in the country?" asks Dan's nephew, George O'Hara.

"Jes two year," responded the foreigner.

O'Hara, the nephew, glances around and sees a TRIBUNE reporter. Long Jamieson thinks of his bread and butter, and motions Nephew O'Hara that extra caution is necessary, and the latter cries out aloud:

"Can't naturalize you, then," and adds, *sotto voce*, "Call again this afternoon, please."

At another time Nephew O'Hara boldly responds, when the naturalization would be too palpably illegal,

"Can't naturalize you this time. *You can't vote, so what's the use of naturalizing?*"

Every word that the little American naturalizers let fall, shows that it is not natives, but voters, they have set their hearts upon making. The great *sine qua non* of a hey-presto naturalizer, is a luminous nose. The glorious autumn-sunset complexion of the present Clerk of the Criminal Court is the chef d'œuvre which his followers try in vain to copy. Austin is the best imitator, and to his semi-rubicund nasal organ, more than anything else, he owes his present position as nominee of the Bummer's Convention. Unhappy Mackay, who spent ten long months, and wasted no end of Bourbon in endeavoring to color his nose to the proper hue, and failed after all, was ignominiously expelled a week ago, to give place to a German whose features had long since been incarnadined by generous libations. The partially illumined Barrett was retained, but only on a promise to begin coloring vigorously after the 4th of the month, under the Doyle regime, should such a regime ever exist. The tyro smoker, peering anxiously at the brown blush creeping up the bowl of his $10 meerschaum, never exhibited half the solicitude shown by the O'Hara dependent, as he watches, day by day, the development of the rich purple suffusion on his features.

There was trouble in the O'Hara camp yesterday morning. The naturalization-mill was running ahead as usual. The Judge of the Criminal Court was exhibiting his wonderful powers of abstraction by listening to an argument of a prisoner's counsel, naturalizing a citizen, and dozing at the same time, when a bystander woke the Judge out of his reverie by handing him a blank but duly signed commission to act for the Clerk of the Criminal Court, which the bystander had accidentally obtained. The bystander denied having any intention of acting as the Criminal Court Clerk's deputy at Tom Foley's or elsewhere, but suggested that it was a strange thing that these commissions to act as Deputy Criminal Court Clerk should be floating around so cheap that anyone could get hold of them. Judge Williams agreed with the bystander, and sent for Dan O'Hara to make an explanation of the matter. The latter, who was "across the road" at the time, appeared in court, wiping his mouth hurriedly, and apologizing for keeping the "Coort waitin'." When the trouble was announced to him, he struck an attitude and began an election speech which is worthy of reproduction. In the choicest broad Scotch, which he

(*Continued on the Fourteenth Page.*)

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITHERELL, PUTNAM & CO. OFfer a fine new 2-story and basement, pressed-brick, octagon-front dwelling, 22x43 feet, unusually well arranged; a very desirable house; No. 1422 Indiana-av. Price $16,000.

A 2-story and basement brick house, on Rhode-av., near Thirty-second-st. This house is worth $2,000 more than the other houses in this block, and will be sold for a small cash payment. Price $7,500.

A very beautiful white marble, octagon-front, 2-story and basement house, with rear extension full height. Indiana-av., No. 1482, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Price $10,000.

A very finely-finished 2-story and basement brick house, 390 West Van Buren-st; painted in oil throughout; will be sold $2,000 under value.

A very choice 2-story, brick-basement frame dwelling and barn, No. 9 Forest-av. This is a very elegant house and will be sold very cheap.

A 1½-story cottage, on Butterfield, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts, No. 519; 7 rooms and closets; barn, very easy terms.

A 2-story frame dwelling, 203½ Walnut-st, in fine order. Price $4,000; monthly payments if desired. WITHERELL, PUTNAM & Co., 94 Washington-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST. Tyler and Harrison-st., near Hoyne, 2-story houses and lots from $2,500 to $4,000.

Good 2-story and basement brick houses to exchange for first-class residence property.

Burnside-st., near Thirty-second, fine cottage and lot, $4,000.

Peoria-st., north of Harrison, 50x125, east front.

Adams and Jackson-sts., near Wood, several fine lots.

Adams-st., near California-av., cheap lots.

Sixteenth and Hastings-sts., near Ashland-av., several lots cheap.

Van Buren-st., corner Francisco, 50x125; a bargain.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., lots at $100 per foot.

Butterfield-st., north of Thirtieth, 25x110.

Twenty-sixth-st., near Butterfield, 40 feet at $65 per foot.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, NO CASH DOWN, ON Burnside and Butterfield-sts., near Forty-eighth-st. A chance for workingmen to secure a home convenient to the city. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—NOW A WORD WITH PARTIES WHO have small amounts of money to invest. There is no better or safer place to put it than in Chicago lots. It will then pay you more than 20 per cent, and will neither break up nor run away. We have lots 1½ miles inside city limits, choice location, for $450, $500, $550, and $600, bargains; all easy terms. We also have some choice lots that we can sell to parties who will build, at from $1,600 to $1,250, without any money down. Splendid neighborhood. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front with all modern improvements, on Ellis-av. To exchange—Suburban lots in Melrose and Ravenswood, and 14 building lots in St. Louis, finely situated; also, farming lands in Wisconsin and Missouri. Address F. H. FREAR, 199 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. CAR-SHOP LOTS; A FEW left; the last of a block can be bought; $350 each; easy terms; liberal discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BARGAIN IN TWO two stone front houses, corner of Twenty-fifth and Wabash-av.; must and will sell; call and examine. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT ALL PRICES and terms in all parts of the city by F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS FOR HOMES.
Chicago-av. lots, near Hoyne-st., $1,000.
Superior-st. lots, near Hoyne, $750.
Ashley-st. lots, near Hoyne, $750.
Western-av. lots, near Indiana-st., $850.
Eighteenth-st. lots, near Oakley, $650.
Harbine and Clayton-st. lots, near Leavitt, $750.
Thirty-first-st. lots, near McCormick Factory, $600.
North Side lots, $850 to $2,000.
Choice suburban residence lots, $200.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE new, first-class, two-story and basement, octagon-front brick house with all modern improvements, including good brick barn, in the finest locality on South Side, cheap and on long time. Call on KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—$5,650. $1,000 DOWN, BALANCE 4 years, 12-room new dwelling, south front, lot 25x125, on Van Buren-st., east of Hoyne. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE BUSINESS property in Woodstock, McHenry County; also, forty acres good timber 1½ miles from said city. For particulars call at 818 South State-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $6,000. TWO-STORY AND basement house, 26 feet of ground, 225 South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. Apply to owner, 112 South Park-av., evening or morning.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON STONE-FRONT ON WEST VanBuren-st., near Ashland-av., cheap.

Two fine frame cottages on Park-av.; cottages new and good location.

Two-story and basement brick house on Tyler-st., corner; $1,000 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years.

Two-story frame house on Ashley-st.; price $3,000; terms, $50 per month without interest.

Parties seeking homes will find it to their advantage to call on us.

F. EVANS & CO.,
160 LaSalle-st. (basement), Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON Loomis, Laflin, West Jackson, VanBuren, Tyler, Harrison, and Polk-sts., east of Ashland-av., at bottom prices, and on terms to suit purchasers. A. A. DEWEY, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS—HOMES FOR men of moderate means, upon State, Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Hanover, Halsted, Emerald, and Dashfield, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-fourth-sts. Also, upon Archer, Wentworth, Shurtleff, and Blanchard-avs. Small payments down, balance in 5 years, interest at 6 per cent; title perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE, TWO GOOD HOUSES ON Fulton-st., near Wood; very easy terms; also 5 rooms to rent. Call at 138 Park-av.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 DEARborn-st.
Oakwood boulevard, 40x145 lot east of Vincennes-av.
State-st., 200x161 corner Seventieth-st.
Fifth-av., corner Monroe-st., 58x82 feet.
5 acres, two blocks from station, corner Seventy-first-st. and Charles-av., Brookline.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—SOME OF THE MOST desirable residences and vacant lots north of Twenty-second-st., at very low figures. B. W. THOMAS & BEMENT, 165 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CAN BE IMPROVED IF THE OWNER should happen to be the holder of the lucky ticket in the next drawing of the Public Library of Kentucky. Go to WATTS & CO., Room 47, Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts. They will tell you all about it.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—THE TWO-story and basement brick No. 53 Thirty-second-st., corner Vernon-av.; 45 feet frontage, cheap, and on terms to suit. Possession can be obtained immediately if desired. Apply to A. A. DEWEY, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 25 FEET ON THIRty-sixth-st.; half cash, balance 1 year at 8 per cent interest. Warrantee deed and abstract to date. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL COTTAGES; SMALL PAYment down, balance on monthly payments. J. H. GILBERT, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL estate Agent, 89 Clark-st.:

100 feet, Evans-av., corner Forty-third-st., at a very great bargain, on time.

Stone front dwelling on one of the avenues, north of Thirtieth-st., complete, only $10,000.

Frame house and lot, in grove at south city limits, at a sacrifice; must sell; only $3,500.

Cheap lots in the city, some $400 each.

FOR SALE—$400—ON EASY TERMS—WE HAVE a few of those beautifully-located lots left, situated inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line, which must be sold this month; title perfect; abstract furnished each purchaser. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 974 FULTON-ST. Price $3,800; $1,000 cash, balance to suit. Inquire at 974 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, HOUSE AND LOT, 286 South Jefferson-st. If you want a bargain call on the owner, D. C. GEARY, 74 West Madison-st. Terms, one-third cash; balance in one, two, and three years. Title perfect.

FOR SALE—1 OR 2 LOTS ON INDIANA-AV., NORTH of Thirty-first-st., on long time, without any payment down. This is a good opportunity for a builder, as first-class improvements find a ready sale in this vicinity. SPENCER H. PECK, 195 and 197 Wabash-av., corner of Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, with brick barn, worth $9,000, for $7,000, if taken at once. You who have been looking for a bargain, this is your chance to get it. Go and see it. Part cash, and part can run for four years. Call Monday or Wednesday, on E. EUGENE CADWELL, 89 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES AT HINSDALE, ONLY A short distance from depot; high and beautiful ground. A residence in Chicago will be taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO STONE FRONT HOUSES ON Thirty-third-st., near Cottage Grove-av., new; $7,500 each; easy terms. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NICE HOUSE AND LOT, 200 HUBbard-st., near Elizabeth; house vacant. Apply to J. W. HAYS, 67 South Clark-st., southeast corner Randolph, Rooms 5 and 6.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 256 WEST Randolph-st. Apply to O. A. COOPER, of Cooper & Hinnegan, Hatters and Furriers, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, EAST FRONT, LOT 50X125, 246 Portland-av., at a sacrifice for cash. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, 85 DEARBORN-st.: 40 and 15 acres in N. E. ¼ Sec. 14, 38, 13; a sacrifice if sold this week.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, 85 DEARBORN-st.: Chicago-av. lots, near Leavitt-st., $900. Nineteenth (Harbine-st.), near Western-av., lots, $800.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER Fifty-fourth-st., 47x161 ft. Apply to J. W. HAYS, No. 67 South Clark-st., southeast corner Randolph, Rooms 5 and 6.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND SIX years' lease, on East Adams-st., near LaSalle. Apply at Otis Block, Room 12.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN FOR CASH—THE FINE three-story and basement marble front residence 1162 Wabash-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. This house is in splendid condition. Possession given at once. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 CASH WILL TAKE A 12-ROOM house, finished last June; also 3-room house on same lot. Two blocks from Union Park. Rent easily for $50. Extra sacrifice for ready money. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WANTED A BUYER FOR A DESIRable lot with 2 houses, near Milwaukee-av. and Halsted-st. Apply at 73 Fourth-st. H. B. DAVIS.

FOR SALE—FOR LESS THAN AUCTION PRICE, a lot 24x125, on West Washington-st., near Western-av., worth $1,600, $1,000. C. McDONNELL, 167 East Madison-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NEW 2-STORY AND basement brick house, octagon front; modern improvements. 142 Lincoln-st., near Adams. Apply on premises. FLEMING & WILSON.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE FIRST-CLASS MARble front house, on Prairie-av., 1364, all modern improvements; 2 lots on Wabash-av., 30 lots in the town of Hyde Park; one acre on Milwaukee-av., near the toll-gate; one large lot in Austin, two blocks from the Town Hall. Apply to the owner, JOSEPH CAHILL, 69 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN FOR CASH—80 feet on Michigan-av., water, gas, and sewerage; also 50 feet on Cottage Grove-av. Inquire Room 8, 146 East Madison-st., E. O. STONE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Beautiful and roomy cottage and large lot, 467 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey. Warranty deed given. Key at 475. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OWNERS MUST HAVE MONEY—3½ acres near Douglas Park; $3,000.
5 acres near Douglas Park; must be sold.
10 acres in S. W. ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13; $1,200.
5 acres at Lawndale, near the station.
15 acres at Lawndale, on Ogden-av.
G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—POSITIVE BARGAINS—600 FEET ON Michigan-av.; 2 lots on South Park-av. SIPPLE & CO., 171 Madison-st., Room 11.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms, 2½ acres of ground, in best part of Lake Forest. Possession Nov. 1. THOMAS L. PARKER, Room 28 Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE IN WHEATON, ONLY one hour's ride from Chicago, containing kitchen, pantry, dining-room, double parlors, 5 bedrooms, cellar, well and cistern; nice location; only four minutes from depot. Price, $2,800. Address ROBERT CARSWELL, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—DESPLAINES IS 12 MILES FROM city limits, with good schools, 4 churches, flouring mill, planing mill, 3 hotels, plenty of stores, and 10,000 inhabitants. I have a 7-room cottage and 2 lots at Desplaines, $1,000, only $200 cash and $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $350, only $25 down, $5 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Bank books taken. 10 left.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; $10 down; $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Only 8 left.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, BEAUtiful suburban lots, $2 to $5 per foot. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 12 Methodist Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT WILMETTE, ON north lake shore, two well-finished medium-sized houses, convenient to depot; large lot, sidewalk, fence, etc., all in good order.

Also lots and blocks on most favorable terms. C. D. PAUL & CO., 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—THE BEST and largest of Chicago's suburbs, several most excellent frame houses, with 8 to 10 rooms each, besides bath-room, closets, and good brick cellars, high ceilings, houses built in the best manner and after model plans, arranged for gas and water, connections made with sewers leading to the lake; the lots are large and the streets are wide, every house sets back 40 feet from the street line. Buy your home and save your rent, as you never will have a better opportunity to buy so good a home on such easy terms. We have also some elegant brick houses there, which we will sell on very easy terms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Vincennes road, Halsted and other streets.
Half-acres.
Acres.
Five-acre blocks.
GILBERT & GIVINS,
58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$50 CASH AND $50 EVERY SIX months will pay for a lot at Irving Park, 1 mile from city limits; fare, 7 cents; 15 minutes' ride. WILLIAM H. CONDON, 47 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES NEAR THE CHICAGO & Pacific Railroad Station, very cheap. Will trade in unincumbered inside property. Address X 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIVE ACRES AT Washington Heights, on line of Danville & Vincennes Railroad. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT DESPLAINES, NEAR DEPOT—4½ acres, corner with young grove, $350.
1 acre fine for garden, $400.
5 acres and small house on river, $350.
Large lots close to stations and schools, $200.
$10 monthly or yearly payments.
EDMUND G. STILES,
99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES 6 MILES SOUTHWEST, near new station, beautiful for subdivision, $500.
10 acres on Egan-av., $2,000.
80 acres 20 miles on C. B. & Q. R. R., at station, $150.
20 acres near station, south of Hyde Park, $50.
4½ acres grove corner and on river, Desplaines, $350.
1 acre lots fine for garden or fruit, $400.
EDMUND G. STILES,
99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—WANTED, A CUSTOMER FOR 265 feet of ground, original town of Maywood, at $10 per foot; ⅓ cash, balance one year; real value, $20 per foot. Must have money. PAUL W. McWHORTER & CO., Room 39 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 8, 37, 12, HALF mile from station; usual terms (a bargain). Also, lot 80x193 feet, in the grove near Rabor's place; beautiful shrubbery; will sell at a sacrifice. J. SOURERBY, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—FOR $30 PER ACRE, $1,200 CASH, I offer, till Wednesday, 80 acres good land and perfect title, 22 miles south of Chicago, near Thornton, on Danville & Vincennes Railroad. Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES AND VACANT LOTS at Waukegan, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Evanston, Maywood, Irving Park, Hinsdale, and Englewood. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS ON good streets at low prices and on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2 FINE HOUSES, with large lots, in Beloit, Wis. Will sell on long time, with small cash payments, or on monthly or quarterly payments, or will exchange for Chicago improved or unimproved property. Also, for sale or exchange, 360 acres choice Iowa land. R. D. MURRAY, 802 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE—44-ACRE dairy farm, with excellent buildings, fruit, etc.; one hour's ride from Chicago. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR HOUSE AND LOT—Farm of 80 acres 60 miles from Chicago. Address A 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—840 ACRES SELECTED ILLINOIS fruit lands in tracts suitable for small farms, situated near railroads and handy to market. Low prices and low interest to those who will settle or improve. Apply to S. C. GIBSON, 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty or a stock of goods, a 3½ story brick block, 48 feet front by 100 feet deep, now occupied as a hotel and stores on first floor. The above property is all occupied, productive, and unincumbered, situated in a flourishing and beautiful city only ninety miles from Chicago. No objection to assuming some incumbrance or paying some cash to effect a trade. Call on or address J. W. STOREY, Room 25, No. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES 60 MILES FROM CHICAGO, one of the best located improved farms in Illinois. For sale or exchange for unincumbered city property paying a rental. Address MRS. BISHOP, 79 Twenty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR ILLINOIS OR Iowa lands, some very choice prairie and timber lands in Texas, adjacent to completed railroad. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED city property, the finest farm in McHenry County (only 50 miles from Chicago) for grain or stock; over 300 acres; 270 acres under cultivation and pasture; balance in heavy timber; with elegant house and buildings; must and will be sold on cash basis. Price, $22,000. Address V 74, Tribune office, or Box 184, Woodstock, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE WANT A BRICK HOUSE OR stone front house on Wabash, Michigan, Prairie, Calumet, or Park-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st.; price from $8,000 to $12,000. We have $7,000 cash, but must be a bargain. We have the cash. Parties wanting the money worse than the house, apply to F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement Bryan Block.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, HOUSE AND LOT worth from $2,500 to $4,000; also one worth from $5,000 to $8,000; will pay some cash and good unimproved lots in the city. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

WANTED—LOTS AND HOUSES ON SOUTH, North, and West Sides. Sellers please call. SIPPLE & CO., 171 East Madison-st., Room 11.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN West or South Division, with large lot, worth from $25,000 to $40,000, in exchange for improved manufacturing property, clear of incumbrance. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN OR NEAR TO THE city, worth $8,000 to $16,000. Will assume incumbrance. D. K. CARTER, Room 8, 197 Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO LOTS SOUTH OF VAN BURENst., and west of Ogden-av. J. W. FAY, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE LOT AS FIRST PAYMENT on house and lot in good location. Send full particulars to W. K. THOMAS, 173 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—HOUSE OR COTTAGE AND LOT worth $6,000 to $8,000; will pay $500 cash, assume incumbrance and pay equity of $5,000, in 45 lots in Stedman's Subdivision, fronting on Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and Archer-av., between Danville & Vincennes and Belt Railroad. Apply to GILMORE & CO., 76 East Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A HOUSE WORTH FROM $2,500 TO $5,000. Will pay a little money, assume incumbrance, remainder in fine boulevard lots. Q, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD HOUSE OR cottage, and lot. Will pay part cash and the balance in real estate. WM. B. HAYES, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 62.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $6,000 to $10,000 on Milwaukee Railroad, or south of city, for unincumbered lots on Madison or Monroe-sts., near Oakley. B. W. THOMAS & BEMENT, 165 Madison-st.

WANTED—A NICE BASEMENT COTTAGE AND lot between Randolph and Van Buren, Green and Wood-sts., from $3,000 to $5,000; good cash payment. JAS. R. MAY, 164 Madison-st., Room 1. Address N 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—ANY PARTY HAVing for sale unimproved real estate, in or near the city, and will take in part payment a span of fine horses, harness, and an open light, spring wagon, can find a buyer by calling on G. W. KNOX, Room 25, Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY PARTY WISHING TO EXCHANGE CASH and real estate, amount $12,000, to become, either active or silent, interested in one of the most profitable businesses in Chicago; a thorough business man to travel and make sales to wholesale trade preferred; will have liberal salary. Address, with real name, K 81, Tribune office.

A GOOD BUSINESS FOR A CABINET-MAKER OR an upholsterer for sale; small capital required. Address A 18, Tribune office.

A LARGE NEW HOUSE AND GROUND-LEASE FOR sale at half its worth, suitable for packing-house or any large business; now used for flour and feed; all will be sold on suitable terms if taken in three days. Call at 1068 and 1070 State-st.

A GOOD-PAYING MILLINERY AND NOTION store, on West Side, for sale on easy terms. Inquire at 151 and 153 South Clark-st.

AN HONEST, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WITH $500 can just now secure a half interest in a small steamboat and profits of a winter's tour through the Sunny South trading, etc.; investment will treble itself, and safe as gold. Address V 72, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN FOR ANY ONE WITH SMALL CAPItal—A neat cigar and fruit store, doing a splendid business. 539 State-st.

A VERY HANDSOME DRUG-STORE FOR SALE. Small cash payment; balance monthly. HERRON & PARKER, Room 25, 163 Washington-st.

A SOUTH SIDE DRUG-STORE FOR SALE, DOING a business in these panic times of $50 per day. HERRON & PARKER, Room 25, 163 Washington-st.

A STOCK OF HARDWARE AND STOVE PIPING for sale cheap; also horse for $25. PETERSON, 38 North Clark-st., Room 9½.

A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE BEST SALOONS IN Chicago, with fixtures and lease, for sale; will take part trade; must be sold. LING & HOLMES, 173 Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS ESTABLISHED since 1870, machinery and all the implements belonging to it in good order; also furniture of 5 rooms for sale at a great sacrifice; a bargain for any one. Address M 41, Tribune office.

A MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT on one of the best business streets on South Side for sale; nice stock of fall and winter goods. Address K 50, Tribune office.

A WELL-PAYING RESTAURANT AND COFFEE house and 12 sleeping-rooms for sale, at a great sacrifice, must be sold this week; very low rent; good support and nice home for one or two families; very easy terms. Call on CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 7.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FULL STOCK OF groceries and fixtures; three years' lease; cash store, doing first-class business. Good reasons for selling it. For further intelligence call at 663 Mitchell-st.

A RARE CHANCE—RAILROAD EATING-HOUSE at Grand Rapids, Mich., for sale. Part cash, balance trade. Address P. W. BUER, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A JUNK BUSINESS—ON ONE OF THE BEST stands in the city and making money, is for sale, and good reasons given on application. Will trade for real estate. Write in care of Tribune office to M 38.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS NOW PAYing from $5,000 to $10,000 per year for sale. Capital required about $4,000. Address C 53, Tribune office.

A GOOD VARIETY OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS chances and real estate for sale and to exchange, in loan office, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 22. P. SABADY.

A SMALL STOCK OF HARDWARE, WITH STORE fixtures, for sale cheap. Will take real estate in part payment. HOBART & BARKER, 16 North Canal-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR 3 GOOD MECHANICS OR business men with small capital. For particulars inquire at saloon, northwest corner of Thirtieth and Buddan-sts., for 3 days.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE—143 WEST ADAMS-st.; 12 rooms; mostly monthly or weekly payments. Rent, $65.

CONFECTIONERY, TWO DOORS OF A SCHOOL, for sale. $175. Good reasons for selling. Apply at 205 West Harrison-st.

CONFECTIONERY, DOING GOOD BUSINESS, for sale or exchange. Apply at 633 Madison-st.

CARRIAGE PAINTING BUSINESS FOR SALE—Inquire at 1400 State-st. on Monday.

CHEAP ROOM TO RENT FOR A FIRST-CLASS cigar stand, in one of the finest sample rooms in the city, near Board of Trade. Apply on premises to J. R. DALEY, 157 East Washington-st.

CIGAR STORE, NO. 655 STATE-ST., FOR SALE cheap; 4 rooms; rent, $25 per month.

CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE, WELL SITUated, doing a good business. Address C 55, Tribune.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A THRIVING TOWN on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in Minnesota. Address J. J. CLEMMER, Cresco, Iowa, or LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago.

DRUG STORE—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDsomest pharmacies in the South Division, location excellent, business profitable and growing, with long and cheap lease. Address X 23, Tribune office.

EXTRA BUSINESS CHANCE—THE ADVERTISER would like to meet a live man that has from $1,000 to $2,000 to invest in a first-class oyster-house; will put in a like amount. For interview, address GEORGE BOND, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, a meat market, 293 West Twelfth-st., with all the fixtures, fittings, marble slabs, horse, wagon and harness, by THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st., under chattel mortgage.

FIRST-CLASS CIGAR STAND ON A PRINCIPAL street, for sale. Address K 21, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE, SITUATED ON one of the best corners in the city, for sale. Address E. BURNHAM & SON, 52 and 54 Lake-st.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE WITH BRICK BUILDing, long lease of lot, or will trade for good secured paper or real estate. Inquire at store, 835 West Lake-st.

HIPWELL'S OYSTER HOUSE, 273 WEST Twelfth-st., near Turner Hall, for sale.

HOTEL ON SOUTH SIDE, HAVING A LARGE and paying trade, for sale, or exchange. Address K 30, Tribune office.

HORSE-SHOEING SHOP ON MERIDIAN-ST. FOR sale, doing a good business; reason for selling, sickness. Inquire 158 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

IF YOU ARE SENSIBLE AND WANT TO DOUBLE your money in a legitimate transaction, address K 93, Tribune office.

GOOD WILL OF GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE with a good stock of groceries and liquor, and horse and wagon, for sale. For particulars inquire at the corner of Wentworth and Eagan-avs.

MEAT-MARKET FOR SALE, WITH FIRST-CLASS trade, good neighborhood on West Madison-st. If sold soon will give bargain, as the owner has other business which renders it impossible to attend to the market this winter. For particulars address X 81, Tribune office.

MUST BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE IN business, one of the best dining-rooms in the city, near the Northwestern Depot. Will sell for cash. 210 South Water-st., corner of Fifth-av.

MACHINERY AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class bakery for sale, or would rent the bakery, with furniture, cheap to good parties. THOMAS WALL, cor. Halsted and Adams-sts.

NEWS DEPOT, BOOK, AND VARIETY STORE for sale, 127 South Canal-st.

PERSONS WITH CAPITAL OR REAL ESTATE seeking business advised of approved opportunities. HERRON & PARKER, Room 25, 163 Washington-st.

PAWN BROKER'S ESTABLISHMENT HAVING $3,000 of good pawns on hand, bearing 10 per cent interest per month, for sale; customers first-class. Apply at 177 Clark-st., Room 5.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—STOCK OF PICTURES, engravings, and chromos, all handsomely framed, ten-foot paneled walnut counter, and good show-case, for sale, with privilege of desk room for one month. Apply to E. PHIPPS, 220 West Washington-st.

STOCK BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS, clothing, groceries, or any available kind of goods, from $1,000 to $20,000, for which I will exchange either Chicago or country real estate, and might put some money with it if stock was desirable. Address R 22, Tribune office, Chicago.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. APPLY ON the premises, 164 Ashland-av., corner Indiana-st., or at 282 East Randolph-st.

SPLENDID MILLINERY STORE WITH NEW stock of goods, worth $1,500, will be sold for $700 cash, owing to severe sickness, the owner leaving this week for Denver, Col. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

THE "MARBLE PILLAR," ONE OF THE FINEST sample-rooms in the city, on the corner of LaSalle and Randolph-sts., two doors west of Hooley's Theatre, for sale, on account of my health and change of business. ALBERT MICHELSON, proprietor, 155 East Randolph.

THE FINEST SALOON, STAND ON STATE-ST., corner of Sixteenth, for sale cheap.

THE LEASE, FURNITURE, AND FIXTURES OF one of the largest hotels in the West, for sale, now doing a good-paying business; liberal terms will be given. For full particulars apply to CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st.

THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES, ETC., OF A RAILroad hotel, situated in one of the most flourishing towns within 100 miles of Chicago, about 12 trains daily for meals. Sold on account of ill health of present owner. Address K 85, Tribune office.

TO BUILDERS—ANY ONE WHO WOULD LIKE to go West, and can command from $3,000 to $10,000 can learn the particulars of a splendid opportunity for business by calling at 46 South Clark-st., in basement, any day next week.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND FURNITURE OF A first-class confectionery and restaurant for sale; will sell on inventory if desired, as the owner goes East to spend the winter. Inquire at 547 West Madison-st.

THE BEST SMALL DRY GOODS STORE IN THE city for sale; doing a business of over $20,000 per annum; must leave the city the reason for selling; terms easy. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

TO HOTEL MEN—THE FURNITURE AND FIXtures of the St. Charles Hotel, 46 and 48 South Desplaines-st., for sale at a bargain, and hotel to rent; if not sold by Thursday next, it will be sold at auction.

TO AN ACTIVE MAN I WILL SELL AN INTERest in a good paying, legitimate business; capital required, $500 to $3,000. Address W 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR THE UNDIVIDED half interest in a valuable patent; $20,000 profit made in two years. For particulars, address X 36, Tribune office.

WE WILL SELL A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS, paying $10,000 yearly, for $1,500, including fixtures. STONE & SKINNER, 145 Clark-st., Room 25.

WE HAVE SOME GREAT BARGAINS IN BUSIness to offer. Don't fail to call on CHEESEMAN & CO., 705 Madison-st., Room 6.

$1,000 WILL BUY A RETIRING PARTNER'S half-interest in a long-established cash business, paying a clear profit of $500 per month. Stock on hand for amount asked. This is a rare chance and will bear investigation. Cash only need call at 121 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$10,000 CASH ONLY WILL BUY A HALF interest in a highly genteel cash manufacturing business, paying a clear profit of $10,000 per annum. Business is first-class in every respect. Stock on hand from $12,000 to $15,000, and free from incumbrance. Apply at Room 21, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED BUSINESS AND residence property in Lincoln, Neb., for a good stock of dry goods, etc. Address, or apply to J. K. RODGERS, 122 LaSalle-st., (Room 9), corner Madison.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO first-class fruit-farms, that will net their cost in 3 years. Price, $14,000 and $20,000. Will pay some cash, and assume incumbrances. Address Box 18, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO ELEGANT SILK DRESSES entirely new (large size), cost $600, for furniture. Apply 177 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE COTTAGE AND 3 ACRES of beautiful gardening, Cook County, for merchandise or vacant lots. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, IN MASON County, Ill., for lots or suburban property. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO LOTS FOR MERCHANdise or horses. Also, 20,000 acres choice selected Texas lands; title perfect. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL FARM OF 80 ACRES, only 50 miles from Chicago. Will exchange for house and lot and pay $1,000 cash difference. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$10,000 MORTGAGE FOR ACRES near the city. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT IN McGREGOR, secured paper, and cash, for house and lot in Chicago; a billiard table, a 1-horse coupe, a trotting buggy, 1 open buggy, 1 chamber-set, 4 bedsteads, for first-class fur goods, furniture, or other property, or cheap for cash. C. F. REMICK, 170 East Adams-st., Room 14.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT ON SOUTH SIDE, IN burnt district, worth $5,000 cash, as first payment on 12-room brick house, with lot, on South Side, worth $10,000 or $12,000. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUILDING WORTH $260,000; incumbrance, $180,000; will take suburban acre property for difference. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT, 25 FEET BY 101, FRONTing on Dearborn-st. and Third-av., to exchange for residence. C. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT 3-STORY AND basement brick house, new, with beautiful sandstone front, on South Side, free of incumbrance. New brick barn on premises. Will trade for a little cash and balance in good building lots. Price, $12,000. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ABOUT $10,000 WORTH OF choice, unimproved, unincumbered lots at Woodlawn for house and lot on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st.; will assume incumbrance for difference, $5,000 to $6,000. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BY HOLMES & CO., 71 DEARborn-st.—First-class residence, with large grounds, at Hinsdale, for city property.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BEST STOCK AND GRAIN FARM in Northern Illinois for city property or secured paper. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE AND LOT ON some of the South Side avenues, lots between Western avenue and Humboldt Park. J. H. GILBERT, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ACRE PROPERTY NEAR Englewood for improved city property. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOT 6 MILES from Court-House for good horse, wagon, and harness. Call at 670 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE HOUSE AND LOT near Jefferson Park for good house and lot in Indianapolis. Also, good house and lot on Hubbard-st. for good lot on West Side. SIMMONS & CARTER, 187 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE FOR MERCHANdise suitable for country trade, adapted more particularly to lumber and mining districts. Address W 33, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL LOCATED SUBURBAN lots for houses on leased ground or other personal property, or real estate. Incumbrances assumed and cash furnished. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL LOCATED REAL ESTATE for building material, carpenter or mason work. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE FOR A STOCK of groceries; also, stock of hardware to trade for real estate. W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS FOR goods.
5-acre blocks for inside improved.
Lots at Kenwood for acres.
Fine suburban property for furniture.
Fine farm near Beloit, Wis., for improved.
Fine farm in Ford County for improved.
Acres on the C. D. & V. R. R. for house and lot.
JAMES R. MAY, 164 Madison-st., Room 1.

TO EXCHANGE—10 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, free from incumbrance. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD 10-ROOM HOUSE IN city for a house and lot worth $5,000 in a good suburban town; good lots on West Side (clear) for house and lot; fine brown stone front house for good lots. WILSON, Room 4, 188 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS, BLOCKS, AND ACRE property, well located and in immediate vicinity of first-rate improvements, in one of the most enterprising suburbs of Chicago, for city real estate or other property. Address V 80, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN CHICAGO and suburbs for farms and cash; also beautiful farm of 120 acres in Geneva for city residence; will please any one. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF LAND TO TRADE for a lot in the city or outside. CHAPIN, 214 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES GOOD UNIMPROVED land in Ontario County, N. Y., for house and lot in any good town west, or would exchange for land in Illinois or Iowa. Address G. W. BRIGGS, 87 South Curtis.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED PROPERTY, an interest worth $30,000 in the best suburban property adjoining Chicago. For particulars, address K 81, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE SOME GOOD IMproved inside property to exchange for acre tracts, city or suburbs. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL estate, on West Side, for real estate in Boston or vicinity. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARMS AND LARGE tracts of choice unimproved farming lands in Iowa and Nebraska—unincumbered—for cottages, east of State-st. preferred, and unimproved property in any part of the city. Will pay difference in cash and assume small incumbrances. WILSON & FRANKLIN, Room 19, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS, NOTES, $1,000 mortgage, and $1,500 mortgages due in six months, for farms, city property, stock of goods, horses and buggies, pianos, furniture, &c., &c. Address SHIPMAN, 1030 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW "DOmestic" sewing machine for furniture. Address W 75, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CARPENTER WORK FOR MERchant tailoring, or fine ready-made clothing. Address W 74, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE FARM, 1,395 ACRES, 1 mile front on Fox River, will exchange for goods, business, &c. Also 100-ft. lot, West Side, for goods, library, &c. SIDNEY W. SEA, Room 8, 157 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ALMOST NEW SINGER SEWING machine and some furniture, for gold watch or small safe. I. C., 967 West VanBuren-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WEST SIDE SUBURBAN LOTS and first-class wild lands for jewelry or diamonds. Address Room 47 Merchants' Hotel.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—THE FASTEST PACing horse in Illinois for unincumbered real estate. Address J, Box 38, P. O.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LOT IN AUSTIN, balance cash, for painting. Address JENKINS, Twenty-second and Laflin-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS merchandise, 5,000 acres of land, 50 miles from Chicago, near railroad. Address F 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$5,000 WORTH OF old and new books for a business in Chicago or Chicago real estate. Stock of books in Grand Rapids, Mich. Address L 33, Tribune office, for ten days.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE—A GOOD SECOND-hand flooring machine for desirable suburban lots. Address R 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT IN EXCHANGE for suburban lots; very desirable and unincumbered. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

WANTED—A DRUG-STORE IN A GOOD LOCAtion for good unincumbered real estate and some money. Address K 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOTS FOR A saloon; the lots equal to cash, and the saloon must be in a good location. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—$1,250—DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, FURS, boots and shoes, clothing, carpets, furniture, jewelry, silverware, groceries, liquors, or tobacco, in exchange for a fine lake shore residence lot, 25x166 feet, worth $2,500. PAUL W. McWHORTER & CO., Room 39 Reaper Block.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, CITY OR SUBURban, in exchange for 265 feet in original town of Maywood, at panic prices. No incumbrance. Address N 33, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FINE TROTTING horse as first payment on inside lot, and difference in cash. Call at 190 Twenty-second-st.

WE HAVE CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN REAL estate, first-class real estate securities, and horse and wagon, we will trade for a stock of drugs, groceries, or any kind of good merchandise. Call at 36 North Clark-st., Room 9½. MATHISON & CO.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOUR LOTS SOUTH of Hyde Park for a young horse and buggy. Address J. H. WILSON, 167 and 169 South Clark-st., Room 20, on Monday next only.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOFT AND SOME hard coal for 4,000 feet of 2-inch green pine plank, second or third grade; also for 1,600 feet of fencing, green, second or third grade. Address O 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD LOT IN South Chicago, value $200, for custom-made clothing. R. SHENSTON, 235 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE LIBRARY for a horse and buggy, or either separately. CHAPIN, 214 East Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of short time secured notes. No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$2,000 PURCHASE MONEY MORTgage, gilt edge, half purchase money already paid. A. GOODRICH, Attorney at Law, 124 Dearborn-st.

CLAIMS AGAINST HOME, KNICKERBOCKER, Germania, and other bankrupt insurance companies cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

DATE YOUR FORTUNE FROM THIS DAY BY calling on WATTS & CO., at Room 47, Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts., where all information in regard to the million and a half given away by the Public Library of Kentucky can be obtained.

LOANS ON BONDS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, chattels, and other securities. Diamonds bought and sold. O. G. BRYANT, 128 South Clark-st.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, jewelry, and other collaterals. All business strictly confidential. Address V 79, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SMALL SUMS ON SHORT time by M. M. THOMAS, Room 12, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$5,000 AND UPWARDS. PARties desiring attention will give full description of property. Address F 64, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses, pianos, and other good chattel and collateral security. H. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE HAVE A FEW SMALL sums to loan on purchase money mortgages, bonds, etc. Purchase money mortgages bought and sold. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

TO LOAN—$3,000 IN SMALL AMOUNTS FOR short time. GEORGE D. PEASE, Room 23, 89 Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD PURCHASE MONEY NOTES. Address P O Box 262, naming parties, security, and interest allowed.

WANTED—$20,000 SECURED BY FIRST MORTgage on inside property, for one or two years, 10 per cent interest, and 9 per cent commission. Apply to R. S. THOMPSON, Room 2, No. 159 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$500 OR $600 FOR 2 OR 3 years; will give good real estate security worth $5,000. Address J. JOHNSON, 140 South Aberdeen.

WANTED—$[illegible] FOR 90 DAYS; A NO. 1 SECURIty; also $1,500 or $2,[illegible] for one year on improved city property valued at $9,000. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Broker, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FEW HUNDRED dollars of city orders. W. KING, 172 East Adams-st., Room 6.

WANTED—$1,500 ON VALUABLE ENGLEWOOD property; will pay 10 and 5. Address A 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT 10 per cent on house and lot worth four times the amount. Address W. S. WHITMORE, 826 Walnut-st.

WANTED—$7,000 ON FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED property worth $18,000; will pay 10 per cent and commissions. Address (owner) K 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—$25,000 TO $50,000 FOR FIVE YEARS on first-class city security. Address K 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD REAL ESTATE PAPER. ADdress R 94, Tribune office, naming parties, securities, and interest allowed.

$2,000 TO $3,000 TO LOAN ON WELL-SECURed real estate paper, due in three to six months. Address K 28, Tribune office.

$5,000 OR $3,000 TO LOAN ON LONG TIME. J. W. FAY, Loan-Broker, 128 LaSalle-st.

$8,000 ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED business property, for 5 years, at 10 per cent and commission. OLIVER BESLY, 187 Washington-st., Room 6.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CASH COLLATERALS at current rates. Time and sums to suit. V 44, Tribune office.

$15,000 WANTED—WILL PAY INTEREST and salary of $2,000. Security abundant. Address X 38, Tribune office.

$50,000 WANTED ON CITY REAL ESTATE security, long and short time, in sums of $500 to $30,000. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS EN SUITE AND single, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A NICELY FURNISHED room with board, hot and cold water; also, single room for one or two gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

12 SIXTEENTH-ST.—A LARGE, FURNISHED back parlor, to rent, with board, all modern improvements.

12 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ELEGANT ROOMS TO rent, with or without board, at living rates.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS, DOUBLE AND single, with board, at reasonable prices.

17 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN; private family; dinner at 6 p. m.

17 19, AND 21 EAST HARRISON-ST.—FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board, with the comforts of a home, gas and fire included.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A FRONT AND BACK suite, also a single room, to rent, with board.

19 CONGRESS-ST., BETWEEN WABASH AND Michigan-avs., and near Michigan-av. Hotel. Elegant rooms, pleasantly furnished, with board. Day board per week $5.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies and gentlemen $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

47 SOUTH LASALLE-ST.—20 TO 30 DAY BOARDers at city restaurant wanted; first-class meals at very low figures. Day board $4.50 and $5 per week.

73 AND 75 EAST MONROE-ST., ENTRANCE Myers' Opera House—Furnished rooms, with board by the day, week, or month. Transient guests accommodated at $1.50 and $2.

74 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—PARLOR TO RENT with board, for a gentleman and wife, and rooms for single gentlemen, or day boarders accommodated; terms reasonable.

84½ TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board. Also day boarders wanted.

102 THIRD-AV.—A LARGE BACK PARLOR, suitable for a man and wife or four gentlemen. Also, one single room. Day-boarders accommodated at reasonable rates.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, front parlor; also, large sleeping-room off; back parlor, heated with furnace and grate; will be rented singly or together; very low prices for the winter.

139 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—2 GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board; also a few day boarders.

173 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board, cheap, to two gentlemen.

176 SOUTH CLARK-ST., THIRD FLOOR—ROOM for three or four gentlemen, with board; also day boarders accommodated.

232 BURNSIDE-ST.—BOARD FOR TWO OR three young men, with accommodation of barn.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT ALcove room, furnished or unfurnished, for family or 4 gentlemen. A few table boarders taken.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT furnished rooms to rent with board at moderate rates.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE WELL-FURNISHed back parlor, with board for two, in a delightful location, on moderate terms.

344 CALUMET-AV.—SUITE OF PLEASANT front rooms, with board.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board; house has all modern improvements; newly furnished; terms reasonable.

350 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM WITH ALcove and adjoining room, also two single rooms, second story, with board. Day-boarders accommodated.

376 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. First-class table-board at $5 per week.

395 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS, SINGLE or en-suite, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOME, LARGE, furnished front room to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen; references required.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room to rent with board.

454 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room with first-class board to two gentlemen.

461 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or gentlemen. References exchanged.

467½ MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, with good board. Terms reasonable.

481 WABASH-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Eldridge Court—Handsomely furnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife. Also, board for single gentlemen. House first-class in every respect.

490 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished room to rent with board.

494 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE, HANDSOME parlors to rent, with board; references required.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel. Can make prices for the winter at 25 per cent below those who pay high rents, and we shall keep full, if at half prices.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM furnished, with board; house and table first-class and prices moderate; day-boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

503 WABASH-AV.—2 NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent. References given and required. Board, if desired.

506 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of front rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife; also, two single rooms for gentlemen.

510 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE UNFURNISHED front room (except carpets) to rent, with board. Apply at 506 Wabash-av. References required.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, hot and cold water, unfurnished, except carpets; also, other desirable rooms; references.

536 WABASH-AV.—BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at $5 per week.

540 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH gas, closet, etc.; also a single room, suitable for two or three gentlemen, who prefer the comforts of a home to style and bad rations. Terms reasonable.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, also single room, with board.

550 WABASH-AV.—PRIVATE FAMILY, HOME comforts for boarders.

560 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished with board. Also, day-boarders accommodated. References required.

588 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms with board. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

665 WABASH-AV.—UNFURNISHED FRONT alcove room to rent, with board.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED room, with board; also, single room.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE FURNISHED front rooms, with board; also single room. Prices reasonable.

824 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE AND handsomely furnished front suite of rooms to rent, with board. Can be rented separately if desired. MRS. BENEDICT.

836 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; house with all modern improvements.

855 WABASH-AV.—NICE SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished; hot and cold water; bath-room; board.

864 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR OAKLAND—Handsomely furnished rooms, private family, first-class table, moderate terms, convenient to steam or horse-cars.

882 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE FRONT AND BACK room to rent, with board. Table boarders accommodated.

887½ INDIANA-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, well furnished and pleasant, to rent, with board, hot and cold water, etc.; near Eighteenth-st. Only reliable people need apply. Two or three table-boarders can be accommodated. MRS. SIBLEY.

925 AND 927 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT SUITE OF rooms, suitable for two or four gentlemen. Other nicely furnished rooms, single or double. Table first-class. Day boarders accommodated.

986 INDIANA-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

1030 WABASH-AV. (FLORENCE PLACE)—One pleasant furnished room on first floor, with first-class board; everything first-class. Day boarders wanted.

1038 PRAIRIE-AV.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE family will accommodate an agreeable gentleman and wife with a suite of pleasant rooms and board, or two single gentlemen.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a small private family.

1061 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with board; also, a few day boarders taken.

1074 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, A HANDSOMEly furnished room, with board. Reference required.

1086 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FURNISHED room, with or without board.

1088 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM. Also other rooms with board. Terms moderate.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, front room on second floor; also, small room.

1151 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, single or en suite, with board.

1176 WABASH-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, with board.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT rooms to rent with board; suitable for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives. Private family. References.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV.—ONE CHOICE SUITE OF front rooms; best of board; modern conveniences. Call to-day.

1206 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; front suite; hot and cold water in the rooms.

1247 INDIANA-AV.—TWO ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms for married couples; also two single rooms for gentlemen, to rent with board.

1342 STATE-ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG ladies wanted to board in a private English family, where they can have a good home.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. House has all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water in every room. Also, four day boarders wanted. Inquire at first house west of Wabash-av. on Thirty-second-st.

ELLIS-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED SOUTH room to rent with board, in a private family, for the winter; references required. Address HOME, care of Carrier No. 1.

FOR TWO GENTLEMEN AT $7 PER WEEK, fire and gas included, a comfortably furnished room in a desirable locality, north of Twenty-sixth-st., convenient to street cars and 'bus lines. Family of two; no other boarders; table first-class. Breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner. References furnished and required. Address H, Tribune office.

GOOD BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS (CONnecting), kept warm, for four young gents; 6 o'clock dinners; reasonable price; Prairie-av., south Twenty-sixth-st. Address, with references, K 86, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN FOURTEENTH AND Sixteenth-sts.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board and lodging in a house with a pleasant family. W 26, Tribune office.

NORTH OF THIRTEENTH-ST., EAST OF STATE, handsomely furnished apartments with board, to 1 or 2 young ladies. Address K 84, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

PARTICULAR NOTICE—PERSONS WITH GOOD reference desirous to obtain board in a superior location on Michigan-av., within 15 minutes' walk of Washington-st., can learn of remarkably fine rooms (and meals always warm and at most convenient hours), by addressing R 34, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—A quiet lady can find a beautiful home, with a lady whose husband is absent most of the time. Address M 36, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Large, handsomely-furnished room, lower floor, for two or four gentlemen, with board; or gentleman and wife; also one double and one single room.

West Side.

6 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—BOARD, WITH ROOMS suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

9 CENTRE-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS TO rent cheap, with board, two doors from Madison-st.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished front room with board, in a small family for two gentlemen; also, day board for two.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms to rent, with board. Terms reasonable.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with all modern improvements and first-class board. Also day-board.

14 BISHOP-COURT.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, A suite of front rooms, unfurnished except carpet and stove; also, vacancies for gentlemen.

16 WALNUT-ST.—A FAMILY CAN BE ACCOMmodated with nice rooms, first-class board, in new house, at reasonable terms; facing Union Park.

17 SOUTH ANN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM with board, for two gentlemen.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with board on very reasonable terms; house has all modern improvements.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST.—TO RENT, PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board.

51 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.—GOOD BOARD and pleasant rooms, $5 per week.

54 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—ROOMS WITH board in private family.

55 PRICE-PLACE—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, to rent, cheap, with or without board; little style, but plenty home comforts.

66 PARK-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, hot and cold water, good board; also day board.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe—Day and week board; single rooms.

75 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST.—FRONT SUITE ON second floor, with board.

77 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a bedroom for a single gentleman.

84 SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—A LARGE SQUARE room in private family, furnished or unfurnished; board reasonable.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON.—TWO front rooms, en suite or single, with board.

88 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM for two gentlemen, or a married couple, with board, in a private family.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room, with fire, suitable for two gentlemen, to rent, with board.

93 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., NEAR MADISON—Nicely-furnished rooms, with first-class board for gentlemen. Come and secure a comfortable home for the winter.

105 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., SOUTHWEST CORner of Monroe. Furnished rooms with or without board. 5 or 6 boarders can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and good board at $5 per week. Day boarders wanted.

105 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED room, with board, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

107 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—SINGLE FRONT ROOM, and board, gas, bath-room, heated by furnace, etc.

111 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—GOOD BOARD and accommodations.

113 WEST JACKSON-ST.—AN UNFURNISHED front room and bed-room, with or without board; a few boarders can be accommodated with single rooms.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO LADIES OR gentlemen or gentleman and wife can obtain good board, with rooms and fire, very cheap.

117 WALNUT-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO RENT with first-class board.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room to rent with board, suitable for two; modern conveniences, desirable location; references required. Call Monday.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—VERY pleasant accommodations for two young gents, or two young ladies at very moderate terms. House, location, and surroundings highly inviting. Only one block from Madison-st. cars.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NEATLY FURnished rooms with board, married and single gentlemen. Also a barn for rent.

154 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—NICE FURNISHED rooms, with good board, $4; day board, $3.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SPLENDID rooms, with board, $5 to $9 per week. Day board, $4. Liberal discount made with those taking dinner down town.

163 WARREN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, unfurnished, grate, etc.; very desirable for gent and wife.

168 WALNUT-ST., NEAR LINCOLN—TWO GENtlemen can find good board and a pleasant room, at a reasonable price.

177 AND 179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASant, well furnished rooms, single or double; board desirable; houses modern and central to business.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—BOARD AND WELL-furnished room for two single gentlemen, or two ladies employed during the day. Terms very reasonable.

190 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEATLY FURNISHed sleeping-rooms, with use of sitting-room, with board; either lady or gentleman; $10 per week; third floor.

194 PARK-AV., CORNER ROBEY-ST.—1 LARGE and 1 small front room for gent and wife, or 3 in family; hot and cold water, gas, and fire; strictly private; no other boarders. $10 per week each.

195 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—A very desirable front parlor, furnished or unfurnished; also other rooms; first-class board.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE, UNfurnished front room, with or without board; will be rented low to a permanent party.

201 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms for single gentlemen, with board, at reasonable prices. A few day-boarders can also be accommodated.

204 FULTON-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with board, or a suite of rooms for a gentleman and lady; no other boarders.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms and good board. Can accommodate a few day boarders.

216 FULTON-ST., CORNER PEORIA—TO RENT with board, pleasant, comfortable rooms for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also single rooms.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE AND SINGLE rooms, suitable for two or three gentlemen. Good accommodation, with board for winter. Reasonable terms.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; brick house, modern improvements, good location.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE FRONT AND one back-room, nicely-furnished, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

231 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A NICELY FURnished back parlor and bedroom, with closet, gas, and fire, with breakfast and tea, in a strictly private family; dinner Sunday; suitable for two gentlemen; terms reasonable; references required.

235 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD, WITH front rooms, single or en suite, in private family.

256 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—BOARDERS wanted; English folks. Only a few boarders kept.

262 WARREN-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, a large room nicely furnished; front and side view.

271 WEST JACKSON-ST.—WANTED TWO OR three nice quiet gentlemen boarders. Good house, with modern improvements. Prices low for the accommodations. Neighborhood tip-top, and handy to cars.

275 WEST MONROE-ST.—VERY PLEASANT rooms to rent with first-class board.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives.

292 WEST HARRISON-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room and bedroom unfurnished, with board.

303 MORGAN-ST.—MAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen, can find a pleasant room with board; terms moderate.

307 WARREN-AV., WEST SIDE—2 PLEASANT rooms with board in a private family, one block from Madison-st. cars.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BACK PARLOR suite; also, other good rooms finely furnished. A 1 day board $4 per week.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT front room (alcove), with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ALCOVE room, unfurnished, with first-class board. Also; one square room.

342 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE NEWLY furnished room to rent, with good board.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF ELIZabeth-st. Two gentlemen can be accommodated; front room, first-class board. Terms moderate.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a very pleasant south front room for a family or gentlemen; also one single room.

343 FULTON-ST.—A FURNISHED FRONT PARlor to rent, with board; also, 2 well-furnished rooms and board.

344 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN.—A pleasant room, furnished, with board, in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be secured at a moderate rate.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SEVERAL DEsirable rooms, with first-class board.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL furnished or unfurnished rooms, single and en suite, and good board, at moderate prices; modern conveniences.

360½ WARREN-AV.—TO RENT, ONE LARGE, front, alcove room, with closet, unfurnished; also one furnished room, with or without board, pleasantly located, with use of bath.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE front room (up stairs), unfurnished, and back parlor furnished or unfurnished, with board.

461 WASHINGTON-AV.—WELL-FURNISHED pleasant room, with good board to gentleman and wife who desire the comforts of a home. Location unexceptionable. Two squares north of Union Park.

464 CENTRE-AV.—TO RENT, SUITE UNFURNished rooms with two closets, with board if wanted; brick building. Also, rooms with board. Address A 30, Tribune office.

491 WEST MADISON-ST.—JEFFERSON PARK House—Nice pleasant rooms for gentleman and lady, with board; also for single gentleman.

505 WEST MADISON-ST., SHARP'S BLOCK—Large furnished front rooms with board.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—A suite of front rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, also a furnished room for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with first-class board. House has all modern improvements; surroundings very inviting.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

598 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ROOMS, FURNISHED and unfurnished, with first-class board. Location desirable, near street cars.

604 ADAMS-ST.—TWO ELEGANT FRONT suites of rooms, with board.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO PLEASANT front rooms to rent, with or without board. Day board, $4. Boarding and lodging, $6.

633 ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—FRONT and rear parlor and bedrooms en suite and some other rooms; new brick; modern improvements.

634 WEST MONROE-ST.—A SPLENDID SUITE of rooms for gentleman and wife; also one large single room for gentleman, either furnished or unfurnished, with board; splendid location, one block west of Ashland-av.; house new, brick, modern conveniences.

687 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board, in private family where there are no other boarders.

723 WEST LAKE-ST.—LARGE, FURNISHED front room to rent, with board, suitable for lady and gent, or two single gents.

760 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR CORNER Leavitt—Two nicely furnished rooms and board in private family; Madison and Randolph-st. cars within one square.

843 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board and lodging. Terms reasonable.

882 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—$4 A WEEK secures a few men a good home in an American family this winter. A front room to let, unfurnished, reasonable.

ON WEST MONROE-ST.—A FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, with board, in a private family. Address Q 38, Tribune office.

PLEASANT ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE in the residence of a private family near Union Park; good table, with the comfort of family life. Address [illegible] 41, Tribune office.

WEST MONROE-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent with board 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms, 1 alcove octagon room. Address W 46, Tribune office.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can find pleasant room and a good table in a private family. House has all modern improvements. Address, for one week, W 28, Tribune office.

North Side.

32 RUSH-ST.—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished room with modern improvements, with board.

44 CASS-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED.

95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST.—HANCOCK House, nice pleasant rooms, with or without board, very cheap, for gentlemen or ladies.

101 NORTH CLARK-ST.—CORNER INDIANA—KLEINE'S first-class European boarding-house; room for a few more gentlemen boarders. Terms, $6 and $7 per week; day board, $4.50.

107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONE SUITE UNfurnished rooms, except carpets; one large furnished room for two, $14 per week, with board. Modern conveniences.

112 NORTH CLARK-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED room, use of parlor, for two gentlemen. First-class table.

183 SUPERIOR-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED—TWO gentlemen for one fine furnished front room in private family. Inquire as above.

249 INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND Dearborn—Furnished rooms for 3 gentlemen with board, at reasonable rates. House modern. References exchanged.

250 INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND Dearborn—Furnished rooms, and one unfurnished except carpet, with board.

294 ILLINOIS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board.

352 EAST INDIANA-ST., NORTH SIDE—TO rent—two large front rooms, one on first floor, with board.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN-sts., opposite Rock Island depot—Elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates; transient, $1.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

DE FOREST HOUSE, 172 NORTH CLARK-ST., cor. Erie, is a new and first-class family hotel. House is a new marble front with hot and cold water, bathrooms, and all modern improvements. Everything new and comfortable. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL (LATE TREMONT House), furnished rooms for gentlemen. This hotel is under entire new management.

PARKER HOUSE, MADISON AND HALSTED-sts.—Board and room for gentleman, reasonable; accommodations for 100 table-boarders, at $4.50 per week; a few rooms suitable for families cheap; colored waiters in attendance in the dining-rooms.

PULLMAN HOUSE, 49 AND 51 SOUTH HALSTED-st.—Front rooms, with board, $5 to $7; day board, $4. Reduced rates to railroad employes. Mrs. E. CUNNINGHAM, late of 53 and 55 North Halsted-st.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEgant rooms, with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—$6 TO $8 PER WEEK WILL PAY FOR good board, with No. 1 society, heated rooms, pleasant location, convenient for city business. Address G E, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged lady wants board in a private family, where she can find the comforts of a home. Address MRS. T. GRAY, West Side Post-Office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO furnished rooms and board in a private family; use of piano desired. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, F 10, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED DURING the day desires a room, and board Sundays, with comforts of a home, on South Side, north of Twentieth-st. References given. Address M 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG, UNMARRIED LEGAL GENtleman would like two furnished rooms (library and bedroom), or room with alcove, and board, in a small private family on the North or South Side. No response wanted from parties who have other boarders, nor whose accommodations and surroundings are not most desirable and of the very first order. For such is willing to pay liberally. Address, stating number of family, M 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—A NICE ROOM, GOOD BOARD, WITH use of piano, wanted, by lady and daughter, in the vicinity of Dearborn Seminary. $1,000 a year payable weekly will be paid for the right place. Parties owning their premises preferred. Address K 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—WEST SIDE, FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, also single gentleman. Accommodations must be good and terms reasonable. Address G 20, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG COUPLE IN A PLEASANT private family. No style, but a good home wanted. Would prefer South Side handy to steam-train, or West Side near horse-cars. References required. Address A 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN REFINED PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHin four blocks of West Madison-st., by a young lady wishing to teach music in part payment. Refer to Prof. Ziegfeld, D. A. Phelps, H. D. Sloan, and others. Address A 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, OR suite of rooms, for self, wife, and child; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, J D H, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN VICINITY OF DOUGLAS-PLACE, FOR gentleman, wife, and two daughters, immediately; private family preferred; two good rooms en suite; want a comfortable home for winter; price must be reasonable. Answer 13 Major Block, Monday.

BOARD—WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING place for man, wife, and child. Address W H F, 8 South Water-st. State terms.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, PLEASANT LOCALity, one large, furnished or unfurnished, and one small furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman, wife, and little girl, and for a single gentleman. Address X 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, FOR GENTLEman and wife, in strictly private family, South Side. Address G 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXCELLENT good habits and social qualities. Room must be heated. Address, stating terms and accommodations, V 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN private family on South Side, at $7 per week. Address, W. 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER, BY MAN AND wife, on North Side, south of Chicago-av. Want a pleasant home. Address, C. 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MAN AND WIFE, CONVENIENT to street cars. References exchanged. Address W. 44, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOM—WITH BREAKFAST AND tea, by single gentleman, in a private family, South Side. Address, stating price, W. 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION, for gent and wife, for the winter; desirable location on West Side. References exchanged. Address B 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN EXCHANGE for dressmaking. Address W 62, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN VIcinity of Union Park. Address, stating terms, Q 4, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO EXPECTS TO be sick soon. Address, stating price and particulars, W 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A SMALL FAMily where she can do her own laundry work. Style not required. Price must be low. Good references. Address, stating price, K 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR self, wife, and child 8 years old, on West Side; would like stable room for horse. Address, stating terms, W 47, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR gentleman and his wife, infant and its nurse; north of Twenty-second-st., east of Wabash-av. References exchanged. Address R, 73 Washington-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A PRIvate family where there are no other boarders; between Clinton and Jefferson-sts., West Side. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, private family preferred; must be convenient to business, and terms moderate; unexceptionable references given if required. Address C 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN and wife; location, South Side, east of State-st. Address BROOKE, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM with fire, by a gentleman and wife; terms not to exceed $15 per week. Address V 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE FOR THE WINter; south room; West Side, within two blocks of Randolph-st. cars. Address, with terms, COMMISSION, 2 South Water-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—FROM OR THE ADdress of Mrs. KATE MAGILL, whose husband died last April in Burlington, Vt., or the address of CARRIE SEYMOUR, last heard from on West Randolph-st., Chicago. Address F 99, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF G. D. MAYO. Parties knowing please call his attention to this or send his address to V 76, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A FRIEND; YOU HAVE YOUR REvenge. God pity you, and have mercy on all.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL—A YOUNG MAN GOING TO Kansas wishes the acquaintance of a young lady of good health and good principles, who can go with him as a wife, to settle in the above State; references given and required. Address K 14, Tribune office.

SPAIN.

The Bombardment of Alicante by the Intransigentes.

Convicts in the Rebel Service Fire Their Shackles at the City.

Repulse of the Communists---The Damage Sustained on Both Sides.

Riot at Carthagena---Indignation Against the English---The Carlist Cause on Its Last Legs.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BARCELONA, Oct. 2, 1873.

The Intransigentes of Carthagena have put the crowning-piece to their career of foolhardy criminality; the bombardment of Alicante is the epilogue to the sanguinary farce, and the dropping of the curtain over the nest of piracy itself within a few days consign to the execration of posterity the last vestige of the Cantonal insurrection. It was known that England had ceded the captured frigates to the Spanish authorities, but several days must elapse ere they could be made ready for sea, and Contrera's men decided in the interim on a masterstroke that should enable them to provision Carthagena and line their own pockets against the rainy day lowering at hand. There being but 120 effective seamen on hand,

THE CONVICTS AND GALLEY-SLAVES

were impressed into the service of the insurgent vessels, which set out as follows: The Fernando el Catolico (a wooden corvette) for the seaport of Villajoyosa; and the Numancia (ironclad) and Mendez Nunez (plated armdshpe) for Alicante. Alicante is built on the seashore, and immediately at the foot of a rugged bluff, on whose outermost crest totters an antiquated castle, built by the Goths, repaired by the Moors, and patched by the Bourbons; and as this ruinous structure threatened, a few years ago, to topple over and overwhelm the city, the inhabitants propped up its crumbling battlements with a brick parapet, and there it yet stands, a reference of pride to the Alicantinos. At the appearance of the insurgent vessels, a meeting was held by the municipal and military authorities, the Central Government communicated with, two batteries hastily raised on the beach, and the intimation to surrender answered by an indignant refusal. This brought a notice to prepare for bombardment, delayed for ninety-six hours in order to give foreign residents time to betake themselves and chattels out of danger. During this interval, Senor Maisonnave, Minister of the Home Department, arrived in the city to encourage the people, and

TROOPS, CANNON, AND AMMUNITION

poured in from all directions. The city was evacuated by all non-combatants, there remaining only soldiers, and members of the Society of the Red Cross to give help to the wounded. Shops were shut, and doors and windows barred, on the evening of the 26th, the owners all hurrying out of danger. All merchant-craft had left moorings and gone away, and the port was closed to all entrance by stretching lengths of cable from point to point, when, at 4 a. m. on the 27th, the trumpets called the garrison to arms, and, by the uncertain light of the gray dawn, the

THIRTEEN FOREIGN WAR-VESSELS

(eight British, four French, and one German) were seen to slip moorings and stand out to seaward. Shortly after, the Fernando hove in sight, having made a successful foray for provisions and money on the city of Villajoyosa; and the three insurgents then advanced to within easy range of the town, lying with their starboard broadsides to the shore. A deadly pause ensued for some minutes, whilst the gunners on board and ashore stood by their pieces in breathless expectation. Buddier grew the advancing light from the east, and, the instant the sun's first ray streamed across the calm surface of the sea, up went the blood-red flag of the Commune to the peak of each insurgent craft, up to the masthead of the Numancia flew the battle-pennant of Commander Carreras, followed by two blank shots, and, at the third,

BANG WENT THE WHOLE BROADSIDES

against the city, whose batteries replied in rapid and well-directed volleys. The amiable efforts of the assailants were chiefly directed against the brick parapet above mentioned, in the evident desire to bring down the castle on the heads of the defenders; but the shots veered completely round to change broadsides after each discharge, their aim was faulty, and most of the projectiles struck the rock and rebounded on the houses. The untrained crews served their guns very badly, and wine and liquors were served out ad libitum during the whole of the combat to keep up the men's spirits; while Carreras, making use of the waist, his head bound with a red handkerchief, a cutlass in one hand and revolver in the other,

RUSHED ALONG FROM GUN TO GUN,

cheering, promising, and threatening by turns. The Fernando hauled off after the first few shots, —the other two vessels continuing an incessant fire for six hours, until, at noon, the Mendez Nunez, having all her bulwarks shot away, made signals of distress. An English man-of-war boat now conferred with Carreras, representing to him that as the place had evidently determined to hold out, to prolong the bombardment would only be a useless destruction of property and waste of ammunition. The crews, however, became mutinous at the proposition to stop, having been promised four hours' sack of the city,—the dissatisfaction almost breaking out into a revolt, which was only avoided by Carreras showing them the dangerous condition of both vessels from the shot they had received. They then sullenly put their prows for Carthagena, where their arrival, belabored and beaten, caused a general riot and the desertion of many of the defenders. The remainder put their heads together to study the position, and Contreras, with a number more, expressed themselves in favor of a surrender; but the convicts,

WHO HAD FIRED THEIR SHACKLES AND HANDCUFFS

at Alicanta, and to whom surrender implies return to jail and hard labor, cried out that they would rather fight to the last and blow up the place than be recaptured; thus placing Contreras in an analogous position to the wizard who, having raised the Devil, knew not how to dismiss him again. The damage sustained by Alicanta, though severe, is but light to what it must have been had the insurgents' guns been worked by competent gunners. As it is, the old castle had some of its moss-covered ramparts knocked out of shape, the public market was unroofed, and some forty houses were more or less damaged. Most of the projectiles fired were 68-lb. cylindrical shells, the Numancia carrying 40 guns of that calibre, and a few 300-lb. shells; about 400 shots being fired by the assailants, and a few more than that number by the defenders. Nine persons were killed and about forty-five wounded on shore—the most destructive explosion occurring in the Sutler's store, where two artillerymen were fooling with two barrels, instead of being at their post; a shell crashed into the building and burst in their midst, killing and maiming cannoneers and canteeners. Some ladies belonging to the Red-Cross Society had organized a hospital, and did much to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. The French Admiral, having offered to send the Fleet Doctors to assist, was scornfully answered in terms more forcible than elegant; indeed, the outcry against the passiveness of the foreign squadrons is bitter and universal, but principally

VENTS ITSELF ON THE ENGLISH ADMIRAL,

against whom the whole press is unleashed and in full cry, it being understood that his advice prevailed on the other commanders to permit the bombardment. The late delivery of the Spanish frigates detained by the English, the capture of the Murillo in the Straits of Dover, after the Spanish tribunals had cleared her of all connection with the Northfleet disaster, and the chronic sore of the occupation of Gibraltar, have in these few days raised the animus against perfidious Albion to almost a state of frenzy.

THE CARLIST WAR IN THE NORTH

is prosecuted by the Republicans with a vigor that promises shortly to bring it to a close. The master-stroke of Gen. Moriones, in concentrating all his forces and rapidly marching on the beleaguered Joloea, had the effect, besides raising the siege of that important city, of dividing the Carlist army,—the natives of Biscay and Navarre betaking themselves to their respective provinces, while the Pretender hastily retreated to the French frontier. Unprejudiced military men consider the Royalist cause on its last legs, since the only relative strength it ever possessed was owing to the divisions among the Republicans, which have now been happily bridged over by Castelar.

EL PICADOR.

A VISIONARY HOUSEKEEPER.

A Talk About Household-Matters---What Will She Do About It?

The Music of the Future has already been written, listened to, and one of its most ardent apostles has but just left our midst. Now, why should not the Domestic Economy of the Future also have a claim on our attention as well?

Our city-houses with modern improvements have rendered the traditions of our grandmothers, and even the practices of our mothers, in many things impracticable, ridiculous, and a foolish waste of time and money. Who thinks now of stretching a canvas on the side of a barn, and painting, repainting, and varnishing it, at the risk of one's neck, and thus preparing an oil-cloth for the kitchen-floor? Or of sitting down evenings, and cutting up all the old coats and pantaloons in the house for a rag-carpet? Yet it is but a little while since these very things were necessary, and the performance of such labor praiseworthy. To-day, we paint or oil our hard-wood floors, and buy an ingrain carpet at the same price per yard that it costs to weave one of rags.

Thus I urated to Karl one evening, who, manlike, had been sitting in the same room for half an hour without opening his lips, except to breathe out luxuriously long wreaths of smoke from his cigar. His eyes were fixed on these, or—nothing, I couldn't tell which. "Yes," he observed dryly, having actually heard my last sentence, "*Now*, you sell my old clothes for vases, toilet-sets, and statuettes of the poets, which fill up all the spare room in the house. I haven't forgotten yet how you exchanged my best overcoat, within a fortnight after we were housekeeping, for a rag of a lace-collar, which you declared was *such* a bargain, and the young peddler had such lovely, soft, Italian eyes." Now, Karl! you know that collar was a bargain, and, besides, it *wasn't* your *best* overcoat!

I resumed: Yet, in the Saturn's shine, old-fashioned days, when there was soap-making, preserves and pickles to be put up, fruit dried, clothes cut out at home and sewed by hand, stockings knit, and quilts quilted in fine patterns, housekeeping was not the wearing labor it is at present with all of our modern improvements. The reason of this is at once apparent. The old-fashioned comfortable houses did not in themselves require so much care to be kept neat and clean. The family lived in rooms adjacent to the kitchen. Society did not require that the lady of the house (though she should always be ready to receive guests) should wear silks and laces. A simple dress, suited alike for her parlor or kitchen, would do. Neither was it necessary she should disguise the fact that she not only gave her own personal supervision to her household-affairs, but performed also many tasks with her own hands. Then, it was a praiseworthy thing to be known as a skillful housewife in addition to other accomplishments. Our modern luxurious inventions, while they save many labors, multiply others until they have become legion. It is just as much a matter of design, among housekeepers to-day, that a woman should be ignorant of the details of her household, as it was fifty years ago. But she must always appear as if it was unnecessary for her own self to perform any of the many labors of the household, especially if she has servants for the various departments. Else, why employ servants? The fine wood-work, the rich carpets, the paintings that hang on the walls, the plate-glass windows, the stone steps without, and the furnace within, are harder to keep in order than the comfortable, old-fashioned house of twenty-five years ago. And the guests that come to-day must be served with soups, salads, and releves, that demand more labor for their concoction than the roasting of a turkey and the making of mince and apple pies.

"Well! let's buy a cottage somewhere in the country, and begin life again. I'm willing if you are. I hate to see you wearing yourself to death for nothing. How absurdly you do talk! I exclaimed. It seemed to me that my vis-a-vis looked a little astonished and hurt at this, and I hastened to say: "I am only stating the difference in the two modes of Housekeeping, and trying to keep all the virtues of the present and get rid of its faults. Indisputably, a furnace is a delightful fact in a house in winter; but I have never yet found any one who would attend to its wants regularly and faithfully without constant overnight. I have that furnace on my mind from the time it is lighted in the fall until it goes out in the spring.

"How many tons does it weigh?" asked this gentleman derisively, as he threw away the stump of his cigar.

Now, what would be economy and good sense is this, I continued: Let each neighborhood have its steam-manufactory somewhere in the block, and each house be supplied with steam, in the same manner that it now is with gas. Hasn't that plan been tried somewhere in England and proved a success? I asked.

"Don't know," said the loquacious Don Carlos.

Think, I continued, of the economy of coal, time, and temper.

"Think" interrupted he, "of the 'steam-man' coming around with his bill as often as the gas-man does now."

If one, said I, could have his house heated on the Co-operative Plan, then would the other multitudinous cares of Housekeeping dwindle away, and be easily performed. It is these two last straws that break the backs of the modern "femmes." Now, do think of the subject, and make some rational reply, I exhorted. *Don't* it seem practicable; and wouldn't it be a better arrangement?

"Yes, I suppose it would; but you once start this Co-operative Plan, and there's no telling where it will end. We shall wake up some morning and find ourselves 'boarding out' in our own houses. Meals sent in."

No, I answered. Some of the extra time saved from building fires and laundry-work would be devoted to cooking the most delightful meals; and think of the nice order the house would always be in.

"Yo—s," drawled my listener. "I think I have heard something like that before. It's the woman of genius, my dear, who conquers all impediments, and whose household is never aware that she has any difficulties to overcome. *She* never talks of these new-fangled, labor-saving plans."

Alas! we are not *all* women of genius, as you well know, I retorted, rising and going in search of my basket of socks; and, finding them, I proceeded to darn with some vehemence, more than ever impressed with the facts, that I was a woman, and that I couldn't help it if I was.

DORSEY.

Comparative Longevity of Jews and Christians.

From an examination of the census statistics of Austria, Russia, Turkey, Germany, England, France, and the United States, a writer in the *Medical Record* has ascertained that the mean average duration of life among Jews exceeds that of Christians by about five years. The statement is made, also, by Prescia, that there is 1-61 per cent of deaths among Jews to 2-62 per cent among the general population; and in France, Christians live, on an average, 36 years and 11 months, but the Jews 48 years and 9 months. According to M. Mayer, a leading authority, one-half the Christians die before reaching 30 years of age, while, among the Jews, one-half live to be 50 years old. Of the former, too, only 13.4 per cent live to see their 70th year, while of the latter 27.4 per cent reach that age. A proportionately smaller number of children, it is also found, die among the Jews than in any other race, this being attributed to the fact that the Jews marry at more favorable ages.

A Colored Millionaire.

From the New Orleans Times.

Men whose taxes foot up from one to ten thousand each year can get 2 per cent a month for it, or use it in even more lucrative ways, while the interest on their taxes is nothing in comparison. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are retained in this way.

A notable instance of this practice is the care of a colored millionaire who has dodged paying his taxes until they now amount to nearly $100,000, due to the city and State. This man is a character for a romance. He is so abstemious that he may be called a miser. He disdains rest, and with wonderful activity works on in a small and obscure auction house, remote from the business portion of the city. This building is his office and his home. It is dingy and dilapidated on the outside. Within, a kind of lobby, partitioned off from the main room, is the miser's office. A desk full of pigeon-holes crammed with papers, an iron safe and a chair or two, constitute the only furniture. Beyond are the rooms where he lives with his mother, a woman almost 100 years old. Yet this man, so unpretentious in his business surroundings, has nearly a hundred tenements scattered all over the city, which bring him anywhere from $20 to $300 each per month.

He owns over 250 different properties, estimated to be worth at least $700,000, besides bonds and cash to a large amount. This man, however, never pays any taxes, except when he disposes of a piece of property, and then only on that property. In the Sheriff's office are taxwrits against him, dating back twelve years, and to some of them are attached as much as six yards of foolscap, filled throughout with closely written descriptions of his properties. The reason for avoiding his annual taxes is a speculative one. The city charges him 10 per cent interest on his money, which he never loans except on mortgage, he can make from 18 to 24 per cent. Every tenth year, also, the taxes of one year are wiped out by prescription.

FAMOUS ACTORS.

Garrick, Mrs. Siddons, and Edmund Kean---Mlles. Georges, Duchesnois, and Mars.

ENGLAND'S THREE GREAT ACTORS.

From the Galaxy for November.

The tradition of the wonderful powers of David Garrick, the principal figure of the second theatrical era of renown, is confirmed by the foremost of his contemporaries, by statesmen and orators, poets and historians, dramatists and actors. His abilities wrung acknowledgment from jealous and unfriendly observers. Truth to nature, versatility, and animation distinguished him as an actor, and in these qualities he has probably never been equaled. Cumberland has shown us the sharp contrast between Garrick and the old school of actors. His complete freedom from stage conventionalities was bewildering. Partridge, known to readers of "Tom Jones," thought that any one in similar circumstances would do as Garrick did in Hamlet, and preferred the player of the King, because he "spoke all his words distinctly, half as loud again as the other." An actor who performed Banquo's murderer was surprised by Garrick's easeful, natural way of saying "There's blood upon thy face," into putting his hand up, with the exclamation, "Is there, by God?" A country neighbor of Peter Garrick, about to visit London, took from him a letter to the famous actor; but chancing to see him as Abel Drugger before presenting it, the unsophisticated countryman returned it with the excuse, "Well, Mr. Garrick, though he be a very clever fellow, he is one of the shabbiest, meanest, most pitiful hounds I ever saw in the whole course of my life." Garrick went directly to Nature's school instead of to that of stage tradition; thus a lunatic, who had been crazed by dropping accidentally a child from a window, was his model for Lear's madness. Great mimetic faculty, brilliant eyes, mobile features (a deaf and dumb artist declared that Garrick's "face was a language"), a light and graceful figure, and a pleasing and clear, though not very strong voice, enabled him to express his conceptions in the most telling way. His range of character was limited but in a single direction. Dr. Johnson, Horace Wapole, and the actor Macklin, all rather ill-natured critics, agree in denying his capacity to represent the easy, high-bred gentleman. To every other corner of the mimic world his scepire reached.

Mrs Siddons played with Garrick occasionally during his last season (1775-76), but her success was not such as to give her a re-engagement at Drury Lane, and she returned to the Provinces, where she remained, chiefly at Bath, which supported the best theatre out of London, until the autumn of 1782. Then, at the age of 27, she reappeared in the capital, and as Isabella, the innocent bigamist of Southerne's "Fatal Marriage," called forth such peals of applause as she had never heard before. This play was always a favorite with her, and some years later a singular incident happened in connection with it. The lady, then unmarried, who afterward became the poet Byron's mother, was so affected by the acting of Mrs. Siddons that she had an attack of hysterics, and was carried out of the theatre repeating Isabella's cry on recognizing her first husband—"Oh, Biron, my Biron!" Sobs, shrieks, fainting accompanied this great actress' rendition of Jane Shore, Belviders, and some other characters. When Crabb Robinson, then a mere youth, saw her in "Fatal Curiosity," he burst into a laugh which drew on him the anger of the house, till it was found to be hysterical. The audiences of the olden time reason, however, to have been more impressionable than our own. A young girl fell dead from agitation at seeing a not very distinguished contemporary of the Kembles play "Charles I.," and several ladies fainted when Mrs. Litchfield played in Monk Lewis' "accumulation of horrors," "The Captive," in 1803. When "Othello" was first played at Hamburg the consequences to several ladies in the audience were *plus regrettables*. Similar mishaps were occasioned in France by a scene from a tragedy of Æschylus, where the Furies pursue Orestes. With every allowance for the greater excitability of the theatrical public of lang syne, such incidents show the great power of the performer, and in Mrs. Siddons' case other anecdotes confirm the inference. Experienced actors and actresses of respectable rank were sometimes confused by the force she threw into her part. Her audience were so sobered by her pathos or awed by her sublimity, that the best comic actors in farces that used to excite unfailing merriment, could not restore their spirits. In a scene of the "Morning Bride," where Zora surprises Osayn and Almeria, the expression of Zara's resentment seldom failed to raise a laugh, even when that character was in the hands of such powerful actresses as Mrs. Porter or Mrs. Pritchard; but before Mrs. Siddons' anger the ill-timed mirth was banished. She could make her fictitious griefs as real to herself as to others. When she played Lady Constance, Arthur's collar was wet with her tears. In "The Fair Penitent" her paleness became visible through her rouge; and in "Tamerlane" she once fainted from emotion. This sensibility was, no doubt, a secret of her power. She was always what actors call "in the character," never allowing her attention to wander to the audience, and she was always, too, in "downright earnest."

In roles of hot, tumultuous passion and concentrated malignity, Edmund Kean was grand and awful. In "Lear," as in Dr. Young's neglected tragedy of "Revenge," a character inflamed by the passion expressed in the title of the play, he stood exultingly over his prostrate foe, his eyes flashing from his dark countenance, and his arms thrown upward, he seemed to Southey and Proctor (Barry Cornwall) the archangel ruined, the devil himself. The effect of the last scene of his Sir Giles Overreach, when first given, has never been paralleled; no sooner did shrieks of terror, Lord Byron in convulsions, the house on foot frantic with enthusiasm; on the other the leading lady in a swoon, another actress weeping aloud, and the veteran Munden, who was playing Marall, for the moment paralyzed with astonishment. The impotent rage of the dying villian was a study from nature, the fruit of observation of the helpless fury of a man vanquished in a fight. Kemble attempted to maintain his tottering throne by appearing in the same character, but he was hissed. Sublime and thrilling as Kean could be in such passages —the death of Richard III. was another, "where the very phantoms of his despair had a withering power"—he could be greater yet.

THREE FAMOUS FRENCH ACTRESSES.

From Temple Bar for October.

When the storm of the Revolution had swept by, that stage became once more full of talent and beauty. Talma reappeared, and soon after three actresses set the town mad. There was Mlle. Georges, a dazzling beauty of 16, a mere child, who had come up from Normandy, and who knew nothing more of the stage than that richly-dressed actors there represented the sorrows, passion, and heroism of ancient times. Of those ancient times she knew no more than what she had learned in Corneille and Racine. But she had no sooner trod the stage, as *Agrippina*, than she was at once accepted a great mistress of her art. Her beauty, her voice, her smile, her genius, and her talent, caused her to be hailed queen; but not quite unanimously. There was already a recognized queen of tragedy on the same stage, Mlle. Duchesnois. This older queen (originally a dressmaker, next, like Mrs. Siddons, a lady's maid,) was as noble an actress as Mlle. Georges, but her noble style was not supported by personal beauty. She was, perhaps, the ugliest woman that had ever held an audience in thrall by force of her genius and ability alone. While song-writers celebrated the charms of Mlle. Georges, portrait-painters, too cruelly painful, placed the sublime ugliness of Mlle. Duchesnois in the shop-windows. There she was to be seen in character, with one of the lines she had to utter in it as the epigraph:

Le Roi parut touche de mes faibles attraits.

Even Talleyrand stooped to point a joke at her expense. A certain lady had no teeth. Mlle. Duchesnois *had*, but they were not pleasant to see. "If," said Talleyrand, alluding to the certain lady, "if Mme. —— had teeth, she would be as ugly as Mlle. Duchesnois." Between these two queens of the tragedy the company of the Theatre Francais wore as divided in their allegiance as the public themselves. The Emperor Napoleon and Queen Hortense were admirers of Mlle. Georges; he covered her with diamonds, and he is said to have lent her those of his wife Josephine, who was the friend of Mlle. Duchesnois. Bourbonites and Republicans also adopted Mlle. Duchesnois, who was adopted by Mlle. Dumesnil. Talma paid allegiance to the same lady, while Lafon swore only by Mlle. Georges, in whose behalf Mlle. Baucourt once nearly strangled Duchesnois. In society, every member of that awful institution was compelled to choose a side and a night. One queen played on Monday, the other on Wednesday; Mlle. Georges on Friday, and Duchesnois again on Sunday; and on the intervening nights the brilliant muse of comedy, Mlle. Mars (as the daughter of Monvel, the actor, always called herself,) came and made Paris ecstatic with her *Elmire*, her *Celimene*, and other characters. Of these three supreme actresses, Mlle. Mars alone never grew old on the stage, in voice, figure, movement, action, features, or expression. I recollect her well at 60, creating the part of *Mlle. de Belleisle*, a young girl of 16; and Mlle. Mars that night was 16, and no more. It was only by putting the binocle to the eyes that you might fancy you saw something older, but the voice! It was the pure, sweet, gentle, penetrating, delicious voice of her youth—ever youthful. Jules Janin describes two nights on which the brilliant and graceful Mlle. Mars acted, at intervals of inexpressible charm, moments of luxurious rest. Factions were silenced. The two queens of tragedy were forgotten for a night, and all the homage was for the Queen of Comedy.

THE WOODMAN AND THE SANDAL-TREE.

From the Spanish.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Beside a sandal-tree, a woodman stood
And swung the ax, and as the strokes were laid
Upon the fragrant trunk, the generous wood,
With its own sweets, perfumed the cruel blade.
Go, then, and do the like: a soul endued
With light from heaven, a nature pure and great,
Will place its highest bliss on doing good,
And good for evil give, and love for hate.

—*St. Nicholas for November.*

Spoils of War.

Army men in Great Britain have golden expectations in regard to the good fortune which is to befall the Ashantee expedition. The savages against whom a force of British soldiers is to be employed are said to be fairly crusted over with untold wealth, and the stories of the Arabian Nights pale in beauty before the anticipations of booty which form the sleeping and waking dreams of some of the lucky ones, or luckless ones it may be, who are to shake the mane and utter the growl of the British lion for the punishment of these unfortunate exciters of Britannic wrath. The glowing visions which brighten the quarters in barracks and on transport-ships owe their origin to the report of a Mr. Bowditch, who went to Coomassie as an envoy in 1817. He it was who gave glowing reports of bracelets so heavy that the laden arms of the chiefs had to be supported by attendant ebony pages; of gold and silver canes which dazzled the eye in every direction; of wolves' and rams' heads as large as life, cast in gold, which depended from gold-handled swords; of chairs inlaid with ivory and gold, so as to drive one wild with suppressed covetousness; of death-dealing muskets playfully adorned with rims of gold; of full-dress costumes consisting only of broad and heavy necklaces and breast-plates of solid gold; of golden castanets with which the gold-bedecked King enjoined silence on his gold-mounted courtiers. If all this is true there will be some wealth carried to England when the expedition returns, for while it is no longer a custom in civilized warfare to carry off the property of a vanquished people as spoils of war, the case is somewhat different, there will be held to be so, when the people vanquished are savages.

Double Tragedy in Paris.

A double crime of a very dreadful character was committed on Oct. 5, in Paris. A liberated convict, named Moignon, 32 years of age, residing at Bercy, called on his sister, Mlle. Joffeux, 39 years old, living in the Rue de Soulages, and some words having arisen between them, he drew a revolver from his pocket and shot her through the head, and then took to flight. The poor woman expired in a few minutes, without having been able to give an account of what had passed. The police at once started in search of the murderer, but were unsuccessful. About 5:30 in the evening, when the people were returning from the races, and the Avenue de l'Imperatrice was crowded with carriages and pedestrians, the report of a pistol was heard, and a body seen to fall from the top of the fortifications into the ditch below. The guardians of the Bois de Boulogne hastened to the spot, where they found a young man, still alive, but covered with blood. He had just strength to say that he had committed suicide by firing a shot from a revolver into his body. His voice failed before he could mention his name. He was conveyed in a cab to the police station in the Avenue de la Grande Armee, where he arrived quite insensible, and apparently at the point of death. Somewhat later he was discovered to be the man Moignon who had shot his unfortunate sister. The weapon he used could not be found.

The Work at Hell Gate.

The report of Gen. Newton on the work done at Hell Gate during the last year shows that the progress made in driving forward the tunnels and galleries was 2,731 lineal feet. The quantity of rock removed during this period was: By hammer drilling, 1,750 cubic yards; by the Burleigh drills, 7,619 cubic yards; and by the two diamond drills, which were at work during July and part of August, 185 cubic yards. The total removed was 9,554 cubic yards. The number of feet of holes drilled was 95,851, or at the rate of ten lineal feet of holes drilled to one cubic yard of rock. The quantity of explosives used to blast this length of holes was 11,808 pounds of nitro-glycerine, 1,218 pounds of giant powder, and 5,445 pounds of black powder, divided into 25,592 cartridges—i. e., an average of one cartridge to four feet in length of hole. The length of Buckford fuse expended was 94,150 feet. The average spend of the hammer drilling per shift of eight hours was 5.4 feet, or at the rate of 2.7 feet for each man of the gang. The number of drills sharpened for hammer work was 34,529, and the loss by abrasion and dressing was 2,962 pounds of English steel, or nearly three ounces per lineal foot of hole drilled. One thousand feet of tunnels remains to be excavated.

The Church and the Poor.

A Bishop has at last declared himself upon the laborers' side.—Dr. Harold Browne, Bishop of Winchester. At his last conference at Ely he told the clergy, in well-measured words, that he was afraid in all Protestant countries, not the Church only, but religion was losing its hold upon the poor. There was no sufficient reason for this in the Church of England, at all events, for "of the two, it had far better lose the rich." "Hath not God chosen the poor of this world rich in faith and heirs of the promises, and evil will betide the church which disregards those whom He has chosen." "The minister of God is the natural defender of the poor, and he had better err by defending him too much than by deserting him when he needs defense. It is admitted that in many parts of England the laborer has had wrongs." The speech was received by the poor about almost with enthusiasm, and was understood by the clergy as a strong hint, at all events, to stand neutral in the contest.

Gen. Schenck's Little Joke and Its Fate.

The English of to-day are most severely, prosaically practical and commonplace. Gen. Schenck, our Minister to England, having had as a fellow-passenger on the outward steamer a son of Ben Holliday, of overland-stage fame, thought to make a joke on a gentleman named Christmas, whom he met soon after landing in England. Said the General: "I think I met a relative of yours on the steamer, judging from his name—Mr. Holliday." "Ah!" said Mr. Christmas, meditatingly, "I think not. I never heard of a relative by that name." Afterward, Mr. Schenck told the story at a dinner-table, and the guests each glared at his neighbor, and no one saw the joke. At last, out of very civility, the host, a noble Lord, feebly laughed and said: "Ah! yas; very good, General. Ah, *were* they, ah—related, you know?"

A Remarkable Accident.

From the Three Hours' Express.

The London *Times*, commenting editorially upon an item from the *Express* relative to the remarkable accident that happened some time since to Capt. John Branch, in this city, says that all of surgical history has no case like this. It will be remembered that Capt. Branch's finger was caught by a ring upon it in jumping from a car, and pulled off, drawing with it a piece of tendon that extended to the elbow. The more remarkable part of the case, a feature that is unknown to the *Times*, is that Capt. B. suffered no pain at the time of the accident or since.

A Darwinian Bear.

A person in a blouse, leading a very fine bear, well muzzled, made his appearance at the railroad station at Lyons, a few days ago, and having paid for his own passage, claimed a place for the bear (which appeared very tame) at the lowest price charged for such animals. A few francs were paid, and a pasted ticket stuck on the bear, who, with the assistance of his master, was quietly placed in a large wagon all to himself, the guard taking care to bolt the door. One of the officials hearing of this, and curious to see the animal, scrambled along the footboard, and, raising the lamp, looked in. He nearly fell from surprise. Bruin was sitting on his haunches. His chest was unbuttoned, displaying his waistcoat, while by his side stood a half-emptied bottle of vin *ordinaire*, and my gentleman was amusing himself by reading the newspaper. The unlucky travelers were brought before the authorities at the next station. The unhappy bear was fain to confess that, as he was desirous of leaving Lyons immediately, and had no money, save a few francs, to pay his passage, he had taken on himself this disguise in order to secure a cheap journey.

HUMOR.

"Gracious me!" exclaimed a lady in a witness-box, "how should I know anything about anything I don't know anything about?"

—"Poor Jim Wayne!" remarks an Indiana paper, "he has gone where bar-tenders don't scowl when a man fills the glass up."

—"It is very curious," said an old gentleman to his friend, "that a watch should be kept perfectly dry when there is a running spring inside."

—It is reported of an eminent Senator that such is his devotion to a game of cards that he would not hesitate, amid the terrors of a crashing world, to insist on playing the last trump.

—Respect for old age never had a brighter illustration than in the case of the young lady who always refuses to go to the wash-tub when her mother or grandmother is present.

—A baby was born on a street-railway car in St. Louis. If it's a boy it ought to be christened H'os-car.—[*New York World.* But, as it's a girl, the mother has determined to name it Car'line.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Teacher—"Who was the first man?" Head Scholar—"Washington; he was the first in war, first in—" Teacher—"No, no; Adam was the first man." "O, if you're talking of foreigners, I s'pose he was."

—Epitaph on a locomotive—Collisions four or five she bore; the signals were in vain; grown old and rusted, her boiler busted, and smashed the excursion train.

—Good Templar to Highland Coachman—"Very warm, coachman; have a drop?" Coachman—"Thank ye, sir." [Drinks.] "Augh! Oh! Murder! 'Am poisoned! What's that?" Good Templar—"Only toast and water."

—Tommy can't see why people will persist in calling what Shakspeare wrote his works, when we all know the book is filled with plays.

—Chawles doesn't go out now when the grass is wet and his boots are blackened. He says the blacking don't cost much, but his mother is getting sad and lame, and can't handle a brush as she used to.

—Hyperbole—Saxon Sportsman—"Any snipe about here, my man?" Pat—"Snipes, is it? Faix, they're ginerally jostlin' 'ach other hereabouts!"—*Punch.*

—At a dinner-table the other day, a facetious youth called into question whether it was correct to use the phrase, "Thee ere (air) gun." A wit who sat near him promptly replied: "Certainly, if it is proper to say this ere trumpet."

—Mr. Smith is bound to have his joke. His wife walked nearly in front of a railroad train the other day, and he said that if she had gone a step farther his children would have had a step-mother.

—"Now, Willie," says Fanny, "do have a little courage. When I have a powder to take I don't like it any more than you do; but I make up my mind that I will take it, and I do!" "And when I have a powder to take," replied Willie, "I make up my mind that I won't take it, and I don't!"

—A Sunday-school teacher, explaining the first chapter of Genesis, asked: "Why did God command them to leave the fruit of one tree untouched?" A dead silence. At last, a little girl spoke up, and said: "Please, marm, I think he wanted to leave some for manners!"

—A facetious Massachusetts grocer announces on a placard at the door: "A fresh invoice of choice lickers," when he receives a new lot of smoked tongues.

—A Pennsylvania clergyman has made a hit by introducing "personals" in his prayers. For instance: "Lord, have mercy on John Shanahan, who keeps a saloon near the old red bridge. Either lay him on a bed of sickness or have him removed from this town."

—"Madam, have we not met before?" "I could not come, sir." "Were you not subpœnaed, madam?" "Yes, sir; but I was sick." "What was the matter, madam?" "I had an awful boil, sir." "Upon your honor, madam?" "No, sir; upon my arm."

—Says the Butland, Vt., *Herald*: "At the time of the late fire here, a lady whose house was supposed to be in danger hurriedly dressed herself, ran out, and inquired of some lady friends who were standing on the sidewalk in front of the house: 'Is my back hair on straight?' The ruling passion strong in fright."

—A Maysville, Ky., paper says there is a servant-girl in that town who has lived with the same family for a whole month, and during that time has only been to one circus—one fair, a colored funeral, and six prayer-meetings.

—What is the greatest feat in the eating way ever known? That recorded of a man who commenced by bolting a door, after which he threw up a window, and then sat down and swallowed a whole story.

—Lightning recently struck a telegraph pole, and ran along the wire into the office at Connersville, Ind., knocking the operator, seated at the instrument, excitedly telegraphed back: "Don't send so fast!"

—In a letter to a friend, a Springfield young lady states that she is not engaged, but she sees a cloud above the horizon about as large as a man's hand.

—A farmer gives this bit of advice, which contains a good hint: "If you want the boy to stay on the farm, don't bear on too hard when the boy is turning the grindstone."

—A clergyman in Columbus, Pa., has prayer to the test, and proved its efficacy—opposed) evening the parson saw a young man and under the parlor window. not [illegible] each other behind a hymn-book. Now what did he do? He did not storm about the pulpit, did he call on a deacon to intervene. He served an unruffled tranquility, and, young man had indulged in the rep osculation for the fifteenth time, son broke off his sermon, and offered fervent prayer: "O Lord, bless and enlig the young man in the pink necktie and maiden in the blue bonnet and gray shawl, are profaning the sanctuary by kissing other in Pew No. 68." and the congreg said "Amen!" Then the young woman denly pulled her veil down, and the young inaudibly repeated the beatitudes, or some like them, no doubt. At any rate, prayer appointed to convey a lesson to the couple believed in a churchly courtship, and it effectively.—*Golden Age.*

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & C[illegible]
DENTISTS,
181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
Artificial Sets.....$10, $15, $20 and
Pure Gold Fillings.....$2
Silver Fillings.....$1 tal
Extracting Teeth, each.....50 cts

DR. H. R. PHILLI[illegible]
Dentist,
169 South Clark-st., bet Madison and Mo[illegible]
Artificial Sets.....$10 to
Gold Fillings, from.....$2 to
Silver Fillings, from.....$1 to
Teeth Extracted without pain.....50 c
All Work Warranted.

GENERAL NOTICE.
MRS. L. P. WYAN[illegible]
85 Twenty-fourth-st.,
Has received her Winter Styles in Paper Patterns, large assortment in Redingottes, Polonaises, and Ina Jackets. Patterns cut to fit a specialty. S. T. F LORD'S perfect system of Dress-Cutting taught.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALE OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE.
VIENNA
PREMIUMS.
THE WILSON SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINES
RECEIVED THE GRAND
PRIZE MEDAL
And Medal of Honor
FOR THE
Best Sewing Machine,
THE BEST MADE SEWING MACHINES,
AND THREE
Co-Operative Medals
FOR
The Best Made Set of Harness,
The Best Made Side Saddle,
The Best Boot and Shoe Work,
And the Best Samples of Cloth Sewing.
No other Sewing Machines received Premiums on their Merits, which we will prove by evidence at our Office, and that all reports relating to the contrary are false.
Machines Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.
SALESROOM:
197 STATE-ST. and 378 WEST MADISON-ST.,
CHICAGO.

CARPETS, &c.
CARPETINGS,
CURTAIN GOODS,
AND
PAPER HANGINGS.
A large stock of the finest qualities and handsomest patterns will be offered this week at unusually LOW PRICES.
SPENCER H. PECK,
195 and 197 Wabash-av.,
CORNER ADAMS-ST.

FOR SALE.
HOTEL FOR SALE!
The lease and furniture of the
CITY HOTEL
Is offered for sale or trade for good inside real estate. The house has a good permanent trade and doing a good business, and will be sold cheap.

HEARSE PLUMES
Of every variety. I have just received a quantity, all new patterns. Please call and examine them, at
GEO. S. THURBER'S, 119 Randolph-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
GUION LINE.
FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,
Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown,
Carrying the United States Mail.
SAFETY AND COMFORT.
Passengers booked to and from the principal Europ[

GREAT BRITAIN.

Two Highly Important and Perplexing Economical Problems.

Conspiracy Between the Coal Companies and the Mining Unions.

The Price of Coal Doubled, and an Artificial Famine Produced.

An Extra Profit of $500,000,000 Realized by the Coal-Men in One Year.

The Manufacturing Supremacy of the Kingdom Most Seriously Jeopardized.

Combination of the Agricultural Laborers Against the Tenant-Farmers.

Miserable Condition of the English Serfs—The Consternation Caused by Their Present Demands.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 1873.

There are some economical problems unsolved in this country, that sorely distress the minds, not only of the thinkers and writers, but of millions of people. One of these is the question of the supply of cheap coal, and another the wages of farm-laborers.

For a hundred years, Great Britain was the land of

CHEAP AND ABUNDANT FUEL;

and upon that fact was founded and reared her manufacturing supremacy. Coal is a form of force, and, by combustion, changes into the strength that drives the loom, the wheel, the forge, the steamship; that reduces ores into metals, and metals into railways, engines, tools, plows, vehicles, and other of the appliances of civilized life. For many years a ton of this indispensable form of force—indispensable for preparation of food, and personal protection against the rigors of the elements, as well as for manufactures—sold at the pit's mouth for $1.50 to $2 per ton, in all the coal-mining districts of England and Scotland. Every effort of the operative to increase his wages was firmly resisted by the mine-owner. Combinations of the miners were met by combinations of the Companies. Strikes, throwing out of employment tens of thousands of men, often lasted three to six months; and if, at the end, the strikers gained a concession, it rarely exceeded a few pence on the ton.

But a time came when the Companies ceased to resist demands for advance of wages. About two years ago, a change came over the spirit of their dreams.

A SECRET RESOLUTION

was arrived at to concede whatever advance the men desired, and then add it, twice or thrice over, to the selling price of the coals. They exacted from the officers of the Mining Unions a single condition as consideration for any increase in price of mining, viz.: the absolute right, on the part of the Companies, to limit the "out-put" of coal,—that is, the quantity that should be brought to the surface at all the mines. The men readily acquiesced in this condition. This combination between the Labor-Unions and the Coal-Companies was completed, and the conspiracy against the coal-consuming public was perfected a little more than a year ago when, all at once, without any apparent cause or reason, the price of coal throughout the island

WAS DOUBLED!

The effect of such an enormous advance in the price of fuel is very serious. As a disturbing element, its consequences cannot yet be foreseen or computed.

The recent Committee of the House of Commons, in their recent report, cast all the blame on the miners for the limited out-put and the doubling of the price. But the newspapers point out that it would be impossible for them to accomplish such limitation without the assent or connivance of the Coal Companies, and the wages have only been advanced 2 or 3 shillings per ton, whereas the price at the pit's mouth has advanced 12 to 15 shillings. It is thus seen that, while the coal-diggers receive 75 to 100 per cent advance on former pay, the owners charge from 300 to 400 per cent on their former margin of profits. Thus they rob in couples; but the owners take the lion's share of the spoil. The consumption of coal in Great Britain last year was about 120,000,000 of tons, and the general average advance of price to consumers has been about $4 per ton all round,—making the enormous difference of

$500,000,000 PER ANNUM

in this one product. The coal-merchants and freighting companies, both by water and rail, have advanced their commissions and charges, as well as the coal-diggers and mine-owners. Having pocketed $500,000,000 extra profits among them in a single year, they are not likely voluntarily to fall back to old prices, no matter how much the general public may complain or threaten them.

The limitation of the out-put keeps coal continually scarce. There are no large quantities of it above ground anywhere. It is doubtful if there is a month's supply now mined in Great Britain. There is actually

AN ARTIFICIAL COAL FAMINE

throughout the island. The Unions will not produce a ton more at the pit's mouth than the minimum quantity needed. Already the consumption of the past year has dropped 10,000,000 of tons as compared with 1871. Part of this falling off is the result of economy in domestic consumption, part in exportation, and the rest in manufactures. But, instead of the decrease alarming the colliers and owners, they profess to be pleased therewith, as it economizes the stock of coal yet unmined. The operatives are happy in the great advance of wages and reduction of work. There are now no coal "strikes." They all have half to two-thirds employment, and receive twice as much for their labor as formerly. But all accounts from the coal-mines concur in stating that there has been an alarming increase of drunkenness, social vice, and domestic quarrels, among the miners, since the sudden advance of wages. The effect of doubling the cost of coal is being felt by all classes of society, and is visibly exhibited in a general

ADVANCE OF PRICES

of domestic commodities, and a demand on the part of artisans of all trades for higher wages, of servants and laborers for more pay. Every house-holder discovers a serious increase in the cost of supporting his family, and is endeavoring to tax it back on his employers or customers. All the shopkeepers are charging more for their goods. The manufacturers are all putting up the price of their wares.

Iron-making feels the effect of dear coal more than any other business. Iron of all kinds has enormously advanced in prices within a year. Iron and steel for railroads, for ships, for steam engines and boilers, for buildings and bridges, for vehicles, for machines, for everything into which iron enters, costs much more than a year ago. All kinds of manufactures employing steam-power are injured by the advance in coals.

FOREIGN COMPETITION

is being felt more and more sharply every month, at all points of contact. It is freely conceded that the American market for iron and steel in every form will soon be hopelessly lost, unless the miners and mine-owners in the "States" play the same game on the public they have played here; and there seems to be an opinion that this will be done, both in America and on the Continent of Europe. The wish is doubtless the father of the thought. But there is no attempt to disguise the consequences that may follow this coal-famine conspiracy. The manufacturing supremacy of Great Britain is

MOST SERIOUSLY JEOPARDIZED;

and, if that is lost, her commercial supremacy and capitalistic domination will not long survive. Meanwhile, there are 25,000,000 of mouths to feed south of the Caledonian Canal, on a space a little larger than the State of Illinois, with a food-growing capacity for barely 10,000,000, as matters are now managed. To feed and employ the other 15,000,000, manufactures enough must be produced at such prices that the world will receive them in exchange for raw materials and sufficient food to subsist that number of people. It is certainly

NOT A PLEASANT OR CHEERFUL

subject for British statesmen and writers to contemplate. But many of them think that the artificial coal-famine will shortly give way to plenty; that the wicked combination of diggers and owners to "corner" the market will be broken up or dissolved, through quarrels and jealousies, and the pressure of hostile public opinion, aided by legal-coercion measures that may be devised.

The coal-scarcity is only one of the ailments that afflict the British body politic. Another is the combination of

THE AGRICULTURAL LABORERS

against the tenant-farmers, who now find themselves ground between the upper millstone of landlordism and the lower one of Labor-Unions. In short, under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Arch,—a Methodist exhorter or local-preacher, himself a common farm-hand for most of his life,—there is a general demand on the part of several millions of farm-laborers for higher wages and a reduction of the hours of work. The leaders of the Trades-Unions everywhere are instructing the ignorant and underpaid "hinds" to combine and strike against the tenant-farmers. The condition of those people heretofore has been

WRETCHED IN THE EXTREME.

Utterly illiterate, ill-fed, worse clad, overworked, and half-paid, they have led the lives of wretched drudges. It would be difficult to show wherein their condition was better than that of the late slaves in the Southern States. They were certainly as ignorant, as hard-worked, and treated with as little personal respect, as the slaves. They were at best mere serfs; they had no votes, no voice in public affairs, no rights that their employers felt bound to respect, and were regarded only in the light of hired work-horses. These miserable white slaves, numbering 5,000,000 or 6,000,000, are getting their eyes open astonishingly fast to their imbruted condition; and their demands for better compensation, better huts to live in, pasture and feed enough for one or two cows, according to the size of the family, and time and place for their children to attend school, are

FILLING WITH CONSTERNATION

the minds both of tenants and landlords. The former declare that, if these unheard-of demands of the serfs are complied with, they will be ruined, and cannot by any possibility pay their rents. The latter observe that such is the fact; that, if the demands of the laborers are granted, the profits of the farms will be so reduced that they will receive but small rents, and hence their income will drop down below their style of dissipation, and the value of their estates must greatly decrease. Hence there is alarm among the nobility at the audacious conduct of the hereditary serfs; and, as a consequence, there is a renewed talk of the necessity of "corn-laws" to protect their profits against the cheap breadstuffs and meats of foreign countries and the colonies. They

WANT "PROTECTION."

How it will all end cannot be foretold. But it is certain that, as fast as the farm-laborers get their eyes open to their rights, they can never again be closed. Meanwhile, the Radicals are urging the enactment of a law making attendance at school compulsory in the Three Kingdoms. The present law is very defective in that respect, and is clogged and hampered with the demands of the clergy to mix up dogmatic instruction with secular teaching. But it must be conceded that more has been done in the last five years to provide a general system of instruction for the children of the laboring classes, and of the poor and ignorant, than in the previous hundred years. The discovery seems to be made that it is not so unsafe and perilous to British "institutions" and the British "Constitution" to permit the children of the "lower classes" to learn to read, write, and cipher, and acquire a little knowledge of geography, grammar, and elementary history, as it was long supposed to be by the "governing classes." But, while a majority of the "upper ranks" still look with suspicion on public schools for lower classes, and believe that "A little learning is a dangerous thing" in their keeping, they find themselves

POWERLESS TO PREVENT IT.

There are a few Liberal nobles who advocate popular education, and these embolden the masses to demand it. In this country no useful measure or progressive idea can be successfully carried out unless it is patronized by some of the great nobility. The people have not yet learned to walk alone, or think for themselves. The nearest approach to independent action has been by the Labor-Unions of the cities, but their contests and disputes have been with plebeian employers, and not with the divine-right.

SACRED LORDS OF THE LAND.

For the first time the land-laborers have been brought to face their Lords on the question of wages and personal rights, but only in a secondary degree, as the immediate conflict is with the tenants, who have to stand the blows on both sides. But the sympathies of the Lords are unmistakably with the tenants, because that is the side of their interests. It is an ugly quarrel as it stands, and is gathering force and bitterness. But emancipation from serfdom must prevail, no matter whether high rents can be paid to the land-monopolists or not. J. M.

"Bloated Armaments."

The German papers point out that, notwithstanding the "bloated army budget" so much complained of, German army expenditure ranks but fourth in the list of great States. Russia takes the lead, with the immense annual expenditure of 144,290,000 thalers (3 francs 75 centimes each). France follows next, paying 117,000,000 for army purposes; Great Britain ranks third, with 105,733,000 thalers; Germany comes in as fourth, with 90,565,497 thalers. Austro-Hungary only devotes 60,000,000 thalers to military expenditure; Italy, 44,000,000; Spain (in 1872), 25,686,000; Turkey, 20,670,000; Belgium, 9,832,000; Holland and Luxembourg, 8,233,000; Sweden and Norway, 5,751,000; Portugal, 5,193,000; Roumania, 3,907,000; Denmark, 3,269,000; Switzerland, 2,714,000; Greece, 1,792,000; and Servia, 1,100,000.

RELIGIOUS DEADHEADING.

James Parton on the Taxing of Church-Property.

"Whatever Property the State Protects Should Contribute Its Quota to the State's Support."

New York Tribune Report of Proceedings of the Free Religion Association.

At the evening session, James Parton read the following paper:

Taxing ecclesiastical property is the subject proposed for consideration at the present time. In this State, and, I believe, in most of the States of the Union, churches, colleges, schools, museums, libraries, hospitals, fire-engine-houses, cemeteries, charitable institutions generally, and the lands of agricultural societies, are exempt from taxation. I am opposed to all exemptions. Whatever property the State protects ought, I think, to contribute its proportion to the State's support. But it is church property with which we are to occupy ourselves this evening, a kind of property which nowhere in the world contributes aught to the Government that protects it. America is the land of experiment and audacity. It is right and becoming that here, for the first time, the proposition should be deliberately discussed, to

DISCONTINUE THIS EXEMPTION.

And let no one suppose that this measure is advocated here in a spirit of hostility to churches. A large proportion of the virtuous people of Christendom, and certainly a very large proportion of all the persons to whom I have been most warmly attached in the course of my life, have been members or frequenters of churches. I know the importance of the part which churches play in our modern world, and how much solace, admonition, elevation, and entertainment they afford to multitudes of most worthy people in every land. But you do not strengthen an institution by pauperizing it, and you do not strengthen it by making it a fractional part of a pauper, even to the extent of relieving it of its taxes. An institution exempt from taxation may be a very good fungus, but it comes short of being a living branch. Taxing ecclesiastical property, so far from being an injury to the church, should be one of those just, wise, and timely measures which

BENEFIT EVERYBODY AND HURT NOBODY.

It would send the sap circulating through torpid members; it would extinguish some feeble life, but it would strengthen and vivify the fittest, which would survive. And this, I am informed, is the opinion of some of the most influential members of the late Evangelical Alliance. Consider the state of things now existing in any representative country town in the United States. Let me select one in New England of 10,000 or 15,000 inhabitants, and endeavor to see how a fair taxation of the churches would work in practice. In this town are seventeen Protestant churches struggling for life. The moral and benevolent activity of the place—that noblest part of human toil which is dedicated to the general good, or to some object in which others share beside ourselves—this most precious overplus of human energy, strictly limited as it is in amount, is chiefly expended in keeping the breath of life in these

SEVENTEEN FEEBLE ORGANIZATIONS.

For this the ladies sew, contrive, beg, cook, sing, hold fairs, give entertainments, get up picnics, drum for the Sunday-school, and move heaven and earth. For this seventeen anxious clergymen toil, scheme, and wear out their souls. For this seventeen sextons pull the awful bell, making the day hideous with horrid noise. This strain upon the best activity of the place is due to the simple fact that one-half of these churches are superfluous. On a certain Sun day, some months ago, a fine day in winter, it was determined by actual count that the whole number of persons attending these churches during the day, including the two services, was 2,800. The entire church-going population would be handsomely accommodated in one-half the existing edifices. Why, then, do they not unite? It is because none of them can quite succeed in dying. While there is life there is hope. They hold on, and will hold on, as long as it is possible for the annual expense to be met. The law of the survival of the fittest hungers for the extinction of half of them; but that law is balked and frustrated by the exemption from taxation. That blessed bankruptcy which Mr. Carlyle so justly extols as nature's remedy for superfluous and mismanaged activities hangs over them, threatening but powerless, because they do not have to bear their share of the public burdens.

Macbeth was rationally alarmed when observing that *Banquo*, though his brains were out, would not die. It was a dreadful thing, indeed. Nothing is more necessary for the general good than that institutions should die when they have not life enough to live. In the midst of these seventeen weak and struggling organizations, there is one which is abounding in life, vigor, enterprise, and resolution—

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,

usually the largest and handsomest in the town, and the only one which has a full congregation. Nay, it accommodates seven congregations on each Sunday. From 6 in the morning until 8 in the evening it is always occupied, often crowded, and once crammed. On that Sunday, when 2,800 persons were counted in the seventeen Protestant churches, in this one Catholic church the number was 1,800. And of whom are these congregations composed? They are composed chiefly of the only classes in the United States that can spare one-half of their income—domestic servants and operatives in cotton mills. And they do spare one-half. As a class, they spend their large surplus in two ways: First, in extending the Catholic Church in America; second, in bringing over to America more Catholics. Hence the rapid growth of the Catholic Church and Catholic institutions in the United States. In the manufacturing cities of New England, they add church to church, edifice to edifice, field to field. To-day a monastery is begun; now it is a nunnery; next year a new house for the priest; and before long a cathedral begins slowly to rise above the houses of the town. And they know well the virtue of holding land. At the very beginning of a new enterprise, they are apt to

GO FOR A LARGE PIECE OF LAND,

with room enough, sometimes, for centuries of growth. The seventeen Protestant churches look on and shake their heads, and growl, and forebode evil in the future; but while they are doing so the priests keep on quietly converting servant girls' pennies and dollars into well situated lots and solid masonry. Already in some of our cities the property belonging to the Catholic Church is immense. In St. Louis it is computed at twenty millions, and in New York, say within ten miles of the City Hall, I should suppose their property would be valued by just Tax Commissioners at not less than eighty millions. Far be it from me to blame the Catholics for publishing the interests of their Church with so much enterprise, energy, and tact. Their conduct is just what their belief demands of them. They could not be good Catholics if they did not regard the spread of the Catholic Church as the chief interest of man. But the question for us to consider—for us who are American citizens first, and everything else second—is,

WHETHER IT IS BEST, AND SAFE, AND RIGHT,

that they should go on thus absorbing the property of the country. Look abroad! In Sicily, Italy, Spain, Mexico, Peru—in most Catholic countries—wherever you see an edifice or group of edifices that overwhelms the mind with wonder, either for its magnitude or its magnificence, you may be sure that it is ecclesiastical. The people—man, sacred man, to us the most sacred object in the universe—grovels in huts and wallows in dirt, in order that the inanimate God whom he adores may dwell in lofty temples, and glisten with beautiful gems. It is a sorry sight 'fore God, a sorry sight! May this portion of America never witness it. At the beginning of the French revolution, which was the most beneficent explosion that history records, two acres out of every five in all France belonged to the Church. And the Church was so good a judge of land that, in a large number of parishes, the Church's two acres were worth more than the people's three. France was then in a condition similar to that of England before Henry VIII broke up the ecclesiastical institutions and secularized their property, that is, stopped exempting it from taxation. Now, there are but two conceivable ways in which the increase of Catholic property can be kept within safe, just, and reasonable bounds in the United States, and the country be saved from the necessity of a Henry VIII. or a French Revolution. One is by destroying popular faith in the fictions upon which the external part of the Catholic system rests. But this will be a slow process. It can only result from the gradual advance of our race in knowledge, health, happiness, dignity, and courage. And it will be the more slow because large numbers of the Protestants still adhere to several of the grosser and less picturesque of these fictions. But the other method is simply to

TAX ALL ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY

as other property is taxed. Let every tub stand upon its own bottom. Let all the property, I repeat, which the State protects pay its just proportion to the State's support. Catholics themselves, if they will study the past, cannot intelligently object to this measure, because it would supply the great lack in their system. Viewed merely as an organization, the Roman Catholic Church has only one serious defect: there is no provision in it against its excessive development. Hence we find in the cities of the south of Europe and of South America such swarms of ecclesiastics, such masses of ecclesiastical property, that Catholics themselves, devout and faithful Catholics, are among the foremost in urging a reduction of the ecclesiastical orders. There is only one just and sure mode of proceeding in this matter. It is to add every portion of the Church's estate to the tax-list. A large portion of what religion includes may be classed under the head of luxury, and who will deny

THAT LUXURIES ARE FAIR OBJECTS OF TAXATION?

In religion, as in common life, there is the bread and meat, and there is also the turtle and the champagne; there is the poor man's fustian and the rich lady's velvet. Consider our Trinity Church, for example, so pleasing an object to us all, at the head of Wall street. A few years ago the attendance at this costly temple on Sunday was so small that you might have tried Carlyle's experiment—fire a pistol across the church, in at one window and out at another—without much danger of hitting a Christian. Of late years, on the contrary, it is often well-attended, and sometimes crowded. I once asked the clergyman in charge of the church, the late lamented Dr. Vinton—a genial soul—what he thought was the reason of this remarkable increase in the congregation. His robust and honest answer was this: "The blessing of God on good music." They have, as you know, a very fine organ, a highly-accomplished organist, a choir of highly-trained men and boys to sing, an orchestra of stringed and wind instruments, a beautiful chime of bells and several clergymen trained to chant the service in harmony with the music. I suppose the entire performance cannot cost less than $1,000 a Sunday. I have enjoyed it once or twice very much, and I always recommend friends visiting the city by no means to overlook this interesting lion. Nay, more. I honor the principle of employing the fine arts in the most elevated act of the human mind. If it devolved upon me to create a Church, its services should be in part the most magnificent exhibition of all that man has ever accomplished in the way of architecture, painting, sculpture, poetry and eloquence; for one of my main objects should be to exalt and glorify man. But never would I cripple and degrade my Church by putting it on the free list, by throwing any part of the burden of supporting it upon fellow-citizens who cherish perhaps the most opposite ideas, who would hold in contempt or aversion all the splendors of my temple, preferring plain benches, walls unadorned, and merry camp-meeting hymns.

Now, in the way of music, the greatest benefactors the people of the United States have ever known, next to the great European composers, are such men as Theodore Thomas, Max Maretzek, Carl Zerrahn, and others of their class. They do more in a week of their lives to promote among us a love of good music than Trinity Church has ever accomplished during the whole period of its existence; and this they have done in the most legitimate and honorable way, as their chosen mode of earning their livelihood. But these gentlemen are

TAXED EVERY TIME THEY LIFT THEIR BATONS.

Every hall and opera-house in which they perform is taxed. Surely, if any musician should be exempt, it should not be the clergy and orchestra of Trinity Church, the servants of a rich corporation, but Thomas, Maretzek, and Zerrahn, who minister to the enjoyment and elevate the taste of millions of their fellow-citizens every year. How heavily rests the burden of life upon the shoulders, and upon the heart, too, of an average citizen and virtuous father of a family! For ten years he toils and saves, denying himself many alluring enjoyments, in order that he may make a first payment upon a modest home for those he loves. Then he works and saves for another five years to pay off the mortgage. When all this is done, when he is at last the proud possessor of the nest that shelters his family, he goes like a man every November and pays a tax upon it, from $100 to $300. The little house in which I have lived for the last fifteen years I shall have to pay a tax upon in fifteen days of about $220. It was about this last year, and in New York revolutions never go backward. But right before my eyes, as I used to come down the steps, rises a lofty and luxurious edifice, the property of a few rich men, which they only care to use four hours a week. It is worth, I suppose, half a million dollars; and if it were fairly taxed it would place in Mr. Green's treasury in the course of next month not less than $10,000. But it

WILL NOT PAY HIM ONE DOLLAR,

because it has two steeples upon it, and is named in honor of the Patron Saint of England, who slew the dragon. But mark: if a mob should burn it, the tax-payers of New York would be expected to pay every dollar of the damage. At this moment a number of very worthy gentlemen, who stand justly high in this community, are building in the Fifth avenue an edifice for their Sunday edification which is to cost about $800,000. The land alone cost $350,000. These gentlemen have a perfect right to build this elegant and costly church if they can afford it, and if it accords with the principles of their religion, of which they alone are to be judges; I merely wish to remark that churches of this character may fairly be classed as luxuries, and, as such, are peculiarly adapted to taxation. Many good Christians deeply lament the expenditure of so much money upon edifices which minister to the desires of so few, and to those few during only a few hours in every week. But I tell those lamenting Christians that the only way to keep within bounds the erection of these costly churches is to subject them to

JUST AND EQUAL TAXATION.

The *Tribune* tells us that our Episcopal brethren are about to erect in this city a cathedral that is to cost two millions of dollars. It will most likely cost five; and there is one gentleman interested in the scheme who could build it outright, gold candlesticks and all, by assigning to it his surplus income for two years. Among the subscriptions already received are two of a hundred thousand each. I would put it to the justice of the American people, and I would submit it to the heavy-laden tax-payers of New York, if it is fair to the laboring men of this city to exempt such an edifice as that from taxation. If it is to be exempt from the charge of supporting the Government, then the Government ought to be exempt from the charge of supporting it. There is a particular reason why this subject should be considered now. Every century has its pet virtue; ours is benevolence. The works of the philanthropists appeal so powerfully to the heart and so kindle the imagination that it is easy for us to attach an exaggerated value to them. In truth, no virtue needs more instructing, restraining, and guiding than benevolence. If I may trust my own very limited observation of life, I should say that, generally, a very benevolent character

IS A WEAK CHARACTER.

A weak character is, usually, extremely sensitive to the approbation of others, runs readily to vanity and an ignoble lust of glory, and in its extreme development is not far from madness. The strong are just. And justice is a far rarer, nobler, higher, more difficult thing than benevolence. But benevolence being the popular virtue of the century, there is a general propensity to win its easy and lavish honors. Hard old money-makers, after a long life of hard dealing, amuse a dreary, childless, friendless, loveless old age, by founding institutions, of which we have too many already, and consigning masses of ill-gotten property to the spoliation and mismanagement of trustees.

A just taxation of these institutions will but invigorate those which have a right to exist, and gradually extinguish those which never ought to have been called into being.

America has been the

PARADISE OF DEAD-HEADS.

Perhaps all good dead-heads in other lands, when they have died, have come to America; and we know for a certainty that many have been translated here without going through the ceremony of dying. Dead-headism in the United States has been a cause of wide-spread demoralization. All Washington was more or less corrupted by it. The franks of members of Congress used to lie about everywhere, and people grew rich upon the mere waste of the Capitol. As to railroad passes, I was once told that nobody but a fool ever paid his fare. Base was the slave that paid. But of late we have been making an effort to change all this.

The late Horace Greeley was one of the first to set his face against the dead-head principle in all its manifestations, going so far as to put down his 4 cents every time he took a copy of the *Tribune* from the counter of his own office. When the late Horace F. Clark offered him in Chicago a free pass to New York he refused it, and denounced, with his usual vehemence, the entire system of trying to get something for nothing. The franking privilege has been abolished. Mileage is allowed no more. Free stationery and penknives are a reminiscence. These three great measures of reform suffice to redeem whatever errors of judgment the last Congress may have committed. The railroad corporations are making a vigorous effort to break up the fraudulent system of free passes. Conductors of newspapers no longer quarter members of their staff upon hotels. The free list is everywhere and in everything struggling to get suspended. It remains to erase from our statute books the entire catalogue of exemptions from taxation, and to adopt it as an inviolable principle that whatever property the State protects shall contribute its quota to the State's support, or, if the churches and institutions prefer it,—no taxation, no protection.

BISHOP TOZER.

How a Presbyterian Journal "Goes for" Him.

Our readers have not forgotten the ridiculous letter of Bishop Tozer to Bishop Potter in relation to the communing of the Dean of Canterbury with his brethren of the Evangelical Alliance in Dr. Adams' (Presbyterian) church. The staid New York *Observer* grows facetious at the expense of the Bishop. It says:

It was supposed by many that this letter was a hoax. There were some good reasons for thinking so. Few remembered of such a man as Tozer. And it was quite unlikely that in Zanzibar, the last stronghold of the slave trade, there was a live Bishop, or had been. But more than this, a better reason for thinking it a hoax was the honest conviction of every sane American reader of the morning newspapers, that there could not be a sane man so foolish as to write such a letter. Here were three good reasons for believing that the Tozer letter was a hoax, and that somebody had put a libel on "113 West Twenty-third street" by dating such a letter at that number.

Yet Tozer is a living fact: a man, not much, but still Tozer is; and Tozer was; for Stanley found him, crimson robes and all, in Zanzibar, and this is the way he describes him:

"In a great tall house with a certain grandeur of vastness about it, topped with the queerest of all steeples, situated on Shangani Point, Bishop Tozer, his disciples, his choristers, and his flock have found excellent quarters. The Bishop, who styles himself 'Missionary Bishop of Central Africa,' is one of the politest men I ever knew. I believe he is called the 'fighting parson'—a plagiaristic appellation when bestowed on him, since Dr. Livingstone first received it from the Duke of Wellington. Bishop Tozer, however, is said to have fought an insolent rowdy, on his way to church; and, after having punished him at a boxing-match, offered to punish his companions one after another in the same way, which offer was refused. This feat of pugilism by Bishop Tozer converted these wolves into lambs, and won for him the title of Bishop, and the happy sinecure he holds.

"The Bishop in his crimson robe, and with his sacerdotal title, 'Missionary Bishop of Central Africa' (why he should be so named I cannot conceive), has reached the bourne of aspiring priesthood, and is consequently ineffably happy. But this High Church (very High Church indeed) prelate, in his crimson robe of office, and in the queerest of all head-dresses, seen stalking through the streets of Zanzibar, or haggling over the price of a tin-pot at a tinker's stall, is the most ridiculous sight I have seen anywhere outside of a clown show. I, as a white man, solemnly protest against the absurdity."

This is the man who has wandered from his appropriate place, having lost his bishopric, how or why we know not, and, turning up in the City of New York this blessed autumn, is appalled by being told that the Dean of Canterbury has officiated with ministers of various denominations in a communion service in a Presbyterian church!!! It is awful. Can the heavens stand and such things be? Not the horrors of the slave-trade in his late bishopric had so harrowed his righteous soul. He could tear himself away from the naked negroes dying in sin, and come, without sighing, to the Gospel-lighted shores of New York, where his labors are as needless as coals in Zanzibar. Even in the darkest depths of savage Africa, where human victims bleed to appease the gods when a chieftain dies, the direst heathenism had no power to rouse the sympathies of Tozer's heart. He turns his back upon them all, and comes to the United States, where he is suddenly and fearfully confronted with the awful spectacle of Christians of various denominations communing together with the Dean of Canterbury in the midst of them!!!

Tozer was not much against the heathen, but he will bruise the Dean in a mortar and tell the Archbishop of him. He will first set good Dr. Potter at him, and to tickle the Bishop he will call him "My Lord" and "Your Lordship." If Tozer knows anything, he knows it is as great an impertinence to address a gentleman by a title that does not belong to him, as it would be to omit the one which was his right. To address an American citizen as "My Lord" is, therefore, an insult, and shows that Tozer either thought to flatter Bishop Potter by its improper use, or in his ignorance, which is the more probable, did not know any better.

Tozer's distress in the matter would compel our pity if his cry were not so ridiculous. To laugh at the miseries of others is not amiable, but the greatest of Latin poets makes one of his heroes exclaim, "Who while relating such grief can restrain his tears?" And we in our weakness say, "Who can read poor Tozer's tribulations and keep from laughing?" We cannot.

Tozer comes among us when heaven and earth are moved by the majestic spectacle of the great, and wise, and good men, out of all lands, Christians from many climes, and of many colors and races, one in Christ, raised by the power of the Holy Ghost above all the little distinctions of sect and party, gathering about the table of their common Lord and Master, whose blood was shed for their salvation. Tozer is dumbfounded. That were enough to overwhelm Tozer. But worse than all,—alas that his eyes see it and his ears hear it,—the Dean of Canterbury is in the midst of them, rejoicing in the liberty of the Gospel, actually communing with Adams, and Stoughton, and Harrison, and the great Baptist scholar Angus. Even the walls of "close communion" have fallen before the power of truth, and this learned Baptist divine, who is one of the erudite men engaged in revising the translation of the Bible, even Dr. Angus has learned that the Bible is on the side of free communion with all who are in Christ Jesus, and he comes with his friends the Presbyterians, and with the converted Hindoo and holy men of all names, and there they are one family, the children of God, at their elder brother's table. And Tozer is frightened. For the Dean is there too.

Now, says Tozer, this thing will never do. I will write a letter about it to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to Bishop Potter. I know that Bishop Potter has very little pluck, and he will be very apt to let the matter severely alone, as the best way to dispose of it; for he knows that no canon law of his Church can touch the Dean of Canterbury; but I will address him with the pompous title of "My Lord Bishop" and stir him up to make a noise about it, and send the Dean home in disgrace under the censure of the Right Rev. Bishop Potter. So thought Tozer and so wrote Tozer, and the papers printed Tozer's letter, and all New York laughed at Tozer, and we remembered reading about him in Stanley's book, and we thought it would amuse our readers to see how Tozer disported himself what time he was Lord Bishop of the happy land of Zanzibar. Poor Tozer! The first time you opened your mouth among us you put your foot in it. You have mistaken your latitude and longitude both. You are in New York. The Evangelical Alliance has been here. It is the year 1873. Such nonsense as you preach to "My Lord Bishop Potter" died out long ago, and the Evangelical Alliance celebrated its funeral. Go back to Zanzibar. If you could go back to the tenth century it would be well, but as you cannot, do go to Zanzibar. It is very dark there, and views like yours look best in the dark.

Mark Twain on the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Twain writes as follows to the editor of the London *Standard*:

"Sir: In view of the prevailing frenzy concerning the Sandwich Islands, and the inflamed desire of the public to acquire information concerning them, I have thought it well to tarry yet another week in England, and deliver a lecture upon this absorbing subject. And lest it be thought unbecoming in me, a stranger, to come to the public rescue at such a time, instead of leaving to abler hands a matter of so much moment, I desire to explain that I do it with the best of motives and the most honorable intentions. I do it because I am convinced that no one can allay this unwholesome excitement as effectually as I can; and to allay it, and allay it as quickly as possible, is surely the one thing that is necessary at this juncture. I feel and know that I am equal to this task, for I can allay any kind of an excitement by lecturing upon it. I have saved many communities in this way. I have always been able to paralyze the public interest in any topic that I choose to take hold of and elucidate with all my strength.

"Hoping that this explanation will show that if I am seeming to intrude I am at least doing it from a high impulse, I am, sir, your obedient servant, MARK TWAIN.

"LONDON, Oct. 7."

SALMON P. CHASE.

Characteristics of the Late Chief-Justice.

His Punctuality, System, Perseverance, Will, and Personal Dignity—Lack of Humor—Style in Writing.

Demorest Lloyd in the Atlantic Monthly for November.

Mr. Chase's private life few men came to know; comparatively few were allowed to enter it. It was quiet, and its seeming uneventfulness was due as much to the severe simplicity of his tastes as to the limited size of his home circle. But no one whose privilege it was to penetrate it could fail to observe at work the secret processes which made his life so fruitful in results. Mr. Chase's abilities, without what a few know to be his systematic habits, would have made him successful; his methods, without his abilities, would have gained him distinction, if it be true that genius is mostly hard work; but his abilities, aided by his habits, made it impossible that he should fail. He gained his official stations—certainly the last two and greatest—simply by force of what seemed to be his inherent powers, for he knew little of the ways of politicians, and was incapable of the arts of chicane; but it would be robbing such a life of half its virtue for example and encouragement, should we overlook the well-planned and well-accomplished labor which characterized it from beginning to close. First among his methods, he himself placed

PUNCTUALITY AND SYSTEM.

He was as true to engagements as he was to his promise in everything, and showed the same alacrity in keeping an appointment with some one who was dependent upon him as with one of high social dignity. It was his pride to be at his post at the hour of duty, whatever it might be. He was never late on the Supreme Court bench until one morning last winter, when his watch was the real offender. And in this, as in everything else, while he demanded nothing from others he could not do himself, he exacted a rigid fulfillment of duty. He had no charity for late-rising, tardiness, or shiftlessness. He was always a strict economist of time, and fixed, with a rule that knew little variation, the periods at which his day should begin and end. In his work system was a necessity. His habit of preserving and arranging papers, acquired no doubt in public life, he continued and expanded in private matters as well. He seldom destroyed anything, whether letter, pamphlet, book, or circular. This methodical habit has made his collection of political papers one of great value. It is a storehouse of much of the vast uncollated and undigested history of the times in which he lived. Pamphlets, reports speeches, newspaper-cuttings, miscellaneous collections of all kinds indicate his provident turn of mind. His diaries he kept with great minuteness and care, and continued them even when it had become a labor to hold his pen. They cover the whole period of his active life, and, though there are sometimes short gaps in them, they form, in connection with his other papers, a circumstantial personal history, which is equaled by that of few men in our annals. Locked in these treasure-houses is much of the secret and momentous history of war times, which may some day make or mar the fame of many a man, living and dead. One of his wise habits, exhibiting his characteristic caution, was that of requiring every proposition of any kind that was submitted to him

TO BE MADE IN WRITING.

A proposal in relation to his farm; the dimensions of anything and everything—must be carefully stated on paper. This was invariable with him. Good as his memory was, he never relied upon it when he could do otherwise, and would even require his secretary to take short-hand notes of a neighbor's conversation to retain his information upon farming topics. Among the manifestations of his careful and philosophical study of politics are old quartos in his library, in which are recorded votes and majorities in the different States, an instance of the compilation of year-books, long before such things were the product of every metropolitan press. Of course, in the crush of public business he used other hands than his own in his necessary work, but he wrote himself with great rapidity and ease, though with a corresponding loss in legibility. His writing, when in health, was a peculiarly elastic, delicate, and almost fanciful hand. After his paralytic attack when for a length of time his pen was a burden, his hand was shorn of its curves, and became plain and heavy, though still elegant. At this period it was very condensed and minute, and occupied little more space than printed letters. His desk always exhibited characteristic order. He had no toleration for looseness or shiftlessness in such matters, and was a very martinet over his writing materials. Everything was to be in its proper place, and everything had its proper place assigned it. These things are only worthy of mention as indications of the character of the man. The order of his desk was but a type of the order he enforced on larger fields.

To his system and promptness, he added the great quality of

PERSEVERANCE.

He was an unflagging worker, though often desultory. Although he sometimes forsook one line of labor for another, and then perhaps abandoned that for a third, he invariably returned to the first, and completed, either immediately or after an interval, anything he had set himself to do. He had the power of continued, persistent, and unremitting labor, which superficial and untrained workers could not follow. When in the Treasury, midnight and early morning often found him at his desk; and with all the weight of the hazardous and critical transactions of those times bearing upon him, he could still work when secretaries and clerks broke down. It has often been asserted, and with a great show of truth, that the strain of body and brain to which he was here subjected, and which he was too conscientious not to meet, first impaired the strength which gave way in 1870, never to be fully restored. But on the other hand, there are those who believe that the sudden dismantling of power and privilege which followed his retirement, and the cessation of the engrossing, exciting work of the war, first set in motion the great reaction. There can be no doubt that the assassination of Mr. Lincoln had a marked influence upon him. Those who carried the news to him evidently lacked words to describe the horror which they saw come over him. He was in bed reading, as he generally did, his prayer-book by the light of a little candle; and upon the mind sinking into quiet after the labors of the day, and filled with thoughts of devotion, came the news with a rude and terrible shock.

His will was his great power. This faculty in him, probably more than any other, contributed to his success. It was dominating and indomitable; it yielded to no man and to no force; its persistency was measured only by the length of the task to be accomplished, and its firmness increased with the weight of interest that depended upon it, and while it no doubt shortened his life, it again prolonged it. The tension of the war was wonderfully sustained, the strong will ruled triumphant over the strong body; but it was a strain which could not last forever. Then followed the intense application to books and work which succeeded his accession to the Bench, and the combined weight soon began to tell. All through these exciting and arduous periods he held himself firmly to his post. Then came the great shock that prostrated him, and first set the term beyond which he could hardly endure. At this, the will turned to repair its own ravages.

All its own force was now bent in the opposite direction of recovering his health. His food, his hours of rising, exercise, retiring, his continuance at work, were regulated with precision and the rules inflexibly kept. By this careful ministering he slowly brought himself up to comparative strength, and finally lifted himself upon the Bench. It is a question whether his wisest course would not have been to pass the rest of his days in quiet, and there can be little doubt, from a number of his expressions, that, had Congress passed a law permitting the retirement of Judges at 65 upon their salaries, he would have seriously considered the wisdom of such a step. He certainly at one time felt an interest in legislation looking to that end. But while he was on the active roll, he was too proud to seem neglectful of his work, and too conscientious to receive even the disgraceful stipend the Republic doles out to her servants, without rendering what equivalent he could. That was rendered scrupulously to the very last; and, considering the faithful industry of his whole career and the height and nobility of that memorable life and figure, there was, after [illegible] something fitting in the sudden crash with which he went down.

He was intellectually

STRONG RATHER THAN QUICK.

The characteristics of his mind were all pr[illegible] rather than showy, and there was so little [illegible] play and so much of caution in its action th[illegible] sometimes seemed a little slow; but its de[illegible] seldom needed to be reversed. His [illegible] was always good, and in early life seem[illegible] been remarkably retentive. His imagination, whether he repressed, or because [illegible] workings, seldom discovered itself. [illegible] seemed almost out of place amid such [illegible] machinery. His reasoning powers were great [illegible] nature and education. They were both [illegible] creative. His mind knew no grooves.

Few who ever saw Mr. Chase would need to be reminded of his personal dignity. It was the natural expression of a man who was [illegible] of his great abilities and who unconsciously shadowed them forth. Its naturalness was [illegible]ed by its continuousness. Mr. Chase [illegible] in his library, was very little different from [illegible] Chief-Justice on the bench, save that he parted with his gown. He could not have [illegible] his dignity behind him with that solitary [illegible] of his office if he had wished; it was as [illegible] to him as its reverse was sometimes to [illegible]. This presence, which was inseparable from [illegible] or any conception of him, seems to [illegible] surrounded him from the first. His [illegible] schoolmates felt it, and his associates on the Bench were not free from its influence. It [illegible] a badge of superiority that all men seemed to acknowledge. His appearance fell with a [illegible] on crowds. Such an order-compelling [illegible] made him a superb presiding officer. His mas[illegible]terly conduct of the impeachment trial is [illegible] much of a household story to need description; its impartiality, kindliness, firmness, and [illegible] can be seen even through the dense medium of the verbatim reports. In the slightest parliamentary details he required those who [illegible] feel the solemnity of the proceeding [illegible] which they were engaged to appreciate. Neither in public nor at home [illegible] he permit any neglect of the observance due himself, and he resented any such negligence with spirit. An incident illustrating [illegible] occurred also during the trial. One of the [illegible] prominent of the managers put a question of considerable length to the Senate, which the Chief-Justice requested that "the Honorable Manager put in writing." But the latter took no notice of the request. The Chief-Justice quietly repeated it: "It will be necessary to reduce the question to writing, in order that it may be submitted to the Senate." The pertinacious talker still went on, and then came the burst he might have expected: "Does the Honorable Manager refuse to put his question in writing?" It was an emphasis to which no [illegible] could do justice. Gen. Butler sat down as if he expected never to get up again.

HUMOR

seemed to be a little developed characteristic with him. The marvelous ramifications of the modern joke afforded him but little amusement; it was never an easy matter to make him laugh, but at the same time his enjoyment of [illegible] humor was often hearty and genuine. And yet he seldom told a story without spoiling it. An instance of this he once related himself [illegible] ing old scenes with a friend who had been [illegible] ally in many a political campaign. In [illegible] stumping tour together they had used a peculiarly apt and good story in common [illegible] to divide it fairly, told it on alternate [illegible]. He added, with a grim smile, "B—— made the people laugh, but I never could." [illegible] though extremely sensitive to ridicule [illegible] newspapers might sometimes attempt [illegible] and then would tell a good story against himself; and one of the most amusing of these was an incident of his administration as Governor of Ohio. During his first term, a man of [illegible] mind had killed a neighbor, and was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, but, on the urgent representations of many citizens, was pardoned by Governor Chase. Soon after, [illegible] hot contest for and against his re-election began; and on election day, while the votes were being closely watched by excited partisans, the pardoned man presented himself at the polls with a Payne ticket in his hand. "What!" exclaimed some one in astonishment, "are you going to vote against the man who pardoned you?" "O, Chase has pardoned too many [illegible]," was his ready reply. Mr. Chase had a great fondness for comic literature, and still [illegible] when it was discussed or read at what he considered inappropriate times. Probably the most prominent instance of this could be given [illegible] the first Cabinet meeting at which he was present after the Emancipation Proclamation [illegible] been drafted. He came expecting [illegible] aid in the transaction of important business, and saw Mr. Lincoln take from his desk a copy of Artemus Ward and heard him gravely read, as if by way of whimsical contrast to the vital business awaiting discussion, a chapter for the benefit of his assembled counsellors. Mr. Chase, in relating the incident, said in a quiet way that he lost patience at it, and probably his disapproval was not unexpressed.

HIS STYLE IN WRITING

was concise and chaste. He wrote carefully, plainly, and accurately. In his official documents it would be hard to find an unnecessary or meaningless word. He was the most remorseless editor of his productions, and would erase line after line, and page after page; his legal opinions, models of clear, good English, would sometimes be written, by his own or another's hand, four or five times before they attained the degree of brevity and clearness requisite to secure his approval. A manuscript opinion which he had just corrected often looked more like a music-score than a legal document. So far did he carry this pruning process that some of his opinions, as they stand in the later volumes of Wallace, seem almost bald and insignificant; the brief statement of facts with which they were generally prefaced being separated, leaving the opinion proper of very modest length. But the verbosity of Judges and lawyers was something he lamented and strove to correct. And to this feeling is due not only the brevity and terseness of these opinions, but another striking peculiarity—the almost entire absence of law terms. The opinions are for the most part as intelligible to those who are ignorant of the law as to those who are versed in it. This simplicity was not only in accordance with his straightforward style, but was the result of constant care and watchfulness. Not only were Latin terms banished so far as possible, but he abjured even the comparatively unoffending and popular particle, "said." His own will is the last and most convincing instance of this habit. It makes a number of bequests, and covers something more than a page of letter-paper written in a liberal hand.

THE ANGEL'S JUDGMENT.

Upon the eve of God's one thousand years,
Evenus, the Archangel, was enjoined
To visit Earth and other ripened spheres,
And equalize the happiness of creature-kind.

Almighty strength was given to his hands;
His eyes had vision to discern all cause;
His lips received the language of all lands;
And faultless judgment lived within his brows.

He found a Dives and Lazarus of that day
With but the meagre thickness of a wall
Between one's feasted stupor, and the other, prey
To deepest, foulest want that could befall.

"What wantest thou, my son?" he asked of Dives,
And showed the seal of God beneath his plumes.
"I could not tell for twice ten thousand lives,"
Dives answered; "yet as dreary as the tombs

"Thou seest my fruitless being, Angel great!"
"Thou needst a want to make thee well content,"
The Angel spake, and on his forehead sate
A burning scorn with heavenly pity blent!

"Go to! make Lazarus' wants thine own, my son,
This night! To-morrow dawneth God's long peace,
Wherein all selfish surplus men own
Shall be as hoarded manna in the wilderness!"

Where thickest warmth rebounded from the wall,
Evenus spied the beggar in his well-worn place;
"Thy wants, my son," he asked. "I'd know them all!"
Whereto the other faltered, through a yawning face:

"Alas! my wants are thicker than the stars.
But, seemeth me, I should be well content
If Dives would throw out larger crumbs of better fares,
With less of surly grudging thereanent."

"Is Dives in debt to thee, O thriftless one?"
Rejoined the good Archangel, with a frown;
"Thou needest mortal care and providence, my son,
To hoard what good the heaven show'reth down.

"To-morrow, God's just peace begins to reign,
And crumbs from Dives no more shall nourish thee;
For unearned bread henceforth to life [illegible]
As stones to fire, as meteors to the [illegible]!"

Which said, the angel mounted like [illegible]
Of golden flame, and wond'ring Lazarus saw
Beneath his plumes, confirmed in [illegible] fire,
The seal of God, that made his [illegible]!

Thenceforth, at honest toil in [illegible] lands,
Through his allotted years, the beggar wrought;
And Dives went seeking him with liberal hands
From shore to shore, but found him not.

And both, far happier than they were before,
Though doing that they hated in the [illegible] days,
Thanked God, and [illegible] the Angel more and more
Who sternly set [illegible] feet in fruitful ways.

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN [illegible]

The Coming Win[illegible] F[illegible]

Street-Costumes [illegible] American S[illegible] Fr[illegible]

New and Exqu[illegible] lette Dre[illegible]

From Ou[illegible]

METROPOLITAN MODES.

The Coming Winter to Be a Social Failure.

Street-Costumes and Reception-Gowns—American Silks Meeting with Fresh Favor.

New and Exquisite Robes—Decollette Dresses Going Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1873.

There has been no panic in weather, this year, whatever else has happened. All we Gothamites go about saying, "What an autumn! Never was its like seen before." It appears as if Nature desired to offer some beautiful compensation for the special woes man is just at present enduring. Hard as times are, nobody can be utterly depressed when each day is such a mine of life and brightness as the days of the last eight weeks. The effect of the weather on the mind is too lightly regarded. The state of the atmosphere is a perfect barometer of some persons' spirits. Life can't help seeming a doubtful boon in a northeasterly storm.

Of all seasons, this is the most enticing to pedestrians, especially to the shopping-class. And they who can't buy go out and look in the windows, trying to make seeing as satisfactory as possessing. I think there is not quite so elaborate tiring on the street as is common at this season; partly because the styles are simple, and partly because people are saving their best clothes for some less ruinous purpose. A certain sort of economy is being practiced among even the opulent classes,—not at all pinching, to be sure, but enough to show which way the pecuniary breezes are blowing. Socially speaking, the winter is already forecasted as a failure; and many women of society are preparing almost no full toilettes, believing that informal receptions and morning-weddings are likely to be the only entertainments given. Everybody feels that there are more important and remunerative investments of money than in balls at which nobody can dance, and in entertainments where half the guests are unable to discover their hostess.

STREET-COSTUMES

and reception-dresses are, therefore, the chief elements of the new wardrobes. The former, thus far, are simple, and, for the most part, formed of a camel's hair polonaise and silk skirt. Were uniformity of toilette to produce a similar uniformity of thought and feeling, the fair Manhattanese would be the most sympathetic and one-minded of their sex. They have exchanged the national costume of black silk for another of gray redingote and black petticoat. A stranger might imagine he had stumbled upon some secular sisterhood, if he should pay any attention to the majority of feminine promenaders. It is a thoroughly convenient and sensible fashion, though, and firmly fixed in public esteem. To have but one suit easily disposes of the question what to wear, and leaves the wearer time for other matters.

An "invisible"-blue walking-dress struck the writer's fancy, the other day,—its material a $2 Cheney silk. The skirt, cut after the so-called French round-skirt model, cleared the ground all round. About the bottom—continuing its entire width—were laid on, diagonally, alternate three-inch overlapping folds of the silk and velvet the same shade. The folds extended eighteen inches from the hem. At the head of the folds behind was a broad fold of the velvet, finished on the upper edge with a double cord of silk and velvet. The broad fold reached to the seams of the front breadth, and the ends were concealed by wide revers, which turned back, as if they were the fronts of an overskirt. These were corded doubly on the edge, and held down by velvet buttons. Across the front breadth were narrow bands, twice corded, extending the width of the seam between, from the top of the folds to the belt. The basque had long, square skirts behind, like a dress-coat skirt, double cords for a finish, and four large velvet buttons on each skirt on the edge next the middle. In front, it had two long, narrow tabs, similarly finished. It was double-breasted, too,—the lap slanting from the middle of the belt to a point within an inch of the left shoulder. A narrow, straight, slightly-flaring collar of velvet stood up in the neck, outside a ruffle of fine lace. The sleeves were, of coarse, coat-shape, with large, square cuffs of velvet.

AMERICAN SILKS

meet with new favor this year. Now that we must buy something that will last and endure tolerably-hard usage, as well as something that is pretty, their virtues stand forth. An assurance that they will do as good service the second season as the first is a great inducement; for well we know that their foreign rivals do nothing of the kind. Generally speaking, it is fortunate if they bear one winter's treatment with credit. Although domestic silks have never attained the lustre and finish of the European, still large improvements have been made in them within a brief while, and they are really handsome, though less so than the French.

Several ladies of high position in town are earnestly considering the subject of dispensing with imported goods altogether for a time, and urging their sisters in all parts of the country to follow their lead. They rightly believe that much of the monetary stringency would be relieved if the millions of dollars spent for dry goods were kept in circulation here, instead of being turned into gold and shipped across the sea.

A DINNER-DRESS

lately shown is modest, and fine enough to suit the most fastidious. It is of wine-colored silk and velvet. The demi-trained skirt is scalloped entirely round the bottom, and bound with the silk. A bias fold of the velvet, an inch-and-a-half wide, follows the scallops close to the binding. On the side breadths, beginning at the belt, are three bands of velvet, two inches wide, and half their width apart. These bands are carried nearly to the bottom, court-train shape, and end in handsome rosettes of silk and velvet. The bands are also finished with fringe, the same color. Similar bands, seven in number, are placed across the back, apron-shape. The waist is a sleeveless jacket of the velvet, with tight sleeves of the silk, puffed lengthwise from shoulder to waist. This is handsome, and extremely becoming also. A plaiting of velvet lined with silk finishes the neck. Ruffles of fine Valenciennes are worn in the neck and sleeves; and it is almost unnecessary to add that a set of exquisite garnets are the ornaments worn. Nobody could call such a toilette extravagant; and the effect is as rich as any I have seen this month. It is partly the color, than which none is deeper or more satisfying to the eye; and partly the woman who wears it.

A RECEPTION-ROBE,

...ing for a bride thought to strongly resemble the luckless Queen of Scots, is unique. The materials are lilac silk and royal purple velvet. A short petticoat, just touching the ground, of the velvet, is the basis of the costume. Over this is a long, sweeping skirt of the silk,—a band of velvet, an eighth of a yard in depth, finishing the edge. This skirt is looped in graceful folds high on the left hips, and is apparently fastened by narrow straps of velvet, that hold a velvet handkerchief reticule embroidered with seed-pearls. The waist is cut in the ... form, shaping over the hips like a corset. It is untrimmed, and buttons behind,—each button being formed of pearls, set in the slightest possible work of gold. The sleeves are tight to ..., with full puffs of velvet at shoulder, ... and wrist. The neck is finished by a very ... ruffling of velvet, silk-lined; magnificent ... of old Mechlin lace being the only fitting ... for this peculiar robe. Severe as it ... absence of ruffles and flounces, it can ... be considered as an example of a narrow ...

A DEBUTANTE'S GOWN.

... pretty dress of cashmere and silk is the ... thing I have seen for a debutante's dinner-... The petticoat is of blue silk, with a ... half-a-yard deep. The dress, of white ..., slightly trained, is looped up ... sides, and drawn far back, so as to give ... appearance of a wrinkled but rather deep ... A sash of blue twilled silk begins in a ... bow where the skirt is looped on the ... is carried loosely round the skirt, and tied ... left; a spray of natural roses being ... through the loose knot. The waist is cut ... two points, and corded with blue; ... neck and fraise lined with blue, and ... sleeves, with a double blue puff ... plaited ruffles lined with blue ... hand. As is proper for a girl's dress, ... of Malines tulle. A pearl cross ... velvet ribbon is the only jewel, and a delicate bunch of fresh roses and leaves closes the fraise on the bosom.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Neckties are under a ban. Like most things that have done especially good and faithful service, they are to be thrown aside without a thought. The fraises have usurped their place, and the nearest approach to them is a cluster of long loops of inch-wide ribbon, with three flying ends, reaching almost to the knees.

Many girls now use a bunch of natural flowers with their theatre-hats, in place of the spray of artificial blossoms so universally worn under the rim. The change is very charming, and to sit near a bevy of maidens is like being in a summer-garden.

Fur-trimming on velvet promises to be a favorite style for cloaks. The furs of a grayish cast,—chinchilla, silver fox, etc.,—are more highly regarded than the brown tinges. After the first of the season, furs in general will, probably, be cheaper than they have been for a long time.

Decollette dresses will be less worn the coming winter than for many years. Whatever difference of opinion respecting them on the ground of modesty, there can be none on the score of health. Women have at last discovered that they cannot wear low-necks in the depth of winter with impunity, no matter how warmly they are wrapped. Two or three ladies have died here recently of lung troubles, the result of colds taken while driving home from parties.

Several ladies propose to give calico-parties in January; taking advantage of the prevailing feeling of economy to indulge their social propensities in a unique and inexpensive manner. The supper is to consist of apples, cider, and nuts; and no lady is to be received who does not adhere strictly to calico. FURBELOW.

LITERATURE.

Philosophical.

The second volume of Dr. Frederick Ueberweg's "History of Philosophy, from Thales to the Present Time," has been published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co. It is translated from the German by George S. Morris, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Michigan. The present volume treats of the History of Modern Philosophy. There are additions by the translator, an appendix on English and American Philosophy by President Porter, of Yale, and an appendix on Italian Philosophy by Vincenzo Batta, who was Professor, till lately, in the University of Turin. The History of Modern Philosophy is discussed by Dr. Ueberweg under three divisions. He considers Modern Philosophy to mean Philosophy since the discontinuance of the subserviency to Theology which characterized it in its scholastic form, and its three divisions are as follows: 1. The transitional period, beginning with the renewal of Platonism; 2, the epoch of empiricism, dogmatism, and skepticism, from Bacon and Deslartes to the Encyclopedists and Hume; and, 3, the epoch of the Kantian criticism, and of the systems issuing from it, from Kant till the present time. (Hadley Bros., Chicago.)

"An Outline Study of Man" is the subject of a work by Mark Hopkins. It places the body and mind in one system, and, as he states in his preface, it "gives a law of construction for the universe so far as we know it, by which the whole, including man, is brought into one system." It also "gives a law of conduct for man that grows out of the construction, and also a law of limitation that enables us, as is shown in the author's other work, 'The Law of Love,' to carry the law of conduct into life."

"Mind and Body" is a work on an entirely different question, by Alexander Bain. (Published by D. Appleton & Co.) It treats of the theories of their relation. The question, as Mr. Bain states it, is, What has mind to do with brain-substance, white and gray? Can any facts or laws regarding the spirit of man be gained through a scrutiny of nerve-fibres and nerve-cells? If the matter of the brain were the only substance that mental functions could be attributed to, all our knowledge would help us little in laying down laws of connection between mind and body. But such, Mr. Bain says, is not the fact. The entire bodily system is in intimate alliance with mental functions. He begins at the outworks,—at the organs of sense and motion, with which the nervous system communicates; studies their operation during life, and their intimate structure; in this way he seeks to find out how they act upon the brain, and how the brain reacts upon them, and thus compels the cells and fibres to disclose their meaning and purpose. (W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago.)

Recent Novels.

Scribner, Armstrong & Co. have reprinted from the third London edition "The Story of Wandering Willie," by the author of "Effie's Friends" and "John Hatherton."

Holt & Williams' "Leisure-Hour Series" has been enriched by the publication of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," by T. Hardy, the graceful and popular English novelist, and of "Ingraban," by Gustave Freytag, who needs no word of praise or introduction. (W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago.)

"Loyal Unto Death" is the title of an English story reprinted by L. W. Carleton & Co. The London *Athenaeum* spoke of this story in this uncertain way: "We confess we have been somewhat puzzled by this story. We at one time thought it had been written by the author of 'Guy Livingstone,' at another by 'Ouida,' and at another by 'Whyte Melville.'" Again it says: "Boil down, together, 'Digby Grand,' 'Guy Livingstone,' and 'Under Two Flags,' add a flavoring of good, moral maxims, and you have 'Loyal Unto Death.'" (W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago.)

D. Appleton & Co. publish "Driven from the Path," a novel, "edited" by Dr. Charles Smart.

Edward Garrett, author of "Occupations of a Retired Life," has written a story entitled "Crooked Places." It is dedicated to the late Rev. Thomas Guthrie, whose friendship, the inscription says, "was a treasure on earth, and is now laid up a treasure in Heaven." (Hadley Bros., Chicago.)

"What Can She Do?" is the suggestive title of a new story by the Rev. E. P. Roe, the popular author of "Barriers Burned Away." The author says that, if he were "to dedicate this book, it would be to those girls who resolve that they will not play the poor role of Micawber,—their only chance for life being that some one will 'turn up' whom they may burden with their helpless weight." It is an affecting and powerful story of the trials and temptations of lone womanhood, and touches, plainly and fearlessly, on a subject somewhat difficult to treat,—"The skeleton in the closet of society." (Hadley Bros., Chicago.)

"The Cumberstone Contest," a story of American domestic life, is published by Dodd, Mead & Co. (Hadley Bros., Chicago.)

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the author of books too numerous to mention, has written another story, "Bellehood and Bondage," published by T. B. Peterson & Bros.

—The delightful stories which T. B. Aldrich has written for the *Atlantic Monthly* have been published in book-form by Osgood & Co., under the title of "Marjorie Daw and Other People." The book contains "Marjorie Daw," "Miss Mehetabel's Son," "The Friend of My Youth," "Mademoiselle Olympe Zabriskie," and several others,—nearly a dozen in all. (W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago.)

Periodical Literature.

St. Nicholas is the title of a new children's magazine, published by Scribner & Co., New York, and edited by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge. Mrs. Dodge comes to her task with ideas of her own. In the July *Scribner's* she said:

> Sometimes I feel like rushing through the world with two placards,—one held aloft in my right hand, "Beware of Children's Magazines!"—the other flourished in my left, "Child's Magazine Wanted!" A good magazine for the little ones was never so much needed, and much harm is done by nearly all that are published. In England, especially, the so-called juvenile periodicals are precisely what they ought not to be. In Germany, though better, they too often distract sensitive little souls with grotesquerie. Our magazines timidly approach the proper standard in some respects, but fall far short in others. We edit for the approval of fathers and mothers, and endeavor to make the child's monthly a milk-and-water variety of the adult's periodical. But, in fact, the child's magazine needs to be stronger, truer, bolder, more uncompromising than the other.

Her conviction she declared to be that the first number of *St. Nicholas* is a very successful application of this rational doctrine. It is illustrated in a very pleasing way by Miss Hallock, Sol Eytinge, Miss Ledyard, Sheppard, Stephens, Bolles, Beard, and others. Its reading-matter is lightsome, but free from the unpleasing affectations of juvenility that distort the pages of so many young-people's magazines. It contains poems by William Cullen Bryant, Celia Thaxter, Lucy Larcom, and others. Donald G. Mitchell writes in his pleasant manner about "Who Wrote the Arabian Nights." The contents in full are: "Introduction," M. M. D.; "The Woodman and the Sandal-Tree" (Poem), William Cullen Bryant; "Blue Coat Boys," Virginia C. Phoebus; "Tommy Hopper's Choice" (Illustrated), Paul Fort; "Little Jingles" (Illustrated); "An Old-Fashioned Hat; Olive Thorne; "The Zebra" (Illustrated); "By the Sea" (Four Illustrations), Noah Brooks; "Oh, No!" (Poem Illustrated), M. M. D.; "What the Worm Could and Did Do" (Illustrated), Margaret Eytinge; "Passenger-Pigeons," M. T.; "Grandmother" (Illustrated), Elsie G——. "In the Tree-top" (Poem), Lucy Larcom; "The Enchanted Prince," Rebecca H. Davis; "The Farallone Islanders" (two illustrations), John Lewees; "Hermann, the Defender of Germany," E. A. Bradin; "What Might Have Been Expected," Chaps. I., II., III. (Illustrated), Frank R. Stockton; "Anna's Doll," Lucretia P. Hale; "An Indian Mother" (Illustrated); "Ya-Sek" (Illustrated), Mary G. Wingate; "Willy by the Brook" (Poem), M. M. D.; "Little Folk's Page" (with three illustrations); "Which is Caught?" (Illustrated); "A Visit to a Bee-hive" (Illustrated), Annie Moore; "Under the Light-house" (Poem), Celia Thaxter; "A Law That Could Not Be Broken," (Illustrated), J. S. Stacy; "German Story," for translation (Illustrated), Clara Hance; "Who Wrote the Arabian Nights?" Donald G. Mitchell; "The Story of Tom Gip" (Illustrated); "Books for Young People;" "Jack-in-the-Pulpit" (Illustrated); "The Riddle-Box" (Illustrated).

The *Southern Law Review* for October has the following contents: "English and French Law;" "The Liability of Carriers;" "Dower in Qualified Fees;" "Construction;" "Rules Governing in Conservatory Proceedings in Louisiana;" "Alteration of Negotiable Instruments;" "Digest of English Law-Reports;" "Selected Digest of State-Reports;" "Digest of United States Supreme-Court Decisions;" "Digest of Recent Unreported Decisions;" "Recent American Decisions—in full;" "Book-Notices;" "Notes;" "Chart of Southern Law-Review Union."

The *Phrenological Journal* for November has the following contents: "The Rev. J. Blanchard, D. D., President Wheaton University" (portrait); "The Welch, or the Briton, the Inspirational Race;" "Our Immortality;" "Hamlet—A Psychological Study;" "Growth in Character and Heart;" "Conversation About Faces" (Illustrated); "The Enrollment Act—Reminiscences;" "Money—Its Function and Requirements;" "Letters from the South—5;" "Application of Art to Dress;" "Lydia Bartlett Allen" (portrait); "Wives Who Henpeck;" "Prison-Life in Prussia;" "Address to Young Men;" "The Late Panic;" "Premature Development;" "The Love of Nature;" "Nothing New Under the Sun;" "Sir Julius Benedict" (portrait); "Literary Peddlers;" "Grace Greenwood's Bear."

Literary Notes.

Henry Holt & Co. announce that they have made arrangement with the author's executor to publish the Autobiography of John Stuart Mill. The book will be ready in November. They also announce a uniform edition of Mill's Miscellaneous Works.

The minor writings of Mr. Grote, the publication of which Mr. Murray announced some time ago, are to be edited by Prof. Bain, of Aberdeen, who will append to them critical remarks on Mr. Grote's intellectual character, writings, and speeches.

Mr. H. van Laun, the translator of M. Taine's "History of English Literature," is engaged on a version of Moliere which will be illustrated with thirty original etchings by foreign artists.

Mr. Thurlow Weed has the first volume of his autobiography ready for the press.

M. Thiers, it is stated, has put to press the first pages of the work which will give an account of his Presidency.

Louise Muhlbach leaves a work entitled "Von Koniggratz nach Chiselhurst," in an unfinished state.

The Rev. George Henslow has written a book on "The Application of the Principles of Evolution to Religion."

Lord Houghton adds the following to the long list of Sidney Smith's jokes: "Of Lord Macaulay he said that he 'not only overflowed with learning, but stood in slops.'"

It was recently stated in England that Mr. Disraeli's new novel, showing the developments of Socialism, was nearly finished. The London *Times* is sorry to learn that it is not even begun.

Theodore Tilton has for several months been hard at work writing a novel. He has completed it at last, and announced its publication in his *Golden Age*. The title is "Tempest Tossed: A Love Story."

The San Francisco *News-Letter* alludes to Mr. Joaquin Miller as "the long-haired, greasy howler of the Sierras," and ridicules his attempt to pass himself off upon the English public as a (ex) head-man among the Modocs. A Modoc Chief would hardly deign to eat out of the same dish with him, it says.

Dr. Strauss, author of the "Life of Jesus," writes to the editor of the *Gegenwart*, of Berlin: "Since last spring I have suffered from a disease for which I have sought cure at Carlsbad in vain,—a disease which physicians have declared incurable, and which has compelled me this long time to cease my literary labors, without the hope of ever being able to resume them."

The library of the Khan of Khiva is now in the hands of the Russians, and a Mr. Kuhn, an Oriental scholar, is examining it diligently. The library contains forty historical manuscripts, among which is a history of the Khans of Khiva.

One M. de Lancleye is the author of a work entitled "Des Causes Actuelles de Guerre en Europe, et de l'Arbitrage," in which he discusses the chances of more great European wars. He does not believe that peace societies and arbitration are going to save the world, but predicts that, towards the end of this century, Europe will be transformed into a regular maelstrom of war.

An important work is being issued by R. Clarke & Co. in Fisher's "Patent Reports," by William H. Fisher, law-partner of the late Commissioner of Patents. This enterprise is to collect into two or more volumes all the cases relating to patents embraced in the numerous reports of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States since 1850.

A new work may shortly be expected from the pen of Sir Henry Maine. It is called "The Early History of Institutions, More Particularly as Illustrated by the Irish Brehon Law," and will be published by Mr. Murray.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that M. Renan's publisher at Prague, Herr Steinhauser, has publicly declared his remorse for his share in the publication of that author's books. At Herr Steinhauser's request the declaration has been published in the Prague newspapers.

In Ferguson's "Rude Stone Monuments" he undertakes a reconstruction of his great work on architecture, on which he is laboriously working. The next volume to be published will be "The Modern History of Architecture," in which the public buildings of the United States will, for the first time, be placed in comparison with those of other nations.

A full report of the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, with speeches and addresses complete, under the editorship of Dr. Phillip Schaff, will be published by Harper & Bros. It will probably make an octavo of at least 1,000 pages.

Cassell, Petter & Galpin will shortly publish "Notable Shipwrecks," containing popularly-told narratives of all the remarkable shipwrecks that have occurred, from the wreck of the old Royal George to the loss of the City of Washington, last July.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have nearly ready for publication Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," by Benjamin Vincent: the fourteenth edition, revised, enlarged and brought down to August, 1873; to which is added an "American Supplement and Biographical Index," prepared by G. P. Putnam, A. M. One large 8vo. volume of over 1,200 pages.

Mr. George Smith has just discovered the fragments of an ancient Assyrian cannon, from the Babylonian copy of the much contested canon of Berosus was unquestionably derived. The importance of this relic to chronologists can scarcely be over-estimated.

Prof. Christlieb's paper on "Modern Infidelity," which was perhaps the finest of all those read before the Alliance, is to be published in a separate volume immediately by the Harpers, with portrait and memoir of its author.

Bret Harte is at work again. He is busy at a Christmas story for *Scribner's*: "How Old Man Plunket Went Home," of which part of the MS. is already in the printer's hands; and has completed one of the longest of his dialect poems, said to be very characteristic, delicate, and tender: "Luke—In Colorado Park—1873," which will appear in the December *Scribner*.

Tourgueneff, the famous Russian novelist, is said to be quite broken down by recent misfortunes. Within a year his wife and only daughter have died; by the failure of his Parisian banker most of his earnings have been swept away; and a nephew to whom he was greatly attached, and who was greatly indebted to him, has been sent to prison for outrageous felonies. The poor novelist writes very little now; as he says his stories, reflecting his own heart, are too sombre.

The *Saturday Review* pronounces its critical judgment of Mr. Seward's posthumous book, "Travels Round the World," thus: "If we had expected less from the book we should probably have considered it a favorable specimen of American books of travel. Neither himself nor his companions appear to have made any effective use of their peculiar opportunities of observation. They journeyed, as Americans mostly do, in a hurry."

The venerable French statesman Guizot has just completed his 86th year, and now in his old age passes his time in literary pursuits. His home is at Van Becher, and here he rises at 6 in the morning, and works at his "History for My Little Children" until breakfast. Then he takes a walk in his garden, attended by his children and grandchildren, and in the afternoon he writes again, passing the evening in social enjoyments.

Mr. O. B. Frothingham has finished the "Life of Theodore Parker," and the MS. is in the printer's hands. It will make an octavo volume of some 500 pages. Mr. Frothingham has had access to a mass of material that Mr. Weiss did not see, and, in the ten years that have elapsed since the appearance of his work, passions have cooled and prejudices have died away, and it is easier to appreciate the character of the man and the significance of his life.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston will publish shortly a work upon the late War, in which he will review the events which immediately preceded his removal from the command of the armies which were opposed to Gen. Sherman in Georgia and Tennessee. It will be an octavo volume, embellished with portraits of distinguished officers and maps of various scenes of military operations.

Michael Angelo's family having died out this year, their papers have become the property of the Italian Government, and all the commentators on the great man's paintings, statues, and poems are anticipating a rare treat from their publication. Prof. Milanesi has been entrusted with the duty of editing them, and the fourth centenary celebration of the maestro's birthday (March 6, 1875) has been fixed for the day of their appearance.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton is 39 years of age. His books, which have brought him both money and fame, are "Thoughts About Art," "A Painter's Camp in the Highlands," "The Intellectual Life," "Loch Awe and Other Poems," and a valuable work on the art of etching. He was art critic of the *Saturday Review* for several years. His monthly periodical, the *Portfolio*, is very useful to art-students, and is especially strong on etching illustrations.

A piece by Balzac, bearing the descriptive title of "Tragedie Bourgeoise," has been discovered and is soon produced at one of the Paris theatres, but not until it has been subjected to some such process of revision and condensation as both "La Maratre" and "Mercadet" had to pass through before they were considered fit for representation. It is said to contain more dramatic scenes than are to be found in any other of Balzac's works for the stage.

One peculiar trait in the character of the Poet Laureate is his unusual shrinking from active life and public view. The world knows little of his life—it knows him by his poems. It has evidently been Mr. Tennyson's desire to escape observation, and he succeeds in doing so very thoroughly. Few strangers gain access to him, and consequently many ill-natured stories have been circulated at his expense. One anecdote, however, not particularly ill-natured, will bear repeating. A well known Prince of the House of Brunswick naturally familiar with Mr. Tennyson's shrinking habits, yet anxious to pay his respects to the poet, in the neighborhood of whose home in the Isle of Wight he found himself, made a call unaccompanied and strictly *incognito*. A page came to the door: "Who shall I say?" "The Prince of Wales," was the reply. Whereupon the page, putting his right thumb to his nose, playfully observed, "Ha! yes; Prince of Wales. We know a trick worth two of that!" and slammed the poet's door in his Royal Highness' face.

A first installment has just appeared in London of a work which Mr. Herbert Spencer entitles "Descriptive Sociology," and which consists of groups of sociological facts which Mr. Spencer has classified and arranged. It is to be published also in America, but will not appear there for some time. The work is dedicated "To my American Friends, in recognition of the encouragement I have received from their early-shown and long-continued interest in My Works." Nobody who knows Mr. Spencer and has heard him talk on such matters will doubt the sincerity of the warmth of feeling he thus gracefully expresses, for Mr. Spencer's popularity in the United States has been more extensive than in England. That he himself has been gratified by the number of his readers across the Atlantic is abundantly proved by this dedication.

The *Athenaeum* announces that one of the mysteries of Shakspeare's life is at length solved. The solution has been found in a unique series of documents, the discovery of which by Mr. Halliwell was made known some time since. These documents included lists of the original proprietors and sharers of the two theatres with which Shakspeare was connected. His name is not in those lists. Mr. Halliwell has now given the texts of the passages in which Shakspeare is mentioned, and which he considers far more interesting than anything of the kind yet brought to light. "The sons of James Burbage are speaking in an affidavit. They tell us that, after relinquishing their theatrical speculations in Shoreditch, they 'built the Globe with summes of money taken up at interest, which lay heavy on us many yeeres, and to ourselves wee joyned those deserveing men, Shakspere, Hemings, Condall, Phillips, and others, partners in the profittes of that they call the House.' As to the Blackfriars, they say, 'Our father purchased it at extreme rates, and made it into a play-house with great charge and troble, which after was leased out to one Evans, that first sett up the boyes commonly called the Queenes Majesties Children of the Chappell;—In processe of time, the boyes growing up to bee men, it was considered that house would bee fitt for ourselves, and soe purchased the lease remaining from Evans with our money, and placed men players which were Hemings, Condall, Shakspeare, and Richard Burbage.' These important evidences contradict all recent theories and opinions respecting Shakspeare's business connection with the theatres."

The most complete account of the history and geography of Khiva that has yet appeared has just been published in a brochure from the German press at St. Petersburg, by Herr Lerch, who himself has formerly made a close personal acquaintance with the country. From a brief review of it by Arminius Vambery, we learn that the Oriental historians of Middle Asia—Arabian, of course, chiefly—have never before been ransacked to such good effect as concerns this Khanate. The former condition of the great oasis which the Amu-Daria forms in a much greater desert,—and Khiva, or Kharezm, is this oasis and nothing more,—has never been so clearly followed out. Herr Lerch undertakes, among other parts of his task, to disprove the theory of Rawlinson as to the former drying-up of the Aral; but his reviewer judges that he here fails. The latter part of the history is greatly abbreviated, but this is a direct consequence of the absence of any proper records during a period of constant petty commotions and revolutions. The present abject poverty of the Khanate, and its patent causes—the unruliness of the Uzbegs and the raids of the Turcomans—are clearly, though shortly, explained by Herr Lerch.

Roderich Benedix, the familiar dramatist whom Germany has just lost, appears to have been an earnest student of Shakspeare, but in a sense very opposite to that in which many distinguished writers of his country have been such. All the leisure he could spare from his constant work for the stage—and the forty odd dramas he produced must have taxed his time, as well as powers, severely—seems to have been given to careful criticism of our great poet's works, and the result has come to his executors in the shape of a MS. volume, recently completed, "Against Shakspearomania,"—a title which of itself discloses the object of the writer. Those who have privately viewed its pages, which are to appear shortly from Cotta's publishing house, at Stuttgard, state that it goes over the whole body of Shakspeare's works, and examines them in detail with the express object of proving to the author's countrymen, out of the mouth of the immortal tragedian himself, how wrong they are, as well as how unpatriotic, to rate the Bard of Avon above the two Giants of Weimar. He has no patience with the favorite description of the former's supremacy by his German admirers as the "unattained and unattainable Sovereignty of Poets;" and the work undertakes, from actual comparison of passages, to prove Schiller and Goethe at least the equal of the worshiped foreigner. Poor Benedix lived just to complete his self-set tax, though not to give it to the world; and, were he yet living to reply, we would only say to him what we say now, that tastes are hardly matters for set argument, and it is not we in England who have caused Germans voluntarily to bestow on our poet the Kingship of the literature of all time.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

MISMATED COUPLES.

Matrimony does not change human character to any great extent, if any; and, when two persons of essentially antagonistic nature are unfortunately united in its bonds, it is only by the exercise of natural forbearance that they can hope to live together in peace and unity. Intellect, therefore, should never mate with imbecility, nor principle with immorality, nor purity with grossness. No good ever comes of such unions; yet they take place every day. Passion blinds the judgment in these cases, and, when the love-lamp goes out and the ordinary daylight looks in, one of the couple, at least, is sure to stand aghast at the realities which it reveals.

The most foolish thing that a fool can do is to marry a highly-gifted woman. His vanity (for all weak men are vain) is sure take fire at the discovery, which will soon be forced upon him in spite of his stupidity, that his wife is his superior. If he is of a brutal nature, he will endeavor to shelter his natural inferiority behind his marital authority, and taunt and torture the poor being who, by right of mind, if not by law, is his superior. If, on the contrary, he falls helplessly into the position of a dependent, and submits quietly to be guided and governed by the stronger nature to which he has bound himself, he will simply be pitied and despised. In either case he will have cause to regret that he married above his intellectual degree; and the lady, that she stooped to conquer.

More unfortunate still are those misunions in which baseness is made the yokefellow of virtue. Love, or anything approaching to it, is impossible in such contingencies. Who respects what is gross and sensual? Who can feel any affection for what is vile and mean? Not all the marriage-vows that ever were made before a priest or deacon can compel the heart to an allegiance so monstrous. Nor is the low-souled man, mismated with a lofty-minded, pure-hearted woman, much less miserable than she. He is not capable, indeed, of the acute anguish to which her keen sense of shame and consciousness of degradation continually subject her; but, according to his currish nature, he suffers. It has been well said of such a man, that he becomes wretched when the idea dawns upon him that the woman who does his bidding and submits to his humors is his superior, and ought to be his lord; that she can think of a thousand thoughts beyond the power of his muddled brain; that in the head on the pillow opposite to him lie a thousand feelings, mental mysteries, latent scorns and rebellions, whereof he only dimly perceives the existence as they look furtively from her eyes; treasures of love doomed to perish without a hand to gather them; sweet fancies and images of beauty that might grow and unfold themselves into flowers; bright wit, that might glitter like diamonds could it be brought into the sun; and the tyrant in possession crushes the outbreak of all these, drives them back into the dungeon and darkness, and even then chafes at the thought that his sworn bondwoman is rebellious,—his wretched subject undutiful and refractory at heart, if not in deed. P.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30, 1873.

A BUFFALO-FIGHT.

From the Kansas Magazine.

Appearances indicated that this shaggy old fellow had been making a very good fight of it for several days. I dare say that in the maintenance of his social status he had gone back into the herd and stared at his descendants, and pawed and groaned, as much as fifty times. The long hair upon his huge neck was tangled and pulled until tufts of it hung loose and unkempt. The outer fibres of his huge black horns hung in filaments and splinters. His wicked little eyes had a reddish glare, and his beard was limp and froth-wet beneath his chin. Nor was this all. Sundry long, oblique, hairless lines appeared on his flank, and he put his left forefoot down tenderly, very likely remembering, at the same time, a square jounce he had got yesterday on the shoulder from some strong-necked youngster that had taken it upon himself to whip his father.

He stood a little upon the outskirts now, his head towards me, pretending to eat grass. It was as nice herbage as a bull, whose teeth were probably none of the very best, could wish—the first tender growth of the early spring. But still he did not seem to enjoy it. At intervals of a minute or so he would look round quickly over his shoulder and groan, and stand thinking, and then pretend to eat again. To this distressful pantomime the ten thousand shaggy grazers paid not the least attention. They were busy. I could hear them cropping the grass, as I lay there, with a continuous rasping sound. It was only too evident that of all those cows whom he had so often combed into curliness with his long tongue of sunny mornings, and led and herded and fought for; of all the little, stupid, hump-backed, stump-tailed calves, his own offspring, there was not one who did not wish him disposed of according to buffalo destiny, or who cared how soon his last fight with the coyotes was over, and his monumental skull left standing upon its jagged base on the bleak hill-top, with scarce so much as a thigh-bone or a tuft of brown hair by way of obituary.

But this old one was still a buffalo and a bull, and he kept surreptitiously getting nearer and nearer to the ragged border of the herd.

Presently a calf came towards him slowly and in an investigatory sort of way, its little black nose wet and wrinkled, its little brown flanks distended with fullness, and the white milk-froth depending in long threads from its mouth. Gradually and slowly he went up to his father, and the two had just touched noses amicably when the mother also took it into her head to be friendly, and came too. Then came another cow, and another, and presently quite a little wing of the herd had gathered there, and the battered old warrior looked around him complacently. This kind of thing had doubtless happened so often that I wonder he did not seem to think of the result, but he did not. He might have known that he had arrived at that age when the young bloods of the herd would not look complacently upon his hoary gallantries. He was simply laying the plans for another fight, and the trouble began in the very midst of his content.

A fellow as big as the old one must have seen this social gathering from some distance, and threw out certain intimations of his approach by little puffs of dust which flew high in the air above the crowd, and by ominous snortings and lugubrious groans. The old one stopped chewing with a green mouthful between his lips, and listened. The cows looked round with the complacent expression which seemed to say that the fight was none of theirs, and crowded off upon either side, and very soon the antagonists stood facing each other. The old boy straightened out his wisp of a tail to a line with his back, gathered his four black hoofs together, arched his spine, and placed his nose close to the sod, shaking his huge head as though he wished to satisfy himself finally of its freedom from any entanglement which would hinder him from just tossing that ambitious youngster over his back and breaking him in two. The other came slowly, twisting his tail from side to side in semicircles which were very deliberate and grand for so small an organ. He took pains to make it distinctly appear that every hair he wore was angry. His eyes rolled in constantly increasing redness. His black, sharp horns were encrusted with earth gathered while he had been tearing the sod in ecstasy of valor. His nostrils were distended, and he halted in his slow advance to toss the broken sod high over his shoulders with his pawing. He was, in a natural way, a tactician. He made flank movements, and turned his shaggy sides, first one and then the other, toward his huge antagonist.

But this by-play of battle only hindered the final onset,—they by no means intended to take it out in vaporing. The challenger advanced within some four feet, getting angrier and angrier as he came. Suddenly there was a crash which had in it something Homeric. One rattling onset of that kind leaves one in no doubt as to why the short, strong horns of the buffaloes have a splintered appearance at the apices. Then there was a long, steady push, in which every tendon of the huge bodies was strained to the uttermost. Then there was a strategic easing off, then a sudden, gladiatorial thrust, which pressed the huge heads to the ground in an even balance of strength. Neither beast dared relax a muscle or retreat an inch, for fear of that fatal charge upon the flank, or that dangerous twist of the neck, which means defeat.

And now the cows returned and looked complacently on, and the very calves began to shake their heads in the first vague instinct of combativeness inspired by the battle of the bulls. And the young lordlings of the herd distended their nostrils and elevated their tails, but forbore any interference. It was a duel a l'outrance. A momentary relaxation of the tremendous strain only resulted in the shaggy heads coming together again with a dull thump, and a renewal of the dogged pushing which might have moved a freight train. It was a matter of lungs and endurance, and the white froth began to drop in long, tenacious strings from their lips, and the red eyes to glare dimly through what seemed clots of blood. I could hear the labored breathing where I lay, and see the tendons stand out across the thighs and along the thick necks.

But this dead set of strength could not last always. Every moment of time was telling disastrously upon the shorter wind and decaying strength of the old crusader, who still fought for the loves of his youth. His foot slipped, and the intelligence of this slight disaster seemed to reach his antagonist quicker than a flash of light. No gladiator ever urged his advantage more suddenly. There was a huge lunge, a sound of horns slipping upon each other, a spring forward, and the horn of the younger bull had made a raking upward stroke through his antagonist's flank. The fight now became brisk. Again and again the old one turned and tried to make the old stand of head to head, and as often his more active antagonist caught him behind the shoulder. With the red agony of defeat in his eye, and the blood trickling from the long wounds in his flanks, he still refused to be conquered. With failing strength and limbs which refused any longer to serve him, he finally stood at bay, with open mouth and hanging tongue, unable to fight and disdaining to retreat. His antagonist pushed him, and he yielded doggedly. He made no attempt to shield his flank, and pitifully endured all that came. The original plan of non-interference was abandoned, and the young lords gathered around him, and snorted and shook their heads, and gave him an occasional dig in the ribs by way of expressing their contempt for him. The cows came and snuffed at him, and indulged in spiteful feminine butts, and walked away. Their manner implied that they had always regarded him as a disagreeable old muff, and they were glad he finally understood their heartfelt sentiments in regard to him.

Through all this the old fellow stood unresisting, whipped, but still obstinate. Gradually they all left him to himself, and the herd wandered further away. He did not even look around; he was probably forced at last to accept his sentence of banishment, and go and live as long as he could alone, and fight his last fight with the coyotes, and die.

But that calf came out to see him again. I say *that* calf, because it seemed to me the same that had brought on this last unpleasantness, though for that matter they are all alike. The calf came and arched its back and pawed, and elevated its nine-inch tail in front of him, and gave him to understand by the plainest kind of language that it held itself in readiness to give him a most terrible drubbing, if he had not already had enough. It was comical to see him imitate the actions of his seniors, while the poor old bull did not so much as look at him. But his calfship was inclined to push matters, and finally made a pass which placed his foolish head with a considerable thump against the soft part of the old man's nose. Then he stood a moment with the air of having hurt himself a little, and toddled off to his mother.

The old one did not move an inch, and seemed hardly to notice this babyish persecution. But I suspect it broke his heart. He wandered, limping and slowly, down toward the sedge, and I lay there forgetful of the long army musket beside me, regretting that there had been no one else there to bet with during the battle, or to stand up like a man and confirm this story afterwards. The sun rose high over the prairie, the wind veered, there was a sudden panic, and the herd vanished beyond the hills, leaving me to plod back to camp.

every member of the p...
least one of Mme. Ristori's performa...
to beg leave of absence, if necessary,
purpose. Do not ask for seats; but go
your money for a lesson in art, which,
appreciated, will be invaluable."

M. Sardou, the Paris journals affirm... paring no less than five pieces for this 1. "Les Mervilleuses," for the Variet... "Jacqueline," for the Gymnase; 3. "... coteuses," Porte Saint Martin; 4. "L... de Fortune," Gaite; and "L'Oncle Sa... the Vaudeville. Of all these, the first only are completed. The others' hav... scarcely commenced.

Miss Jennie Lee, Miss Susan ... Mr. John Howson, Mr. J. P. ... and other players who possess a me... reputation for ability and humor, are of a vaudeville company which is now ... series of enjoyable entertainments at t... bra Theatre, San Francisco. The little plays of Planche and popu... operas are included in their repertory.

The ...

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your daily issue of the 25th is a very interesting article entitled "Religion and Science." In common with the writer, I have not accepted the assumption of scientific men, that the sun is an immense burning mass of the nature of heat that comes from an ordinary fire, whether the combustion proceeds from wood, coal, or gases. We all know that a screen of any sort interposed between a heated stove or open fire and our bodies mitigates to some extent the effect of the heat; whereas, in the case of the sun's rays, it is well known that a contrary effect is experienced. If we should enter a room the sides and roof of which were composed entirely of large panes of glass, on a bright, sunny (but otherwise cold) winter's day, we should find the temperature inside this room much higher than the temperature outside. To interpose a large pane of glass between a glowing fire and our bodies would have an entirely different effect. The intense heat obtained from the concentration of the sun's rays by an ordinary lens is another illustration of the peculiarities of the sun's heat.

I have no doubt that some scientific individual will demonstrate, by quoting some experimental illustrations, that heat from ordinary combustion is the same kind of heat as the sun-rays. We have read some account of the concentration of heat by *reflection* from sundry mirrors; but the heat obtained from the sun's rays, after *passing through* the window-pane or lens, is an entirely different sort of heat, and, to my unscientific mind, is only comparable to ordinary heat after it has passed the same test; which we all know is an impossibility. There is no concentration of heat in the sun's rays in passing through a common pane of glass; it stands as a fact that, at the least, the pane of glass does not interpose any obstacle to the warmth of the sun-rays, whereas it does interpose an obstacle to the passage of the rays of heat from an ordinary fire.

Your correspondent remarks: "At all times, astronomers have, with few exceptions, instead of being led by the light and truths of theology to establish the truths of science, sought, by the (supposed) truths of science, to overthrow those of theology; or, when this could not be done, they have, with many reservations and great caution in expression, admitted that the truths of science, after all, were in harmony with those of theology, and that, by and through confirmation, conviction gained more strength and corroboration."

I do not exactly understand how an astronomer can be led entirely by the light and truths of theology. We know of no theological authority for asserting that the earth is a globe, or that the earth revolves around the sun. Many centuries intervened before it was discovered that it was necessary for the earth to stand still, and not the sun, that Joshua might complete the great slaughter of the Amorites. A high theological authority in the Romish Church—the Pope—came very near extinguishing Galileo because he asserted that the earth was a globe and revolved around the sun. We do not claim that it is an impossibility or an improbability that the Scriptural translations may have led to this seeming error; yet it is a fact that the discovery of the rotundity of the earth's surface was in no wise brought about by revealed theology.

The revealed theology of the New Testament, contained in the 5th, 6th, and 7th chapters of St. Matthew, are simple and comprehensive to the dullest mind, and, in my opinion, are ample for all purposes of salvation, and will never conflict with the truths of science. We do not expect to find theologians (speculative or scholastic) in entire accord with scientists or astronomers. The latter class have for centuries battled with tyrannical and ambitious theological prelates, and it is but natural they should be led into extremes from this long-established enmity. There is some "common-sense" existing among these scientists, as well as among the unlearned; and it teaches them (as well as millions of sympathizers) that professors of divinity (who, I presume, are theologians in every sense), as a rule, are more busily engaged in spreading denominationalism than the simple doctrines of Jesus Christ; and that the performance of our moral duties are too often waived for the hollow observance of rites and ceremonies that have nothing whatever to do with the salvation of the soul. Our theological friends are thus found to be striving, the world over, for sectarian precedence; multiplying the religious sects until Christianity is practically disorganized.

It is truly a sorrowful thing to see Christian people make their religion a hollow pretense; quarreling about non-essential things, and ignoring the fact that salvation rests on simple faith in and following Jesus Christ. Good men, the world over, have recognized this fact, and the impossibility of reconciling the jargon of creeds and opinions, and have, therefore, quietly and unostentatiously done their good deeds; have endeavored to deal justly and honorably with all men; to live upright and virtuous lives; and, when the time came for parting earthly ties, calmly yielded to the inexorable, with an unfaltering trust in the mercies of the Redeemer.

If scientists and astronomers have so uniformly stirred up the wrath and hostility of the theologians as appears to be the case, the outside world may yet profit by the antagonism, and wish a godspeed to the right; but the man is blind indeed who cannot see that the power of the priesthood is broken; that the coming man will do much of his own thinking, so far as it may appear to rest on the foundation of Nature and Reason; and that a religion based upon a practical observance of the simple requirements of the religion of Jesus, and a consequent moral and upright life, will take the place of a mere profession which teaches that a religious life may be distinct from a moral one,—the former more essential than the latter; and that an outward avowal of certain articles of faith is as essential to salvation. S.

STAR-HUNTING.

How Opera-Managers Recruit Their Companies.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In the months of August and September, managers—operatic and theatrical—scour Europe to recruit their companies. It is an exciting and busy season to those who manage operas, for the competition after tenors and *prime donne* has reached such a point of keenness that electioneering is mild in comparison. In the good old days the struggle generally lay between the managers of the London operas and those of the Italian house in Paris; but for the last fifteen years Paris has been nowhere in the running. Its resources were too small to allow of its measuring purses with London; so it fell into the habit of letting London try the new singers first, engaging them afterward, when they were successes, for the winter months before the English season opened. On the other hand, capitals which formerly never thought of hiring leading singers until they had graduated in Paris or London, now enter the market on pure speculation; and St. Petersburg, New York, Vienna, Rio de Janeiro, and even Cairo bid against each other as best they can by dint of craft and guineas.

The most conspicuous result of the new system—a result which, however, will only be fully apparent in a few years—is the steady deterioration in the quality of singers; for a new tenor or prima donna of promise is no sooner signaled than he or she is pounced upon and carried off before the voice has had time to acquire style or power. Hence failures innumerable. The tenor caught too young and set to sing for high wages in a monster house yelps his voice into shreds in half a year; while the prima-donna, having developed into a first-class screecher, vanishes in disgrace and incurably hoarse.

This was not the case when operatic nurseries existed, to which managers resorted, as gardeners do to hot-houses, watching the fruit mature slowly. The theatres in the small Ducal Courts of Germany produced good singers as regularly and as surely as sunshine and rain do grapes; so did the little operas at Parma, Modena, and Florence, and those two richest among conservatories, the Scala at Milan and the San Carlo at Naples. Neither was it always easy to coax away favorite performers from these cities.

In Germany a Court chamberlain had generally to be negotiated with. If the singer were a man,—say, a good bass,—he would be tied down by some stupendous engagement—twenty years, with the prospect of a pension and decoration at the end; if a lady, she would be the morganatic spouse of the Duke himself or his brother, and these distinguished personages would make a fuss which it would need the intervention of the foreign manager's Minister to smooth away. Occasionally a manager had to make a very speedy exit from the city whence he had tried to beguile a morganatic soprano, and it was one of these impresarii who, to revenge himself for being ordered to quit a diminutive principality within 24 hours, answered, "Oh, certainly! it won't take minutes."

In Italy the obstacles were more democratic than in Germany, for a singer who was thoroughly popular led such a pleasant life of it as to feel little inclination to go elsewhere. A prima donna at the San Carlo was known and beloved by all the lazzaroni. She received deputations and public presents on her birthday, was cheered and universally bowed to when she appeared in the streets. If she were ill the matter became a State concern, and there was no end to the rejoicings and affectionately familiar rejoicings that greeted her return to health. It was much the same with a favorite tenor, who ranked in some respects as a public character; for if an insurrection occurred in one of the cities under Austrian rule, or at Naples against the Bombas, it was not to a professional spouter that the excited populace went to get their courage roused, but to the pet singer, who, climbing a stone in the market-place, would break out into a revolutionary hymn to make the very walls chorus. However, both in Germany and Italy, a thoroughly enterprising and clever British manager would generally override difficulties, though the inducements he held out were not similar in the two countries. German singers argued the whole matter financially, balancing their present comfort and secure income against the risk of failure and consequent inability to return home on their old footing—all of which reasonings had to be combated with allurements heavy and sterling. Italians, less mercenary, could be enticed to London by the prospect of glory; besides which, politics often came to the rescue, for a prima donna whom it would have required reckless thousands to engage for Russia or Berlin would travel to Covent Garden for half the money, simply because the English were liked in the Peninsula.

All this has much altered now, and sentiment plays a very small part in operatic engagements. A good voice has its market value, and, like other transportable commodities, it goes to big cities, because it is there only that the best prices can be had. Most of the German and Italian princes who were such lavish patrons of singing are gone, and the musical corporations which have arisen in their stead cannot afford to emulate their generosity; whence a paragon singer in a small town has grown to be as great a rarity as a bottle of authentic Johannisberg in a country inn. Some of the Continental municipalities, however, battle desperately to maintain an efficient company, and the local theatre forms a much bigger item in their rate-budgets than either drains or schools. But there are fierce debates to be borne; for municipalities, like more important assemblies, have their opposition parties, ever zealous for economy and criticism. These vestry reformers cavil at each vote; they inveigh against the excessive salaries of the performers, declare the scenery to be ruinous, move amendments to substitute cheap gas for electric light, to reduce the number of chorists, to make the costumes in "William Tell" do duty in the "Huguenots" and "Faust," and, of course, drag in the workingmen, whose feelings are outraged when a ballet-dancer has two pairs of new satin shoes in one week. Moreover, charges of jobbery are preferred right and left, as must inevitably be the case when some singer with more beauty than talent is seen to get all the best parts; and the upshot is that the theatre, which should be ruled despotically by a manager responsible only to his patron or the public, becomes a fighting-ground on which every vestry stumperling tries his young tusks and tongue. But then, when the budget has been at length voted, with or without amendments, comes the hardest calamity of all; for some night the fell rumor gets about that a foreign manager has put up at the chief hotel. The Mayor cannot send his beadle, as the Duke used to do his Aide-de-Camp, and invite the stranger to depart. Alas! we live in humane times, and the Town Council are fain to sigh resignedly on hearing that their pet singer is going to desert them. Perhaps the Mayor calls on the faithless one—if it be a lady—and appeals to her good feelings. He urges that the Town Council were kind and liberal to her; that America and Egypt are far off; that she would do better to take a few years' more training on a small stage so as to get her voice in full bloom; and he solemnly utters these paternal aphorisms: "All that glitters is not gold," "The rolling stone gathers no moss," "Old friends are the truest," and so forth.

But this is chaff with which not even the youngest of vocal birds can be caught. Distance counts for nothing when a golden bridge is set to span it, and the idea that long practice is needed to make perfect is one that went out of date with stage-coaches. For all this, the manager who has discovered what he conceives to be a pearl, does not find matters much smoother for him than the Mayor does. Just as at picture sales, there are men who dog connoisseurs and outbid them on the mere chance of making a good bargain out of any painting they have fancied, so a knowing manager is frequently followed by a whole troop of agents who are very detectives in keenness, and run a singer, who was nobody yesterday, up to a premium in less than a week. Truly diplomatic astuteness is necessary to counteract these manoeuvres and to draw a singer into signing a treaty before his or her head gets filled with undue conceit and rapacity.

But even when the engagement is engrossed and sealed, there are artistes who will laugh the whole thing to scorn, and go off with the first plus-bidder who presents himself. To be sure, the law is there to render justice to every man; but an action brought in Italy to recover damages against an actress who has signed for London and sailed away to the Brazils, is an enterprise offering more risks than attractions. Once upon a time extradition was pretty common in theatrical matters, and runaway actors and actresses from one State were often sent back across the frontier by a friendly neighbor. Thus, in 1696, the French Ambassador in Venice obtained that a whole company who had broken engagements in France should be reshipped under escort; and some years later the Italian Opera troupe who had eloped from Paris to La Haye for higher gains, were courteously restored by the Dutch to Louis XV. Unfortunately, this species of international civility was found to have its inconveniences, and a manager can now only rely on himself—that is, on his purse and his plausibility. That is why a successful manager was once heard to compare star-hunting to fishing for eels with a silk net and golden hooks—with this difference, that the water eels were the less slippery.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly.......... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-MORROW'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Vokes Family. "The Belles of the Kitchen."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Clouds."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "As You Like It."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Romeo and Juliet." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Amy Stone "Cigarette, the Little Leopard of France."

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, November 2, 1873.

THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY.

More than ordinary interests are at stake in the election of Tuesday next. There is hardly a man in the city who lives by honest labor who has not a personal interest in the defeat of the saloon-keepers' ticket and the horde of adventurers who are seeking through its election the possession of the City and County Governments. It was proposed by Messrs. Ashton, Miller, Crawford, and others, of the County Commissioners, to submit to the people at the present election the question of issuing a sufficient amount of county bonds to build the

NEW COURT-HOUSE AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

This was required under the Constitution, which prohibits any levy of taxes in excess of 75 cents on each $100 of taxable property for current expenditure. The assessment for Cook County, however, having been increased from $100,000,000 to $300,000,000, a levy of 75 cents per $100 will produce all the money that the most corrupt officials can desire to spend in one year. Under this assessment, bonds are not now needed, as the County Commissioners can (by a vote of 8 to 7) levy a tax of $2,250,000 a year, *in addition* to what is needed to pay interest on the old debt. This extra levy of a couple of millions annually will furnish magnificent pickings to Building Committees, County Commissioners, contractors, and all others who live upon public plunder.

The Common Council is not restrained at all in its power to levy taxes; it may, and, if Hesing's party get control of the City Government, probably will, levy a tax of $8,000,000 a year to build the Court-House and other public buildings, thus furnishing to indicted Aldermen, Building Committees, contractors, and the army of dependents large pecuniary dividends. Putting the County and City Governments together, the annual levy of taxes under this new dynasty will be possibly from nine to eleven millions annually, and is capable of being made even larger.

One of the first measures will be to appoint 250 or 300 additional policemen, selected by Mr. Hesing from his German and Irish cohorts, to keep the "Puritanical Yankees" in subjection. In no way can the triumph over Puritanical Yankeeism be more offensively shown than by Sunday demonstrations. The election of the Hesing ticket will therefore probably be celebrated by a grand procession next Sunday, with all the music, and liquor, and noise that fanaticism and malignity can suggest.

Who is to pay for all this? Where is the money to come from that will be necessary to pay these taxes, and to meet these extraordinary expenditures? This is a matter which appeals to every person who follows an honest occupation. It directly affects every man who owns

A FOOT OF REAL ESTATE

in Chicago. It affects particularly that very large class of persons who own a single lot improved by a dwelling. The election of the Hesing ticket, and the complete revolution of the municipal governments, and their abandonment to the contractors and jobbers who are intent upon plunder, will be equivalent to the execution of a mortgage upon all these lots and dwellings. The interest on these mortgages will be collected arbitrarily every year by a forced sale. Once in possession of the two local governments, these men will be vastly liberal in their expenditure. For several years they have struggled to get control. They are crazy to exercise the power of taxation, and to handle the money of other people. Their destructive influence will reach every man. It will strike

TENANTS AS WELL AS LANDLORDS;

it will strike the poor, and the well-to-do, and the rich alike. It will be such a government as a foreign power establishes over a captured city. It will be a transfer of legislation to the saloon-keepers and the contractors' "Bunds." All laws will be dictated by the conquerors; all taxes levied by order of the supreme "Bund;" and Chicago will be subjected to whatever contributions its German conquerors may impose.

Of course, this will affect unfavorably the

COMMERCIAL CHARACTER OF THE CITY.

All the interests that are involved in trade, commerce, and manufactures must suffer the consequences. This city, which now commands the trade of the greater part of the Northwest, passing into the control of its worst elements will become contemptible. It will be notorious for its disorders, and for the insecurity of life and property. It will become a city really governed by saloon-keepers, most of them speaking a foreign tongue. Do the people of Chicago want to abandon their city to such a fate? Do they want law and order brought into contempt, and all municipal control over drinking-places subverted? That is what it amounts to. Do they want their courts of law, their municipal governments, and their police, made the mere creatures of the saloon-keeping tribe? Do they want this city converted into a German Principality, with Hesing as Crown-Prince?

We believe that the great mass of our citizens are opposed to this German conquest; but will this mass of people

GO TO THE POLLS

on Tuesday and vote to repel it? If they do not, their repinings next day and for many years thereafter will avail but little.

Miss Lydia Thompson and the British Blondes are *en route* for Chicago. They will vote the Eclectic ticket unanimously next Tuesday. Lydia has always been a devotee of the Eclectic school.

DAN O'HARA'S BLANK COMMISSIONS.

The exposure which has been made of the practice of the present Clerk of the Criminal Court (who is likewise a candidate for the office of City Treasurer), in issuing deputy's commissions in blank, was yesterday noticed by Judge Williams, the presiding Judge of the Criminal Court. Mr. O'Hara stated that his office had been plundered by a TRIBUNE reporter, which was not true. Three blank "commissions" of this sort were brought to our office on Friday night. Two of them were obtained at political ward-meetings in the usual course of reporting. None of them were obtained from Mr. O'Hara's office. Judge Williams seems to have accepted Mr. O'Hara's explanation as perfectly satisfactory.

These commissions are probably intended to be used for qualifying men to swear in voters at the polls who have neglected to have their names entered on the registry-books. If deputy clerks are properly and officially commissioned by the Clerk, the appointments for this purpose are legitimate, and, to some extent, necessary. But when these commissions with affidavits attached are issued *in blank*, duly signed by the Clerk and attested by the seal of the Court, the action is unlawful and dangerous. In issuing such commissions Mr. O'Hara attests that a man has appeared before him, has subscribed and sworn to certain things, when no such thing has occurred, and when he does not even know who will obtain the commissions which he has thus officially attested. We do not mean to intimate that Mr. O'Hara is doing anything different in the present campaign from [redacted] if they had taken [redacted] form of law. The Deputy thus commissioned for administering oaths at the polls is always in the employ of the party furnishing him his commission and paying him for his work. If he understands that his commission has been irregularly issued, and that he cannot therefore be holden for a neglect of his duty, he is not likely to insist upon the strict observance of formalities that clash with the interests of his employers. In this campaign, it is generally felt that there is a necessity to guard against reckless and illegal voting in certain districts; and Mr. O'Hara's issue of blank commissions, that may be put in the hands of Tom, Dick, and Harry, is especially to be condemned at this time.

MR. GAGE'S ACCOUNTS.

The report of the Finance Committee of the Common Council which was made public yesterday, and will be formally presented to the Council to-morrow evening, after an examination of Mr. Gage's accounts, is a very complete answer to the unsupported rumors which have been vaguely hinted by his opponents to assist them in their efforts to grab the city funds. The Finance Committee report in language that is perfectly plain and unambiguous. "We find the Treasurer's accounts correct," they say, "and the cash in hand; that the city funds are entirely safe, and the special funds in the condition required by law." We do not think that any intelligent man in Chicago has honestly believed that the situation was otherwise, in spite of the fact that Mr. Hesing's howl about "Counting the Money" was put forth expressly with the purpose of exciting distrust. We have already pointed out how the money could be easily counted by any one who suspected that it was not intact. Every citizen who has not taken the pains to do this personally must accept the report of the Finance Committee, which fortunately consists of some of the best men in the community. At the same time, the accounts show that Mr. Gage has paid out during the last month $1,170,156.10. This is the largest disbursement ever made in one month in the City of Chicago, with the exception of the month immediately preceding the fire, which was reckoned up to the 9th of October. It is important as showing that Mr. Gage pays out the money, according to the resources of the Treasury, as the demands are made for it. We have, then, in Mr. Gage, a candidate for City Treasurer who has kept the money safely up to this time, who pays it out promptly as the demands are made, and who has, at the same time, paid the city more than $130,000 of interest in three years which he might lawfully have put in his own pocket. This is not the kind of a man that suits Mr. Hesing. We presume, therefore, that his candidate for Mr. Gage's place would have to pursue a different policy in order to satisfy him.

COUNTY TREASURER.

The candidates for the office of County Treasurer are Mr. Philip Wadsworth, on the Citizens' Union ticket, and Buffalo Miller, on the Hesing-O'Hara ticket. The charge is made that, two years ago, THE TRIBUNE forced Mr. Wadsworth off the Fire-Proof ticket as an unfit candidate. The Chicago *Times* lays great stress on this, and seems to regard it as conclusive against Mr. Wadsworth. The charge is false. The circumstances of that case were as follows: The canvass for the office of County Treasurer, as well as for other offices to be filled at that time, had been commenced before the fire, and after the fire had been narrowed down to three persons,—Philip Wadsworth, Charles H. Ham, and Buffalo Miller,—one of whom was pretty sure to receive the nomination. Among these three, THE TRIBUNE preferred Mr. Wadsworth. After the fire, Mr. Wadsworth received the nomination. This was on a non-partisan ticket, and the occurrence of the fire had so disarranged political as well as all other matters that the Fire-Proof ticket was knocked in pieces as many times each day as the present Eclectic ticket. Finally, the Board of Trade, through Mr. S. H. McCrea, made an effort to have the name of Julian S. Rumsey substituted for Mr. Wadsworth, and THE TRIBUNE acquiesced in that change, as did all others who were interested in the harmony of the "Fire-Proof" movement, including Mr. Wadsworth. It will thus be seen that Mr. Wadsworth's name was not withdrawn because he was an unfit candidate, and that THE TRIBUNE did not bring about the change, although approving it in the manner stated.

As between Mr. Wadsworth and Buffalo Miller, THE TRIBUNE has not now, never had, and could never have, any hesitation in supporting the former. It is alleged that Philip Wadsworth went through bankruptcy. We are not aware that there is anything dishonorable in this, unless there was fraud or collusion in the proceedings. In Mr. Wadsworth's case, his *entire* property was turned over, and realized 55 cents on the dollar for his creditors, who are to-day his staunch friends. He was then honorably discharged according to law. We have been informed that Buffalo Miller likewise went through bankruptcy a few years ago, and, in that case, he could have done no more than Mr. Wadsworth did when the latter relinquished all the property he owned. Mr. Wadsworth has been more or less identified with politics for several years; but so has Buffalo Miller ever since he has lived in Chicago. The difference is, that we have never heard of Mr. Wadsworth being charged with a corrupt transaction, while Buffalo Miller engineered a notorious job through the County Board within the past three weeks, and with a direct bearing on the election. It was Mr. Miller's influence and vote which enabled Wilbur F. Storey to lease a portion of his empty building to the county at the rate of $6,000 a year, when a greater amount of space, in several more desirable locations, was offered to the county for $3,000 a year, or just half the sum at which Storey's rooms were rented. It is a significant circumstance that the *Times* is the *only* newspaper printed in the English language which supports Buffalo Miller in the present campaign.

On the one side, then, we have Mr. Wadsworth, who has never been accused of jobbery in office. On the other side, we have Buffalo [redacted] who has been implicated in a notorious [redacted] three weeks, by which the county is [redacted] to pay $6,000 a year for inferior accom[redacted]tions, while better accommodations were [redacted] for half that amount, and whose election [redacted] by nobody except the beneficiary of [redacted]. We do not apprehend that it will be [redacted] of much difficulty for good citizens to [redacted] which candidate it is their duty to vote [redacted] a contest.

TAXING CHICAGO.

[redacted] Springfield *Register* undertakes to throw [redacted] Chicago, and to create a prejudice [redacted] the State against this city, by an [redacted] upon the business, the honesty, and the [redacted] of its merchants. Its article reads as [redacted] writer had been on a visit to St. Louis, and under the inspiration of bad water and low associates. It is well to have it understood now, and at once, that this county does not propose to pay one cent of the tax-levy upon the fraudulent and dishonest assessment recently made at Springfield. No kind of abuse, vilification, or detraction, no hostile legislation, no dishonest conspiracy, no unmanly and cowardly libels, will drive the people of this county into submission to a robbery that has no parallel in the history of taxation. Refusal to pay this tax does not rest upon the unjust and dishonest assessment alone, though that of itself is sufficient. It is the purpose for which the tax is levied that stamps the whole proceeding with fraud from beginning to end. The State of Illinois has no power to levy taxes save for certain specified purposes. It has no authority to levy a tax of $500,000 on the property of Cook County to pay interest on the railroad-aid bonds issued by Sangamon and other counties. It has no power to levy taxes on property in this county to pay interest on the $12,000,000 of such bonds issued all over the State, and which have become almost valueless in the hands of the bondholders. The holders of these bonds may control the Board of Equalization, but they cannot compel the people of this county to pay the taxes levied against law and in defiance of every principle of justice, and against the strict prohibitions of the Constitution. If the people of Cook County pay *this tax*, they may as well put their hands in their pockets and pay the whole $12,000,000 of railroad-aid bonds at once, for that is what they will be compelled to do. They will never do it!

THE CASE OF PERTEET.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Perteet settles a question of practice which has led to much confusion in this county, especially in capital cases. Perteet was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, after a trial in this county. The case was taken to the Supreme Court on writ of error, and the judgment below was reversed and the case remanded. His counsel subsequently moved, in the Criminal Court of this county, for a change of venue to Will County, filing at the time a certified copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the writ of error. The Court granted the change of venue to Will County, and he was there tried, convicted, and sentenced again to be hanged. A writ of error was again sued out, and a reversal was claimed upon the ground, among others, that, when the case was carried up to the Supreme Court on the first writ of error, the Criminal Court had exhausted its jurisdiction; that to regain jurisdiction there should have been a formal *remittitur* of the whole case from the Supreme Court; that the filing of a certified copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court was not the *remittitur* required by law and practice; that for the want of this formal proceeding the Criminal Court had never regained jurisdiction of the case, and consequently could not have certified the same to Will County; that, as the Will Circuit had no jurisdiction save what it received by assignment from the Criminal Court of Cook County, it never had jurisdiction of the case, and that the trial, conviction, and sentence of that Court were therefore void. Upon this allegation of error Judge McAllister granted a *supersedeas* pending the consideration of the writ of error in the Supreme Court. The importance of this point will be understood when it is known that it has also been made in the case of Rafferty, who, like Perteet, has been twice convicted of murder, the last time upon a change of venue to Lake County.

The opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court was delivered by Judge Craig, and was concurred in by Judges Breese, Walker, and Sheldon. Judges McAllister and Scholfield dissented, holding that the want of the formal *remittitur* was fatal; and Judge Scott, without reference to this point, thought there was other error entitling the accused to a reversal. The opinion of the Court and the dissenting opinions were published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday.

In the opinion of the Court it is held that, while in the English practice a writ of error takes the entire record of the case from the trial court to the appellate court, and the *remittitur* returns that record, under the American practice the writ of error takes only a copy of the record from the lower court, and the *remittitur* does not, as in the English court, return the record, but is simply a copy of the final order of the Supreme Court, and its mission is to inform the lower tribunal of the action of the Supreme Court. It is further held that the allowance of a writ of error in a capital case does not divest the lower court of its jurisdiction; it merely operates as a stay of proceedings until the determination of the writ of error. It is conceded that it is necessary to file a *remittitur* in the Circuit Court, but not for the purpose of restoring the jurisdiction of the latter Court. In this case of Perteet, the defendant, by his counsel, filed a certified copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court. This was not the best evidence of the action of the Supreme Court, but at the same time it was sufficient to inform the Court of everything that the *remittitur* would if it had been filed. The defendant himself offered that evidence, and thus called into action the powers of the Criminal Court, which had been stayed or suspended by the *supersedeas*. The Court reviews the question whether the prisoner could thus waive the production of the technical evidence of the action of the Supreme Court, and holds that it is the established doctrine in this State that he could waive any legal rights, but that he could not be presumed to have waived any. The waiver must be expressly shown; but there can be no presumption of a surrender or waiver of anything. In this case, the prisoner had himself filed the secondary evidence, had moved for a change of venue, had made no objection to the jurisdiction of the Will Circuit Court, and, after conviction, could not now make objections which he had directly waived on trial.

In the dissenting opinion of Judge McAllister, concurred in by Judge Scholfield, it is claimed that, when the Criminal Court had tried and sentenced Perteet to be hanged, its power over the case was exhausted; the *supersedeas* acted as a restraint, not upon that Court, but upon the Sheriff, to stay the execution of the judgment of the Criminal Court. As no mandate or process of *remittitur* ever issued from the Supreme Court, nothing had taken place to reinvest the Criminal Court with jurisdiction of the case. It is claimed that, to reinvest that Court with jurisdiction, an express mandate to that effect from the Supreme Court was requisite. Filing a copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court is not equivalent to a transcript of the order of the Court. Without that transcript, it is claimed the Criminal Court never acquired jurisdiction, and, having no jurisdiction, all the subsequent proceedings were void.

The main question is, whether a formal *remittitur* is essential to jurisdiction. The Court holds that it is not; the dissenting Judges that it is. The non-professional public, at least, will concur in the reasoning of the Court, that where the filing of the formal *remittitur* would not have informed the Criminal Court of anything not already certified in the opinion of the Supreme Court, and the *remittitur* itself being a mere formality, which the prisoner could waive, the prisoner was placed in no different position, nor deprived of any advantage or defence which he would have possessed had that formality been complied with.

SURVIVAL OF INSTINCTS.

The last number of the *Popular Science Monthly* contains an article on the survival of instincts, which details some cruel and apparently abnormal habits among domestic animals, and traces them to early developments of necessity. By repetition they have acquired the force of instinct. For instance, a gentleman living near Brooklyn recently tethered a turkey in the field with a rope for the better protection of her young brood. One day the turkey became entangled in the cord and fell helpless upon the ground. The other turkeys in the same field, with whom there had been a constant and friendly association heretofore, immediately fell upon their disabled companion, and commenced picking at her head and eyes, evidently with the purpose of killing her. This occurrence led to inquiry, which elicited the fact that such conduct was not unusual among otherwise well-behaved turkeys whenever one of the flock became disabled and an easy victim to its companions. The same disposition, under similar circumstances, has been found among other domesticated animals,—cattle, swine, and dogs. Drovers of long experience testify that, when herds of cattle are rapidly driven, and one falls to the ground or exhibits signs of weakness, it is not uncommon for the rest of the herd to set upon it and gore it to death. A Long Island gentleman reports a case in which this occurred in a field where cattle were peacefully grazing, and another that observation has convinced him that a cry of distress is always a signal for attack on the part of the strong, instead of an invitation for sympathy. The same propensity has been observed among swine. In driving, in the pens, and especially in crowded cars, the weak are attacked by the strong, and in some cases devoured as well as killed. On one occasion, after a hog had been slaughtered and eaten, other meat was thrown to the survivors to test whether hunger had tempted them to this treachery, but it was not touched. This seems to indicate that their cruelty was prompted by some other instinct.

This propensity among dumb animals, uniformly developed under certain conditions, is reasonably attributed to a survival of certain instincts from a former wild condition, when such actions were rendered necessary or advisable as a means of self-preservation. This view is confirmed by the fact that a similar disposition has been noted among wild animals. Cuvier says of the white urus: "When one of the breed happens to be wounded, or is enfeebled by age or sickness, the others set upon it and gore it to death." Audubon reports that it is common among the wild turkey on their marches for the old males to destroy the immature, though the full-grown and vigorous birds are not attacked. The American bison desert the old, sick, and disabled for the wolves to feed on. Wounded wolves are killed by their comrades. An instance is cited in which one of a number of porpoises following a vessel was wounded by a pole hurled at it from the ship, when the others turned on it immediately. The verification of this habit among so many different species gives it the character of instinct, which was originally developed by the law of self-preservation. It became necessary at times to drive behind or destroy the feeble in order to protect the majority when animals were threatened or pursued by stronger animals or by men, and this disposition has been perpetuated and strengthened by transmission from generation to generation.

Darwinists find some support for their hypothesis of a common origin of species in traces of a like disposition among men. Mr. Darwin himself mentions the practice common among North American Indians of leaving their fellow-comrades to perish on the plains, and the Fejee Islanders, who bury their parents alive when they get old and disabled. Like traits are found among other savage and semi-savage people. But it is not necessary to go to the savage state of man's existence to discover them. History shows similar desertion and destruction of the weak that the strong may survive even among civilized nations. At Metz, there is a bridge known as the "Bridge of Death," not from the terrible destruction of life during wars, but because there was an annual gathering here of the infirm and aged, by order of the city authorities. After the helpless had thus assembled, a charge was made upon them, and they were forced to jump into the stream below, where their struggles for life were met with pelting stones, hurled at them by the populace gathered along the banks. The very same trait, having its origin in the same motive, may thus be found in certain stages among men as well as among brutes. In the more advanced stages of civilization there is still a mental reflex of this cruel tendency in the disposition, altogether too frequently recognized, to oppress those who have already suffered reverses. It is generally known as the tendency to "Kick a man when he is down,"—an expression which seems to trace a similarity between this human trait and the animal instinct that is found to survive among the turkeys, the cattle, and the swine.

THE NEXT SPEAKERSHIP.

There is a good deal of gossip going around the newspapers about the next Speakership of the House of Representatives. The names most prominently mentioned as opponents of Mr. Blaine are those of Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, and Mr. Wheeler, of New York. It is conceded on all sides, however, that Mr. Blaine's chances for re-election are very strong, and that the only danger which threatens him is the decision that he will be required to make beforehand, as to what he will do with the gentlemen who were implicated in the Credit-Mobilier frauds, and who have held the Chairmanship of several of the most important committees in the House. "What do you intend to do with Dawes, Scofield, Garfield, and Kelley?" is the question Gen. Butler proposes to ask him in the caucus. If Mr. Blaine determines to retain these gentlemen, then, it is hinted, Gen. Butler will oppose his re-election; if Mr. Blaine decides to drop them, then they, with their friends, will unite against him and the salary-grabbing fraternity on the other side. This embarrassing condition of things, it is held, may defeat Mr. Blaine whichever course he may decide to take.

It appears to us that all this is needless speculation. If Mr. Blaine is a candidate for the Speakership, it is as a party candidate. As a party man, he cannot undertake the punishment of men who are still in good standing with the party. In his position, the party, like the King, can do no wrong. It would be high treason if he were to assume the province of punishing Messrs. Dawes, Scofield, Garfield, and Kelley by refusing to recognize their claims, according to party precedence, to certain positions in the House. The party has not pronounced sentence against these gentlemen, and it would be an arrogant assumption of authority, in a party sense, for Mr. Blaine to do what the party has had the opportunity to do and decided not to do. If Messrs. Dawes, Garfield, Scofield, and Kelley had been censured by the House for their Credit-Mobilier transactions, Mr. Blaine would have had a cue on which to act. As it is, he must make up his committees just as he would have done if there had been no Credit-Mobilier exposures. If in doing this he offends Gen. Butler and the salary-grabbing faction, and they make war upon him for doing so, they are the disorganizing element, and not he. So long as Mr. Blaine stands as the party candidate for the Speakership, he must follow the manifest behests of the party, and if Gen. Butler and others do not like it, they must go to work to "reform" the party according to their own notions.

Mr. Wibur F. Storey, whose recent dicker with the Board of County Commissioners is the subject of universal admiration, makes a fierce attack on Mr. S. W. Kingsley, on a charge that the latter is cheating the county! It is alleged that Mr. Kingsley's son-in-law is the Warden of the Poor-House; which is true. It is insinuated that Mr. Kingsley is deriving some kind of profit from that circumstance; which is not true. Mr. Kingsley is an old and reputable citizen of the Town of Barrington. He did not seek a nomination for the office of County Commissioner, and was completely surprised when he heard that he had been nominated. There are two things which, if elected, he will never do. He will never vote to rent rooms for the Recorder's office at double the price which they are offered for; nor will he become a charge on the Poor-House, either in the capacity of father-in-law or inmate. This is more than can be said of some of the candidates on the Eclectic ticket.

SEX IN EDUCATION.

One of the most seasonable and extraordinary contributions yet made from any quarter to the question of the education of women is a little work just published by Osgood & Co. It is written by Dr. Edward H. Clarke, one of the most eminent physicians of Boston, and is entitled "Sex in Education; or, A Fair Chance for the Girls." It is an amplification of a lecture which was published a year or two ago, and made a great stir at the time in circles interested in questions of woman's, educational, and other rights. Many of the advocates of co-education felt challenged to opposition by the statements of Dr. Clarke's lecture; though why they should have done so does not appear from the present work. Dr. Clarke certainly professes to be a generous and helpful friend of the "elevation" of women, and to be in favor of co-education, of the right sort, so far as it may be practicable. His chief idea is, that the elevation of women has been greatly hindered by our present system of education. He wishes them to do and become their best; and, to that end, warns them, and their guardians and instructors, of a great wrong that is unwittingly done the sex in almost every school, college, and workshop in the country. He favors co-education, and proves that he is its friend by pointing out the only way in which men and women can pursue the same road and attain similar or equal results.

Dr. Clarke treats his topic simply on physiological grounds, waiving any such psychological questions of the relative abilities of the two sexes as those raised by Herbert Spencer in his recent chapter on Sociology.

After some sprightly introductory remarks, in which Dr. Clarke takes care to state strongly his belief that the relation of the sexes is one of equality, not of better and worse, or higher and lower, he approaches his subject by alluding to the general recognition by foreigners of the beauty of American girls and the pallor and decrepitude of American women. He quotes the remark made to him by an English lady, after her visit to the public schools of Boston. "I never saw," she said, "so many pretty girls together;" and then she added, "They all looked sick." Dr. Clarke does not hesitate to charge that the American system of educating girls is largely the cause of this decadence of strength and beauty; and the saddest part of it all is, that this maltreatment of American girlhood, when its organization particularly needs delicate care, is reproduced in after-life in innumerable and peculiar troubles, and is visited to the third and fourth generation upon the children.

Dr. Clarke prefaces his showing of the way in which school and college regimen ruins women by some very direct, very interesting, and yet very modest remarks upon the physiological conditions which are violated. The mystery of woman's nature, which is his theme, is not a subject adapted to general newspaper discussion, however timely it might be for a special medical or educational journal. Still, it is of the gravest importance, and it cannot be doubted that the evils of which the author speaks are real and serious.

This little book should be studied carefully by every American mother and teacher, who will find its delicate subject treated with the tenderest modesty. Stated in general terms, Dr. Clarke's complaint is, that our educational systems attempt to force the same regimen upon women, regardless of the periodical type of their physiology, that is successfully imposed upon men with their persistent bodily forces.

The experience of every physician confirms these views. "If these causes," says Dr. Clarke, "should continue for the next half-century, and increase in the same ratio as they have for the last fifty years, it requires no prophet to foretell that the wives who are to be mothers in our Republic must be drawn from Transatlantic homes. The sons of the New World will have to react, on a magnificent scale, the old story of unwived Rome, and the Sabines." Our modern ways of education, he says, provide for the "non-survival of the fittest;" and yet it is alike the teaching of physiology and the hope of the race that woman can and should have a liberal education, that shall develop all the powers, without mutilation or disease, up to the loftiest ideal of womanhood. This is not to be attained through co-education, as generally understood, which puts upon women, with their peculiar nature, the same continuous strain that is borne by men. Such co-education, he says, is a "crime before God and humanity, that physiology protests against, and humanity weeps over." But there might be a system of co-education that would give each sex the stimulus of association with the other, and yet give each an appropriate regimen.

How to adjust the method of instruction, in the same institution, was to respect the physiological needs of each sex,—the "persistent" type of one and the "periodical" type of the other,—could be determined only by experience. Dr. Clarke thinks that, with an endowment of $2,000,000, Harvard might easily make the experiment a success.

There is nothing in these views of Dr. Clarke's concerning the education of women that should call out even a momentary objection from the advocates of the extension of woman's work, or from the most radical supporters of co-education. His excellent book is, simply, to quote his own phrase, a plea for "a fair chance for the girls." He has none of the impertinent arrogance which assumes to limit the activities of women, and to define the sphere of their abilities. He wishes them to do all they can and may do, and has no other thought than to aid them to a better knowledge and treatment of themselves. He concludes as follows:

> Let us remember that Physiology confirms the hope of the race, by asserting that the loftiest heights of intellectual and spiritual vision and force are free to each sex, and accessible by each; but adds that each must climb in its own way, and accept its own limitations; and, when this is done, promises that each will find the doing of it, not to weaken or diminish power, but to develop it. Physiology condemns the identical, and pleads for the appropriate, education of the sexes, so that boys may become men, and girls women, and both have a fair chance to do and become their best.

A YOUNG LADY'S FIRST EXPERIENCE IN WORKING FOR "SWEET CHARITY."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If you will kindly allow me space, I will relate to you some of the trials we poor ladies are subjected to. I belong to a South-Side society for the benefit of the "Foundlings' Home" on the West Side. A few days ago, we decided to give a concert at Plymouth Church in aid of the "Home;" so a lady-friend and myself started out to sell tickets. It was to be a literary and musical entertainment, and, as the programme was a very attractive one, we did not doubt our ability to sell at *least* one-half of the 400 tickets. Innocent and fatal delusion!

In the first place we went down town, among the offices. A gentleman-friend of ours, after purchasing some tickets, gave us permission to go among his clerks. As they were mostly *young* gentlemen, we had the strongest internal conviction that we should exhaust our supply of tickets. The clerks sat at very long tables, facing each other. This time I undertook to do the honors of the occasion; so, after putting on a most bewitching expression of countenance, I walked up to the first clerk, who was busily writing, and asked him if he would not buy a ticket. He gently shook his head, and said, "I'm not prepared." It is needless to say I vanished. The next one was a portly man, and, as I had always entertained the idea that flesh and good-nature were synonymous, my spirits rose; so I gave *him* three tickets to look at. After he had perused every ticket four times, and brought his mighty intellect to bear upon the subject for the space of five minutes, *he* said, "I'm not prepared." As I passed around the table, heard him say to the opposite clerk, "You'd better buy one; it's a worthy object." As this young man was very intellectual-looking, I thought I could appeal to his good judgment; but, before I had time to say a word, he took up the refrain, and gave utterance to the strikingly original remark that *he* was not prepared. Without daring to look at the other clerks, we left the office.

The next gentleman to whom we applied was a bank-official. He was evidently determined not to buy, and, after a long conversation, said he felt like a foundling himself (the diamond that he wore was but a trifle smaller than a large-sized chestnut); but when he saw we were in earnest, he bought two tickets.

At a prominent dry-goods store, the proprietor said we probably had more money now than *he* was worth.

Mr. Editor, you will please bear in mind that we never had gone on a begging expedition before, and I think the panic must have affected the financial affairs of the people. One gentleman couldn't buy because he had an engagement for Thursday evening. I insinuated that 50 cents would in a slight measure compensate for the loss of his society, but the maneuvering wretch said he had no change,—nothing less than a $100 bill. Another one, with the gravity of an undertaker, said he was the son of poor but pious parents, and must beg to be excused.

Another lady-friend of ours was much more successful, however, for, one of our most prominent lawyers, celebrated for his kindness of heart, bought twenty tickets, and said he was *glad* to have an opportunity to contribute to so good a cause.

Another lady called on a prominent gentleman of the Board of Trade with whom she was acquainted, and, requesting him to buy a ticket, he took twenty-four, and sold them to his friends.

Another kind-hearted gentleman took forty-four tickets, and agreed to buy what he could not sell.

Now, Mr. Editor, although I have met with so many rebuffs in my first undertaking of the kind, I do not intend to be discouraged; and I trust those gentlemen who were "not prepared" *will* be the next time we call. Respectfully yours,

CHICAGO, Oct. 31, 1873. J. C. G.

See Naples and—Eat!

An American visiting Naples describes the excellence and the cheapness of the hotel fares in that city. He said he had an "excellent breakfast of tea, bread and butter, with fresh eggs, for one franc (20 cents) each, lunch for a franc and a half (30 cents), hot meats, wine, &c., and a capitally-cooked dinner of seven and eight courses, including good claret, for the enormous sum of three francs. Fancy," he continues, "sitting down to a dinner consisting of excellent soup, delicious fish, well-cooked meats and poultry, a profusion of vegetables, including quantities of green peas, most delicate birds and well-dressed salad, excellent cheese, pastries, jellies, 'Charlottes,' &c., oranges, figs, raisins, and the freshest and most delicate nuts I ever tasted—all this, together with half a pint of claret, for 60 cents!"

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Mary Price Collier Memorial Chapel.

Description of the Pretty Edifice—Dedication To-Day.

The Baptists' Great Scheme for Raising $10,000,000.

A Ladies' Religious Convention at Racine, Wis.

The Y. M. C. A.—Western Seamen's Friend Society,

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

This holy day will witness the dedication of one of the finest chapels in the city, if not in the whole country. It is designated as the "Memorial Chapel," in connection with the Church of the Messiah, and is in commemoration of Mrs. Mary Price Collier, the deceased wife of the well-known pastor, the Rev. Robert Laird Collier.

The Church of the Messiah is situated on the southeast corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, and, in connection with the church edifice proper, at the rear, and fronting on Twenty-third street, is the Memorial Chapel. At this time we propose to give a description of the Memorial Chapel, leaving that of the church proper for a future occasion. The style is modern Gothic. The exterior of the Chapel building is faced entirely with stone, the body or plain wall being of Lemont limestone, laid in regular courses, rock-faced work, and the trimmings are of Berea sandstone, the walls being white and the sandstone trimmings a bluish-gray tint, producing a grand and solemn effect. The roof has a slope of sixty degrees and is covered with Pennsylvania and Vermont slate in variegated colors, which gives life and conspicuousness to the design. The plan of the building is a rectangle in shape, with a widening out in the centre forming the square. At one side and between the church and the chapel is a vestibule, hall, and stairway. Also connected with these is the Sunday-School Library. The stairway is within the chapel tower, which defines quite prominently the entrance to the chapel. This tower is 16 feet by 18 feet square at its base, being larger one way than the other until the height is 25 feet, when on the two sides the walls are contracted and finished in steps with cut stone on the slopes, until the tower forms a complete square, and is so carried up to the cornice line. The roof of this tower is square at its base, but is formed into an octagon at the base of a cupola, which is a height of about 100 feet above the cornice line. This cupola is also octagonal and is finished at the top with pointed turret surmounted with a rich and massive finial. On the sides of the roof below the cupola are placed triangular dormer windows filled with stained glass. The walls of the tower are pierced with low, painted windows for the first story, and large and massive double pointed windows for the second story. The main entrance doorway to the chapel is grand and imposing. The doors themselves are made of solid oak, and hung with very massive and ornamental bronze strap hinges, and secured with heavy bronze locks. These doors are raised about five feet, and are made to swing out, for safety in case of fire or other accident occurring to those within. These doors are set in massive frames with transom over and a rich tracery head filled with stained glass, which gives light to the second story-vestibule.

The north or front end of the chapel has for the first story a series of fine segment head windows filled with rich stained glass, and for the second story a large rose window set within a recessed panel and filled with tracery and stained glass. There is a corresponding window at the south end. The east wall in its centre projection has, for the first story, windows the same as those at the north, and for the second story a large triplet Gothic window filled with rich stained glass, with emblematical devices appertaining to memorial. The west side of the second story of the chapel has the same style of window. The centre portion or space of the building is furnished at the top with a square cupola, pointed on each side, finished with steep turret roof surmounted with a finial.

The ridges of the roofs will have iron crestings, very elaborate. These will be painted in carmine and blue tints and the tops gilded. The interior of the building is arranged for two stories. The first story will be devoted to Sabbath-school rooms, Sewing-Society rooms, pastor's study and kitchen. Connected with the Sabbath-school room, is the library-room. The second story is to be called "The Memorial Hall," and will be used as a lecture-room. The first story is 14 feet high in the clear and contains two Sabbath-school rooms, one 28 feet by 34 feet, and one 38 feet by 38 feet. The Sewing-Society room will be 14 feet by 34 feet; pastor's study 13 feet by 14 feet; also, a toilet-room 5 feet by 14 feet. These rooms are frescoed in the most brilliant colors, the walls being a light chocolate tint and the ceiling is bright blue, and laid off in panels and decorated with very rich stencil work in color. The doors and wood finish are painted in French gray tints and illuminated, in all giving it the most pleasing effect, and attractive to the young who will meet there from Sabbath to Sabbath. The vestibules and stair-halls are frescoed with gray tints for the walls and cobalt blue for the ceilings, enlivened with bright bands and stencil work.

The second story contains the Grand Memorial Hall, which is the chief attraction, and evidently this is where the architect has endeavored to produce the greatest effect, and it must be acknowledged that his efforts have been successful in the highest degree, for this is undoubtedly the grandest room of the kind in the Northwest, and, perhaps, in the country. This room, it might be said, is divided into three compartments or sections, and there are no partitions to separate them, but rather two grand arches supported on massive columns. These are so placed as to form a span for the centre portion, which has a vaulted ceiling, the spring for the arches being 15 feet from the floor line, while the apex is 42 feet high, which look very lofty. This ceiling is finished on each of the four aisles with a groin arch extending to the wall-line. The ceiling is also finished with heavy ribs springing from the cornice-line and terminating at the apex, and connecting with an enriched centre. The wall surface on the two sides within the groins are embellished, that on the south side with "In Memoriam," that on the north side with "Mary Price Collier," in illuminated letters, and on the two other sides with the memorial windows. The two end compartments are finished with the Gothic arch ceiling, extending from the east and west walls, and the end striking the grand arch at the one end and the outer wall at the other. The walls of the hall are frescoed a rich buff tint, richly-stenciled borders, and handsomely stenciled around the windows.

The cornice is highly finished. The ceiling is cobalt blue, with ultramarine, black, gold, and red bands, and richly stencilled between the ribs. The ribs are colored a rich chocolate, and studded with gold ornamentation.

The columns supporting the grand arches are beautiful in the extreme. They have illuminated bases, with shafts finished with rich diaper, and heavy foliated caps, finished in gold; and altogether the design and workmanship is worthy of great praise. The structure was designed and superintended by Messrs. Cochrane & Miller, architects. Mason-work by Messrs. Chambers & McBean; cut stone work by Louis Boldenwick; plastering by John Sutton; carpenter-work by Hearson & Payne.

TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

The Western Advisory Committee of the Baptist Church meets in this city next Tuesday. The Rev. Dr. Cutting is to be present, and it is expected that out of this meeting will come suggestions and influences that will greatly aid what is known in Baptist circles as the Western

Continent Movement in raising $10,000,000 as a jubilee memorial, commemorating the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. These are the figures now set by that denomination as the amount to be raised. Just think of it. Ten million dollars! The special purpose of this fund is to relieve the higher institutions of learning from the condition of pecuniary embarrassment in which many of them now are, and to enlarge their field of usefulness. Many of the older colleges and universities of the East are greatly in need of funds. The same is true of the West, it alone requiring nearly $2,000,000 in this department. The Baptist denomination has wisely hit upon this opportunity to attempt the rescue of the sinking and desponding institutions in this way. The co-operation is already very hearty and very general. The Baptist Conventions recently held throughout the Northwest have all indorsed the movement, and the great work will no doubt soon take organic shape. Some of the papers advise a series of conventions on the subject. Whatever plan may be adopted, the meeting on Tuesday will be the first in the West looking officially to its arrangement, and is therefore an important occasion to this denomination. It will be a grand and glorious work if the Baptists secure $10,000,000 for educational purposes between now and the 4th of July, 1876.

THE LADIES' CONVENTION AT RACINE.

An important meeting in religious circles will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, at Racine, Wis., in which many of the ladies of Chicago and other localities will be much interested, and some of them participants. It is the meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior. Delegates from all the interior States are expected to be present. In addition to the usual business of hearing reports, and the electing of officers, etc., Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, of this city, will read the report of the Recording Secretary (absent), and Mrs. J. B. Leake, also of Chicago, will read the report of the Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Francis Bradley, of Evanston, will give a statement on the finances. Mrs. William Walker, formerly of the Gaboon Mission, Africa; Miss Sarah Pollock, of the Madura Mission, India, and Miss Bliss, of Constantinople, are expected to be present and address the meetings. We are authorized to say that the ladies of Racine are making ample preparations to receive their guests, and announce, "The more the better." The Board is in connection with the Congregational Church of this country, and already has done a work that speaks for itself. It has now, in all, 253 auxiliaries, adult and juvenile, and gave $10,600 last year to the support of nineteen missionaries, five boarding, and thirty Bible readers. One object at this meeting will be to urge upon all the churches of the denomination represented to form auxiliary societies, for which purpose all the appliances and conveniences will be proffered. Of the missionaries now supported by the Woman's Board of Missions, a number are from this locality, among whom are Miss Mary H. Porter, of Evanston, now at Pekin; Miss Mary E. Kendall, of Union Park Church, Chicago, at Battalagunda; Miss Jennie C. Chapin, of New England Church, Chicago, at Pekin; Miss Mary M. Patrick, of the First Congregational Church, Chicago, at Erzroom; and Miss Julia E. Dudley, of Elgin, at Kobe, Japan. The expense in this department, according to Dr. Clark, is, for outfit and passage for each missionary sent out, about $600; for living in Western Africa and Asia, about $400 a year; in India and Ceylon, $700; and in China, $550. The cost of supporting a boarding-school student is from $30 to $50, and a Bible woman from $50 to $100, according to the country. The meeting at Racine will look into all these points, and no doubt adjust plans that will carry on yet more extensively the great work of the Woman's Board.

The following is the programme of the meeting:

Wednesday morning—Opening exercises by Mrs. Moses Smith, President Chicago; appointment of Secretary; reading of minutes of last meeting; enrolling of delegates; Treasurer's report, by Mrs. Francis Bradley, Evanston, Ill., Treasurer's report of Secretaries, Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Evanston, Ill., and J. B. Leake, Chicago. Appointment of committees. Reports from other Boards, 11:15 a. m.—Devotional meeting. Afternoon—Singing. Prayer. Reading of letters from Missionaries. Paper by Miss Mary Evans, Principal of Female Seminary, Palmyra, Mo. Subject: "Unappiled Talent of the Women of Our Churches." Followed by a discussion of the same subject. Reports from auxiliary Societies.

Tuesday morning—Devotional exercises. Reports of committees on: The Constitution; nomination of officers; place of next meeting; incorporation. Presentation of the subject of *Life and Light*. 11:45—Devotional meeting. Afternoon—Singing. Prayer. Missionary addresses. Paper by Mrs. S. J. Humphrey, Oak Park, Ill. Subject: "Children's Work for Missions." Followed by discussion. Reports of auxiliary societies, adjournment, and the Doxology.

THE Y. M. C. A. OF CHICAGO.

The Chicago Y. M. C. A. is on the alert, and no stone will be left unturned to make that institution in all respects a worthy and successful one. Lack of suitable room has been a serious drawback, but this will soon be obviated by the completion of the new rooms on the original site on Madison street. It is expected these rooms will be completed by Christmas. During the last six months the working forces of the Society have been very active. The devotional meetings, such as the Daily Noon Prayer Meetings, the Saturday Noon Teachers' Meeting, the Gospel, Strangers', and the regular meetings, have all been regularly held and quite well attended. The library now numbers 2,524 volumes. The number of persons drawing books is 600; the monthly average of books drawn is 651, and the daily average attendance at the reading-room is 90. About 100 periodicals are taken, and the publishing department still continues the *Everybody's Paper* and the *Heavenly Tidings*, with a united circulation of 150,000 copies per month. This is a good showing, and is an evidence of much vitality. It is proposed as a part of the winter's work to recruit up the list of members and make it larger than ever before. The hotel church-directory frames, which have been placed in fifty of the hotels, have proved a good thing, and will be looked after in the future, as usual. The Committee on Depot Work, which is a new department, have met with good success, and will enlarge their field of operations as opportunities allow. Already over three million pages of substantial reading matter have been distributed by this department. No one can estimate the silent influence of this amount of literary matter. It is thrown out on the basis, "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand, for you know not which shall prosper, either this or that, or whether both alike shall be good."

The Depot Reading Room at the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Depot is proving a grand success. One hundred and thirty newspapers and thirty magazines, from the leading towns and cities of the country are on file and free to the public. About 150 persons daily visit the room, the highest number in any one day being 229. Of this last number, the register showed employees from nine different railroads. This room is open every day from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., and is entirely free to all. Writing material is furnished free to railway men, and many avail themselves of its uses. It must be confessed that it is somewhat remarkable that the expense of the Association since April last has been only $900. This indicates a rigid economy, but it is hoped that the institution will find the way clear to a more enlarged expenditure, with a commensurate success. To this end it is proposed to hold the celebrated "Bazaar of All Nations" in the Exposition Building during the holidays, around which the energies of the Association, for several weeks to come, will be vigorously thrown. It is now the decision that the Bazaar will be held, of which more will be said in the future.

THE WESTERN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

B. Frankland, of Chicago, President of the Western Seamen's Friend Society, announces the work in his extended field as prosperous and progressing. The Society now has in full operation Bethels in this city, in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St. Louis, Detroit, Erie, St. Paul, Toledo, and other points. It is proposed to establish others, for which many donations have already been made, in Duluth, Bismarck, Ashland, Memphis, and South Rock. The object of this Society is too well known to require comment. Large moneys have been already invested, and in some instances large buildings show what is not only needed, but what is being done. The Bethel building in Cleveland is 205x165 feet, five stories high. The one in Pittsburgh is 60x200 feet; in Cincinnati, 75x200 feet. It is proposed to enlarge the Chicago building next spring, which will make it rank with the largest and most convenient in the country.

The receipts and expenditures of the Chicago branch for the last year, according to Mr. Frankland's statement, is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Contributions for building	$26,186.38
For relief purposes	678.00
Collections for W. S. F. Society	1,687.69
District collections	1,635.64
Rent from Bethel Home	6,797.71
Shipping-office fees	197.15
Total	$37,085.57

EXPENDITURES.

Expended on Bethel buildings	$30,410.69
For relief work	1,176.00
For shipping-office	485.06
For Bethel banner	1,230.93
Salaries and general expenses	2,663.86
To Wisconsin work	1,126.00
Total	$37,085.57

POSTAL CARDS AS PREACHERS.

The Rev. Dr. Roy is making home missionaries out of postal cards. Those now being sent out tell the following story:

Appropriations to Illinois churches by the American Home Missionary Society for 1872-3 ..... $13,923.00
Needed for self-support 2,977.66
Churches organized this year 6
Houses of worship dedicated 7
Churches brought to self-support 4
Number of missionaries in Illinois 59

During fifty years Illinois has received aid from this institution amounting to over a half million dollars. So much for Illinois. The entire work of the Society for the last forty-seven years foots up as follows:

Total receipts $6,547,180

Average number of missionaries 223
Churches organized 3,830
Stations occupied 6,300
Churches raised to self-support 1,900
Number received as communicants 220,000
Number missionaries employed, 1872-3 251
Of these in Western States and Territories 207
Number congregations supplied 2,145
Missionaries with two or three or more congregations 504
Revivals reported 90
Conversions reported by 267 missionaries 2,935
Additions to the missionary churches 5,728
Churches organized by missionaries 89
Churches brought to self-support 34
Houses of worship built by missionary churches 59
Number of young men in missionary churches preparing for the ministry 77

A NEW BAPTIST SOCIETY.

The West Side is not to be outdone in anything. Along in a line with the new Methodist church, mentioned last Sunday, and the new settlement of the American Reform and Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, noted the Sunday before, there comes this week, the organization of a new Baptist Church, which opens with 133 members. The organization was effected at the United Presbyterian Church, last Thursday evening, The name adopted is "The Ashland Avenue Baptist Church." One hundred and twenty of the members are from the Union Park Baptist Church, and the balance from the Second and Western Avenue Churches. The officers chosen are as follows: Trustees, R. A. Loveland, G. B. Griffin, and J. H. Little. Deacons, C. E. Converse, A. McLeish, and G. L. Smalley. Clerk, L. S. Scribner. The new church starts out under good auspices and with a bright future, occupying a field south of Madison street, in which the denomination has not been represented before. The place of worship for the present will be in the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Advance* is out with a clear, ringing editorial on "The Grand Result of the Alliance," which is among the best things yet written on that wonderful meeting. The conclusions are wonderfully prophetic. We quote the following:

Surely this is the beginning of better days, and indicates fast coming revolutions in the ecclesiastical world. Hitherto, for three centuries since the Reformation, the tendency has been steadily towards division and subdivision, as each new phase of truth and taste was made a point of conscience and a rallying-centre for another sect. God wisely allowed it to be, for the experiment was needed. But we all see the mischief wrought; how it injured character, wasted means, and occasions infidelity. The process must be reversed, and when the motion in the union direction has gained a little more headway it will be irresistible. For strong emotion in matters of religion is contagious, and Christian sympathies are to be overcome, not by abstract argument, but by a living demonstration. Is it not significant, then, that at the very time when skepticism is widespread, a new divided church is closing up its ranks, and denominations are ceasing to be sects, by renouncing the spirit of schism? Plainly the final conflict draws nigh, and God is preparing his forces.

The *Advocate* is prolific, this time, in short editorials. One of these favors "Postal Savings Banks," another treats on the "Abuses of Trust Funds," from which we quote the following:

There could not well be a worse inducement to abuse of trust funds than a public opinion which tolerates, or even demands, the perversion, and calls the act by its right name only when the offender fails to do a safe and profitable business with perverted money. We punish the man, not for his crime, but for business incapacity, or for being caught in a panic,—the act we have in many ways distinctly approved.

"Millionaires as Stock-Brokers" is discussed at length, closing in this wise:

Stock speculations in Wall street are defended by many good men, but we suspect that they would so greatly improved in morality were definite notice given that the day of God's judgment is coming on the list of next January. Demoniac power is in speculation. It puts a premium on panic, but we do not expect them to cease, or that stock purchases by Methodist preachers will come to an end as long as Wall street's chief operators continue to multiply their gains and their names some of the Methodist theological institutes that educate Methodist preachers.

The *Standard* gives No. 1 of a new series on the "Ministry of Jesus Christ," which promises well in that line. "Are Missions a Fraud?" is the caption of the leading editorial, to which the response is emphatically negative, couched in such sentences as these:

It is hazarding nothing to declare that the results of inquiry, with reference to every missionary station under heaven, would confound the superficial specialpleading of Mr. Abbott and his supporters, as completely as do these figures, with regard to one of those societies. But it is not at stronger than the intelligent men should be found reasoning after that fashion at all. It is no light thing, indeed, when men are soundly converted from heathenism to Christianity, and it is a method of argument most amazingly sordid to weigh results thus achieved over against mere dollars and cents. Yet who does not know that the indirect benefits of missionary work are almost the greatest of all? Who does not see that the *civilization* which Christianity secures is the least of its gifts, though blessings in all the spheres of human life and action, and is itself a regeneration?

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Patton returned from the Alliance last Monday.

The Rev. E. F. Williams is at work in the Forty-seventh Street Congregational Church.

The Rev. C. A. Towle has accepted a call to the Congregational church of South Chicago.

J. B. F. Marsh, of the *Advance*, returned from the East last Tuesday, where he has been absent a month.

The Rev. Albert Bushnell will occupy the pulpit of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church during the month of November.

The Rev. M. C. Harris, of Meadville, Pa., on his way to Hakodadi, Japan, was visiting friends in the city last week. He sails from San Francisco on the 15th inst.

Bishop Peck, from California, is on his way East to attend the General Commission Committee meeting. He is put down to officiate in the Trinity Methodist Church this morning, and the Wabash Avenue Church this evening.

Prof. Bartlett, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, who has been traveling in Great Britain and on the Continent, has just gone to Palestine, where he will spend the winter in a study of the country with special reference to his department of Biblical literature in the Seminary. E. W. Blatchford, Esq., of Chicago, has furnished him with the best class of maps and instruments for the prosecution of his explorations. The Professor is accompanied by his oldest son, a recent graduate of Dartmouth College, and the Rev. T. J. Williamson, of this city. They are expected home next June.

The Rev. C. W. Merrill, a graduate of the last class in the Chicago Theological Seminary, was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry on last Wednesday, at St. Charles, Ill. The Rev. G. S. F. Savage, of Chicago, as Moderator of the Council, concluded the examination in theology, etc., and Prof. G. N. Boardman, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, preached the sermon. The other parts of the ordination service were by the Revs. O. W. Fay, of Sycamore, William G. Dickinson, of Creston, G. S. F. Savage, D. D., C. E. Dickinson, of Elgin, and W. H. Brewster, of Geneva. The examinations were well sustained. Mr. Merrill enters upon his work at St. Charles with much promise of success. This is the church of which Dr. Savage was pastor from 1847 to 1860. It is a large and prosperous church.

NOTES.

There were six additional members to the American Reform and Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church at a late communion. The congregations of the new Society are quite large and all is very prosperous.

A Doctor of Divinity, who is known to favor half-fare tickets, perpetrates the following on the Northwestern Railroad, through the columns of the *Advocate*: "An Englishman came into one of our depots and inquired of a brakeman: 'Does this train go to H'Evanston?' 'No,' said the man of the brake, 'This train goes to H'Elgin.'"

At the dedication of the new Baptist Church in Lawndale last Sunday, $2,786 were raised by collections and subscriptions, leaving that church, which, including the lot and bell, cost $15,524, only $2,800 in debt.

The basement of the new St. Paul's (Dr. Ryder's) Church, is expected to be ready for occupancy by the Society after two or three Sundays.

It has been previously announced that the celebrated revivalist, the Rev. A. P. Graves, would visit Chicago during the present month. It is now officially stated that he will be present and begin his revival meetings in the Union Park Baptist Church, on the 23d inst. Mr. Graves is a well-known Evangelist, and many will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear him. All are invited to attend his services.

The new audience-room of the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, will be dedicated to-day. In the morning the Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach and in the evening the Rev. Dr. Edwards, the editor of the *Christian Advocate*. Seats are free. It is proposed to hold a series of union meetings during the week at 8 p. m., at which the following distinguished ministers will preach: Monday evening, Prof. Swing, Tuesday evening, Bishop Peck is expected, Wednesday evening, Dr. Goodspeed, Thursday evening, Dr. Kittredge, Friday evening, the Rev. S. McChesney. Forgetting the differences that divide us, all the churches are invited to come together in the spirit of our Blessed Lord, and pray and labor for the revival of His work in our midst.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney will preach this morning, at Christ Church, on "Jesus Made Known in the Breaking of Bread," and in the evening will preach to young men.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate as usual at the Church of the Atonement.

—The Rev. H. N. Powers will officiate as usual at St. John's Church. The evening discourse will be appropriate to the fifth anniversary of his rectorship.

—The Rev. H. G. Perry will officiate as usual at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Stocking officiates to-day at the Church of the Epiphany.

—Services will be held this morning and evening, by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, in the rear part of the basement of the new St. James Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Locke will officiate this morning and evening in Grace Church.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker will preach this morning at Calvary Church on "The Lord's Supper," and this evening on "The Communion of Saints."

—There will be services as usual at the Church of the Holy Communion.

—The Bishop will officiate this morning and evening at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul.

—The Rev. Dr. Warren will officiate this morning and evening at St. Mark's Church.

—The Rev. C. P. Darsch will officiate this morning and evening at the Church of the Ascension.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach as usual at the Fifth Church. The subject in the evening is, "The Law of Brotherhood."

—The Rev. Dr. McKay will preach as usual at the Ninth Church. The evening subject is, "Concerning Waste."

—The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Dingwall, Scotland, preaches this morning at the First Scotch Church in English, and this evening in Gaelic.

—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge will preach this evening at the Third Church on "The Unexpected Summons."

—The Rev. Ben E. S. Ely will preach as usual at Grace Church.

—Prof. Swing will preach this morning at McVicker's.

—The Rev. U. D. Gullick will preach as usual in the American Reformed Church. The evening sermon is the first of a series to young men on the history of Joseph.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach as usual at Plymouth Church.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach this evening at the First Church on "The Snares of Riches."

—The Rev. A. W. Hopkins will preach as usual at Oakland Church.

—The Rev. Prof. James T. Hyde, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, will preach this evening in the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain will preach this morning and evening at the New England Church.

—The Rev. Albert Bushnell will preach this morning and evening at the Leavitt Street Church.

UNITARIAN.

The chapel erected to the memory of Mrs. Mary Price Collier, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, will be dedicated this morning. The sermon will be preached at 10:30 o'clock at Unity Church on "Leading the Children Softly."

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning only at the South Church.

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach at 4 o'clock at the house of C. B. Dupee, corner of Forty-sixth street and Woodlawn avenue.

—The Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach this morning at the Third Church on "Heroines of Memphis and Shreveport," and in the evening will lecture on "Business."

METHODIST.

There will be a love-feast at 9 a. m. at the Western Avenue Church. In the evening the Rev. Mr. Yonker will preach on "David."

—The Rev. J. O. Peck will preach this morning at Centenary Church, to old people, on "The Indian Summer of Life," and this evening on "Where the Money Goes."

—The Rev. Dr. Dandy will preach this morning and evening at the Ada Street Church.

—Bishop Peck will preach this morning in the Indiana Avenue Church. The Rev. S. McChesney preaches at night on "The Relation of the Churches to City Government."

—Dr. Felton will preach this morning at Grace Church on "The Transformation of Character," and this evening on "The Facility With Which a Man May Meet the Condition of Salvation."

—Bishop Wayman, of Baltimore, will preach this afternoon in the Bethel Church.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. E. J. Goodspeed will preach this morning at the Second Church, and T. W. Goodspeed in the evening.

—The Rev. L. T. Bush will preach this morning and evening in the Twenty-fifth Street Church.

—The Rev. A. J. Frost will preach as usual at the University Church.

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach as usual at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. G. W. Northrup, D. D., will preach this morning, to the Ashland Avenue Congregation in the United Presbyterian Church.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning at the First Church. B. F. Jacobs will lead the Gospel meeting in the evening.

—There will be services as usual at the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. R. H. Pullman will preach as usual at Aldine Hall.

—The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach this morning in Aiken's Theatre, on "The late Evangelical Alliance and the Relation of Universalists to It."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Progressive Lyceum meets at noon in Good Templars' Hall, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets.

—The Rev. C. Day Noble will preach this afternoon to the Second Swedenborgian Society in Aymouth Church, on "Our Immediate Religious Future."

—Elder George G. Mullins will preach at the Central Christian Church, at Jefferson Park, this morning, on "Jesus Christ Coming Again," and this evening on "The Two Crowns, That of Saul the King, and that of Paul the Apostle."

—The Hon. Warren Chase speaks this morning and evening at No. 66 South Clark street to the Irish Society of Spiritualists.

—The Rev. Edmund Balfour, of Easton, Pa., will preach this morning and evening in the English Lutheran Church. He is here to look after its interests, with a view to having it started upon a stronger basis than before.

—The Rev. J. R. Hibbard, D. D., will preach this morning in the new church hall on Prairie avenue, on "The Water-Pots of Stone, and the Water Made Wine." He will also preach this afternoon in the Union Park Temple, on "The Marriage in Cana of Galilee."

—The Rev. Dr. Ryder will talk to the boys in the Newsboys' Home, No. 44 LaSalle street, this evening. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

—The Christadelphians meet for worship this morning at the hall No. 149 East Randolph street.

—T. J. Hoose, of New York, will preach this morning and evening at the Indiana Avenue Christian Church.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Nov. 2—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Nov. 2—Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost.
Nov. 3—All Souls (from Nov. 2).
Nov. 4—St. Charles Borromeo, B. C.; SS. Vitalis and Agricola, MM.
Nov. 6—Octave of All Saints; The Four Coronati, MM.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

The most exacting person must have been satisfied with the variety of attractions offered to the public last week by managers, sufficient to provide a novalty for every evening's amusement. The two star theatres were both graced by beautiful ladies and accomplished artistes, while our Parlor Home of Comedy changed the bill during the week. At the Globe and Minstrel houses novelties were also to be found. It is a fact worth noticing that the stars of the season have, with scarcely an exception, been of the other sex, while there is reason to believe that before the season is over their numbers will be greatly disproportioned to that of the starner sex. Not to look too far ahead, however, there is evidence of another week of considerable variety and enjoyment in store for the public. At McVicker's, the charming Neilson; at the Academy, the peerless Vokes Family, and at Hooley's, a new society drama, by Fred Maeder. All these things will give pleasure to large audiences and profit to managers, for recent events have proved that the compound counterattractions possess force only to excuse managerial negligence.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

A year ago the dailies and the weeklies of the Northwest were teeming with the praises of a young and beautiful actress who had made a hit in a difficult part. She had achieved as a girl what most women accomplish only when their wrinkles unfitted them to enjoy the triumph of years of study. Miss Neilson, at 20, had played *Juliet* to the satisfaction of the most critical, and combined with her professional accomplishments those natural advantages of beauty and grace which are rarely found in combination. Miss Neilson has, therefore, become so well known in a single season that the necessity for elaborate newspaper preparation no longer exists. At the same time, the ripple caused by the appearance of this phenomenon has subsided, and we have an opportunity to judge the lovely lady by the side of others. Seen often enough, familiar with her face, her beauty is more easily ignored while her acting is being criticised. She opened on Monday last in her unequaled role of *Juliet*, and in spite of the most disagreeable weather, played to large audiences every night. On Friday night she appeared, according to promise, as *Pauline*, in

THE LADY OF LYONS.

It is narrated of one of the most famous naturalists of the present age that, when a very young man, he applied for admission to a select scientific circle, whose members were regarded as the prophets of their Deity, Nature. In answer to the query upon what ground he based his claim to admission, the beardless youth replied, "I think I know a little about fishes." During the evening one of the canons who composed the school of scientific prophets exhibited a medley of bones, and called upon "the young man who thought he knew a little about fishes" to draw from these crude and confused data an outline of the Saurian whose rudiments they had been. With an air of conscious ability the boy seized the chalk and sketched upon the blackboard the outline of one of those hideous monsters who survive as dragons in the legends of the nursery. The savan who had thrown down the gauntlet to the ambitious boy produced from his portfolio the supposed portrait of the same hypothetical creature, and compared the simple effort on the blackboard with the carefully-drawn monster whose boundaries had been fixed by a jury of scientific experts. The two portraits tallied exactly. The blushing boy was regarded as a marvel. He was at once an artist and scientist, and his speculative imagination had worked the problem according to the rules laid down by Nature. His ability was acknowledged, and he rapidly acquired the renown he deserved. But suppose his questioner had been a quack; had given him the rudiments, not of one perfect fossil, but of several imperfect ones, or topped off his saurian with the jaw-bone of an ass, what sort of a picture would that blackboard and chalk have yielded? And so when a young man or woman thinks he or she knows a little something about human beings, their picture must be criticised in so far as they have idealized a character from the crude outlines given them. If the author of their lines is a literary quack, and has unconsciously fitted the occiput of a fool to the body of a knave, with the occasional vertebrae of a gentleman, is your actor to be censured for drawing a prodigy? Viewed from any standpoint you like, it becomes simply impossible to criticise his ideal portrait. Like Mr. Joe Murphy, it defies criticism, not because of its superior merit, but on account of its bewildering absurdity. When, therefore, we say that the performance of "The Lady of Lyons" at McVicker's Theatre was a failure, nobody will be very much surprised to hear it. It is not such a collection of fossil remains as you would hand to an artist for portraits of men and manners, but rather a dish of meaty bones you would fling to a hungry dog of a manager to gnaw a comfortable meal from. The first criticism of it heard by the illustrious author was that it was "a mess of hash and bombast," about as dyspeptic a compound as one's esthetic digestion could wrestle with. And yet it is a popular drama. It is one which deals in a large amount of incident, and is suitable to any grade of dramatic talent. Being beyond the reach of the most able, it is only beyond that of the less able in degree. Hence it is always included in the repertoire of a traveling combination, always on hand for a stock company to fill in an evening with. It is to the world in general what "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" was to the old Museum, or a motion to adjourn a public meeting,—always in order. It is not our intention to analyze the characters of the drama, for they have been carefully dissected too often to render it necessary. A conception of *Claude Melnotte* is as difficult as that of a figure possessing simultaneously the properties of square and circle; *Pauline* as unthinkable as a stationary meteor or a colored snow-storm. And hence to present those personages instinct with life, their actions of one occasion harmonizing with those of another upon the basis of motive, principle, or individual bias, is to do what is not possible—in the nineteenth century. It is true that both characters have been played here to the delight of large audiences, but the merit of the performance lay in quite another direction. While the genius of Ashley, discarding all traditional conceptions, gave it a semblance quite new and strange, it did not render it any more life-like. It was the actor's originality, delicate finish, boldness of color, and energy of detail that made the part of *Claude* a reality, or rather a series of realities. And it was the same master-touch which posed and finished the *Pauline* of Miss Charlotte LeClercq. Its embodiments of human frailty and passion they were not even, but as mere fancy pictures they were charming. Such a verdict could only be obtained by the severest originality, by ignoring all current models, and forgetting the the traditions of the stage. Leaving the question of conception aside, as can very comfortably be done where none can exist, the rest is simple enough. Miss LeClercq was disappointing. In the more fervent passages she was at home, and breathed her love in those delicious tones which have won for her such universal sympathy. But, having no idea of her own upon the subject, her indignation and scorn were merely declamatory. (Latin—*clamo*, I shout). Being a woman, Miss Neilson would probably have received the announcement of *Claude's* low knavery with mute Murray Capell smiling; being an impossible fiction, it gives way to a great deal of commonplace criminal action, which Miss Neilson pitches into a high key, and declaims with most melodramatic effect, evidently to cover by voice a hiatus in the sense of the piece. The playful and amiable maiden of one act is transformed into a noisy virago in the next. There is a too plain straining after effect. Even when she banters *Damas* about his Italian pronunciation, her method is artificial, unnatural. This impression prevails more conspicuously in each succeeding act, artifice giving way to art only in that scene where the parting occurs between husband and wife. The last act is melodramatic throughout, but one feels inclined to pardon all for the emphasis with which *Pauline* embraces her husband before the fall of the curtain. Still, it is all so strained in this last act. "That voice," *Claudio* has long ago told everybody who cares to know it, that the valiant warrior with the traveling bankvault is *Claude* himself. The way he rants would be sufficient to convince the most obtuse hearer that it is no other than the man who ranted his sorrow, and ranted his grief, and mouthed his wretchedness. Hence it is harrowing to see *Pauline* reserving the discovery of her husband till her one arrives. It is melodramatic. In the third act, before the door of the tavern, *Claude* and *Pauline* are standing in what would to many people be a very deplorable plight. Their carriage has broken down, and they are the objects of unconcealed mirth to the ruffians in the inn. The ruffians laugh unmusically. *Pauline* starts and opposes the insulting remarks of her trickster husband. He reassures her, and she smiles sweetly. There is no apprehension about her,—no anxiety. The cacophonious laugh appals the audience, but she expresses her fear with such delicious indifference of manner that one would suppose her to be a confederate of the ruffians within. Beyond a start she betrays no fears by her action, although her lines do most expressly call for it. If this is intended to imply her perfect confidence in her husband, it is mistaken judgement, such stoicism being contrary to all authentic sentiments of the feminine mind, and excusable only on the plea of general confusion, resulting from an attempt to give coherence to incoherency. There is plenty of clap-trap about the piece,—morsels of common-place sentiment thrown out to the ignorant. Hence Miss Neilson is compelled to say that her husband's home is, in the eyes of God and man, the temple of her husband's honor; but she is not bound by the usages even of stage tradition, to raise her arm and make the remark as if it were one of the curses of the Lenten service. The force of many of the better lines is lost by too much voice, a common error into which an actress of Miss Neilson's unusual ability should never fall. Viewed in its entirety, her impersonation lacks fullness and originality, for the reasons given above, and is generally inferior to her other creations. There is little about it to call for more than an ordinary notice, and it may, therefore, be considered unworthy of her. But if Miss Neilson was open to the charge of declaiming, without feeling, her lines, what can be said of Mr. O'Neil? Merely that his performance was a very wild one. He gasped like a reluctant fish on a river bank, and tore his vocal organs in the fury of his speech, only to show how dreary a thing it is for a good actor to present a character he does not understand. There was a certain flatness about his jesting in the second act, which favored the suggestion that his jokes and repartees were borrowed with his ring and his snuff-box, and that in giving them away he was disposing of what had no interest for him. This makes the brilliant repartee through which he escapes detection by *Col. Damas* all the more telling, the audience wondering how such a stupid fellow could flash so brilliantly. Mr. Rock as *Beauseant* was very wooden. He looked as if he could bend, but saw nothing in the drama that could induce him to do anything so out of his line. Mr. Rainford was passably good as *Damas*. Mr. Norris' idea of *Glavis* was the typical stage English tourist sans "by Jamve" and whiskers, which he played very carefully. Mrs. Marie Le Gros, as *Madame Deschappelles*, was unqualifiedly bad; Mr. Holland, as the conservative merchant, quite acceptable, and Mrs. Stoneall not equal to her average. During the week, Miss Neilson will play *Rosalind* in "As You Like It," which has long been regarded as one of her most lovely creations.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The Parlor Home of Comedy thrives in spite of opposition. Though the stars shine with undiminished glory at other theatres, the domestic drama always secures attention. Large audiences saw "Hearts" until Thursday, and laughed consumedly over "Fashion" till last evening. To-morrow the star company, the local galaxy, will present another novelty, "Clouds," at Hooley's charming house. What "Clouds" is like we don't pretend to know. It is said to be an "American society drama," and the cast will be as follows:

Hon. W. Randall	Russell Sogge
Ralph Randall	J. S. Sullivan
W. Winberly	George Giddens
Fred Towne	J. W. Blaisdell
Dr. Lane	W. B. Arnold
Mr. Baddles	C. B. Bishop
Albery Sedley	W. H. Otis
Stella Gordon	Miss O'Connor
Ella Randall	Miss Cline
Eola Wimberly	Miss Howard
Cora Adair	Miss Meek
Miss Prim	Miss Jackson
Mrs. Malverne	Miss Mathias
Martha	Miss Rivers

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Carlotta LeClercq has gone away, having scarcely realized those pleasant recollections of her that were once entertained. She has changed materially, and not for the better. She is greater in one sense than she was, but not in a professional way. She has played the "The New Magdalen," "Fate," "Rosalind," and "Masks and Faces," but her engagement has not been a very profitable one. This week the Academy is bound to re-echo the laughter of cackling hundreds. The inimitable Vokes Family take possession. Their engagements at the Union Square Theatre for the last two years have been unprecedented triumphs. They have never before been tempted West, but the liberal offers of managers like Mr. Gardiner have succeeded in bringing them out at last. There is so much to be said about them that one scarcely knows what to select. Primarily, it would be as well to convert a prevailing idea that the entertainment is a Vaudeville affair. The following, from a Pittsburgh paper, gives a good idea of the character of the entertainment given by them:

The first question that naturally arises in one's mind after witnessing one of their performances is: "Is it possible that they are all members of the same family?" it being quite out of the order of things that any one family could produce such a brilliant company. In everyday life we are quite accustomed to seeing one or two of a family possessing talents far beyond ordinary, but where an entire family is found where all its members possess talents of a superior order, it must be confessed that the said family may be properly viewed in the light of a phenomenon.

To begin with, they are all good dancers, musicians, and at the same time are capital actors. Fred Vokes cannot be surpassed in lithesse by any of the Mallilons, and Fawdon Vokes is one of the best quick-step dancers to be seen upon any stage. The young ladies are none of them what might be termed beautiful, but they are so intelligent, and possess such an abundant vivacity and capacity for spontaneous mirth, that they are, if anything, all the more charming than if they had to depend upon mere beauty for their attractiveness. Their line of business is farce, burlesque, and the lighter bits of drama. Their comedy is of the nature that inspires the most cynical with mirth, while it never degenerates into anything coarse, which might offend. In the main, they write their own pieces and arrange their own music. The farce of 'The Belles of the Kitchen,' which has been played by them during the first half of this week's engagement, is one of their productions.

There are five members of the Vokes family,—three sisters and two brothers. Fawdon Vokes, aged 26; Fred Vokes, 24; Jessie, 22; Victoria, 20; Rosina, 18. Their parents are still living, in London, England, where they carry on a large business in the manufacture of theatrical wardrobes.

From an early age the Vokes children displayed a taste and talent for the stage, where they have since made a large fortune. They have been brought up on the stage from infancy. Rosina, the favorite of the company and the youngest, appeared on the stage when she was only a few months old, when she was carried on in the arms of an old lady in a burlesque requiring that bit of stage-property, a baby, for its success. It is said that Rosina did not cry even once during her share in the piece, but gurgled and cooed as if she recognized her natural element. Victoria, the best singer of the family, who has made here such a hit in burlesquing, with Fred Vokes, the prison scene in "Trovatore," appeared upon the stage when only 6 years of age as a ballad-singer. Jessie, whose forte is dancing, appeared as a dancing fairy at the age of 7. Fred Vokes is considered by the best judges in England to be one of the most versatile men in his profession. From boyhood up he has tried his hand at almost everything. Acting, singing, dancing, scene-painting, conjuring, all have been for him only avenues for new successes. Fawdon Vokes' specialty is low comedy, and his jigs, hornpipes, and quick-steps are unsurpassed.

They began together as a family in the principal towns in England, and there made their first hit. They have never appeared with any other company since, but have always played together. Five years ago they attracted the notice of the London managers, and, after fulfilling flattering engagements, they accepted a handsome offer from Mr. Chatterton, the Manager of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. They were engaged for four years. During their stay there they received many offers from American managers, and in April, 1872, they came to the Union Square Theatre to play a short engagement. In August of the same year they again returned to England to complete the fourth season of their engagement at Drury Lane. Before going back, however, they made an engagement with Sheridan Shook, the manager of the Union Square Theatre. Although their first visit to this country was a very brief one, they were very well pleased with their reception here. They played during that visit in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston. Mr. Shook engaged the family for twelve months, commencing from April 2, 1873. He agreed to pay them $120,000 for the year, and all their traveling expenses.

Two weeks ago, however, their engagement with the Union Square Theatre was declared off, and they are now playing on sh

MADAME DE MAINTENON.

And the Last Years of "Le Grand Monarque."

The Early Days of Françoise d'Aubigne—Her Marriage with the Abbe Scarron.

How She Became the King's Confidante—Her Successful Struggle with the Royal Favorite.

The Madame's Secret Marriage to the King—Her Despotic Reign for Over Thirty Years.

The Edict of Nantes Revoked Through Her Influence—The End of Louis and the Woman Who Ruled Him.

From Temple Bar.

Francoise d'Aubigne was descended from an ancient and honorable family of Anjou. Her grandfather was Theodore Agrippa d'Anbigne, an inflexible Huguenot, and the friend and companion of the great Henry. Her father, Constant d'Aubigne, was a black sheep, who, after acquiring wealth and consideration at Court for betraying his co-religionists, for which treachery his father disinherited him, was detected in some treasonable correspondence with the English, and thrown into the prison of the Conciergerie of Niort. His wife, a noble, heroic woman, then enceinte, obtained permission to share his captivity, and there, on the 27th of November, 1635, nearly three years before Louis the Fourteenth,

WAS BORN FRANCOISE.

Her godfather was the celebrated Duke de la Rochefoucauld, her godmother was the daughter of the Baron du Neuillant, the Governor of Niort.

In misery, hunger, and raggedness passed the days of parents and children—for there were two other little ones, boys, besides the newcomer—until Madame de Villette, Constant's sister, hearing of their sad position, brought them help and took away the children to her home, which was situated in the neighborhood. But when the prisoner was transferred to the Chateau Trompette at Bordeaux, the mother, unable to endure the thoughts of complete separation, took back her little daughter, whose home for some three or four years was thus within the gloomy prison walls, the prison-yard her playground, the jailer's daughter her only playmate.

In 1639, after endless solicitations, Madame d'Aubigne obtained her husband's enlargement, after which they embarked for Martinique, to try their fortunes in a new world. During the voyage, little Francoise fell dangerously ill, and was at last

LAID OUT AS DEAD.

The body was just about to be committed to the sea, when the mother, as she held it in a last passionate parting embrace, felt a slight movement. "My child is not dead!" she shrieked. "Her heart beats!" The little girl was put back into bed, and in a few days was restored to health.

In Martinique, fortune gave Constant d'Aubigne yet another chance. He acquired some large plantations, prospered, grew rich. After a time Madame d'Aubigne had occasion to visit France; when she returned she found her husband once more a beggar; during her absence he had gambled away all that he possessed. After this he obtained a small appointment in a village of the island, and there his wife devoted her life to the education of her children, but more especially to that of her daughter, who already gave promise of

MORE THAN ORDINARY TALENT.

She taught her to read Plutarch and ancient history; and to habituate her mind to reflection she obliged her to exercise it both in composition and letter-writing, in which last Francoise excelled throughout her life.

The next event of importance was the death of Constant, which happened in 1645. Madame d'Aubigne returned to France poorer even than when she left it. She was reduced to live by the labor of her hands; but indefatigable as ever, she set to work to endeavor to reclaim some remnants of her husband's first fortune, to gather in old debts, to get for her children something of the heritage which had been left behind by their grandfather, Agrippa d'Anbigne.

She once more, although unwillingly, confided her daughter to Madame de Villette, who readily undertook the charge. The cause of Madame d'Aubigne's unwillingness was that her sister-in-law was a Calvinist. The result justified her Catholic scruples, for Madame Villette at once proceeded to train her little niece in

THE DOCTRINES OF THE REFORMED FAITH.

One day Francoise refused to accompany her mother to mass. Madame d'Aubigne, terribly alarmed for her daughter's salvation, with her usual energy at once appealed to Anne of Austria to issue an order for the girl's restoration to her own custody. The order was granted, and the young Huguenot was handed over to her godmother, the Countess de Neuillant, a zealous Catholic, to be brought back to the Catholic faith. But Francoise was not yet to be converted, so as a punishment for her contumacy she was set to perform the most menial offices, among others, to measure out the corn for the horses and to look after a flock of turkeys. "It was there in the farm-yard," she used to say, "I first began to reign." As not even these degradations could bend her firm spirit, she was sent AWAY TO THE Ursuline Convent at Niort. Strange to say, her Huguenot aunt, confident in the strength of her niece's convictions, and anxious to remove her from the painful position she held in Madame de Neuillant's house, consented to pay for her board while at the convent. Alas, for Madame de Villette's confidence! The arguments of the good abbess and her ghostly confessor proved so potent that Mademoiselle d'Aubigne was after a time induced to

FORMALLY RECANT HER "ERRORS,"

and to become from that time forth a good Catholic, upon which her good aunt indignantly withdrew from her all further pecuniary assistance. Pious Madame de Neuillant having thus preserved her goddaughter's soul, considered that she had fulfilled her duty to the utmost, and left the body to do the best it could; in other words, she declined to afford her any pecuniary aid whatever; of course, the good, pious sisters of St. Ursula could not be further troubled with a person who was penniless; so her dismissal was complete, upon Francoise was shown the convent door, outside which stretched a desert, friendless world. The only parson to whom she could turn was her mother, who could scarcely feed herself, much less her daughter. It was a miserable, half-furnished life, from which a little time merciful death released one of these women. Yes, poor Madame d'Aubigne was at last permitted to lay down her cross and rest her weary head in the lap of mother earth.

For three months after her mother's death Francoise remained shut up in a room at Niort, existing heaven knows how. At the end of three months pious Madame de Neuillant, afraid, perhaps, of some scandal falling upon her prosely, paid her a visit, and shortly afterwards placed her at an Ursuline convent in Paris, from which she occasionally passed to the salons of her protectress. Mademoiselle d'Aubigne was beautiful, graceful, accomplished, clever, spirituelle; she attracted the attention of the visitors, among whom were some of the most distinguished and most celebrated people of the age. It was here that she was introduced to

THE ABBE SCARRON,

poet, satirist, buffoon, famous in the days of the Fronde for his lampoons against Mazarin and the Court; a monstrous deformity, who it was said had the free use of no member of his body except his tongue and his hands. When a young man he had, in a mad carnival freak, personated a savage, and run naked through the crowd pursued by a mob; being in danger of his life he was obliged to conceal himself in a marsh; a palsy, from which he never recovered, was the consequence of this disgraceful freak. His appearance at 30 (three years afterwards) is best described in his own words: "My head is a little broad for my shape; my face is full enough to make my body appear very small; I have hair enough to render a wig unnecessary; I have many white hairs, in spite of the proverb. My teeth, formerly square pearls, are now wood-colored, and will shortly be slate-colored. My legs and thighs first formed an obtuse angle, afterwards an equilateral angle, and at length an acute one; my thighs and body form another; and my head, always dropping upon my breast, makes me a pretty good representation of the letter Z. I have got my arms shortened as well as my legs, and my fingers as well as my arms. In a word, I am an abridgment of human miseries." But in spite of all he was gay, *sans souci*, and was forever jesting upon and laughing over his own sufferings and hideousness.

This deformity fell in love with beautiful 15-year-old Francoise d'Aubigne! He was witty, kind, generous, compassionated her sad position and offered her his hand, and, marvelous to relate,

SHE ACCEPTED IT!

She was just 16 at the time of her marriage. "The new wife," says Saint-Simon, "pleased all the company who frequented Scarron's house, which was very numerous and of all kinds; it was the fashion to go there—wits, courtiers, and citizens, the highest and most distinguished personages of the day; and the charms of his wit, of his knowledge, his imagination, and of that incomparable gaiety, always fresh amidst all his afflictions, that rare fecundity and pleasantry of the best taste that we still admire in his works, attracted everybody to his house."

This was the age of the Fronde, an age in which every moral restraint was broken through, and riot, debauchery, and licentiousness ruled supreme. Scarron's house in the Marais assembled all that was noble, great, witty, and dissolute. Hither came Turenne, and Conde, Beaufort, De Retz, Coligni, Villarceaux, Madame de Sevigne, Saint Evremond, La Rochefoucauld, Bussy Rabutin, Moliere, La Fontaine, Corneille, Ballesu, Chapelle, Benchamont, the Abbe Chalieu, etc.

Whether Madame Scarron

KEPT HERSELF IMMACULATE

in the midst of this noble, brilliant, and very immoral society we have no means of positively determining. Ninon l'Enclos, in a very broadly-stated anecdote about her and the Chevalier de Mere, who professed himself her admirer, asserts she was not. Madame Scarron was certainly the bosom friend of that celebrated courtesan and of all the other Laises and Aspasias of the period, and we all know the old proverb about handling pitch. But, on the other hand, it may be urged that Ninon l'Enclos and her sisters were tolerated in the best society of the time, even by such women as Madame de Sevigne; that they were among the most brilliant and witty of her husband's coterie, and, being such, it was impossible for her to neglect them. Yet, even when she became the cold ascetic wife of Louis XIV., Madame de Maintenon never slighted Ninon l'Enclos, never refused a favor to her or her friends. She evidently feared her. Scandal compromised Madame Scarron's name with that of

THE ALL-CONQUERING FOUQUET,

from whom her husband received a pension, and who had her portrait hung beside that of la Valliere at Vaux. The letters, however, which would confirm such an accusation are generally admitted to be forgeries.

But, be that as it may, she was *prudent*, preserved the outward forms of decency, and was at all times exact in the performance of religious observances. She won great influence over her erratic husband, and exercised it for good; from the time of their marriage his writings became less gross and immoral, and the conversations at his *reunions* somewhat purer.

Nine years was the period of this strange union, and then Scarron died. Incorrigible jester to the last, his almost parting words were, "I never thought it was so easy a matter to laugh at the approach of death." But, nevertheless, he was greatly troubled about the future of his young wife, to whom he was tenderly attached.

GRIM POVERTY,

which had been kept at bay during these nine years of married life, once more pounced upon his victim. Scarron possessed no more than he derived from the productions of his pen and the bounty of his friends, and all such means died with him. More scandals against poor Francoise; Fouquet again, and the Marquis de Villarceaux. She goes back once more to the Ursuline Convent in the Rue St. Jacques, where she is suddenly surprised by the Queen renewing in her favor her husband's pension, with an addition of five hundred francs; after which she retires to the hospital of the Place Royale, lives an irreproachable life in the exercise of charity and religion, is received at the Hotel d'Albret and at other great houses, where her graceful, pleasing, and refined manners render her a universal favorite.

The death of Anne of Austria again deprived her of her pension, and reduced her once more to astate of destitution. She applied to the King for its renewal, but in vain. She was on the point of accepting a small post in the household of Mademoiselle d'Aumale, who was about to leave France to wed the King of Portugal, when she was advised to seek an interview with

MADAME DE MONTESPAN,

whom she had frequently met in society. The interview was granted, and Madame de Montespan, deeply moved by the widow's sad story, undertook to present a petition to the King, and to use her utmost endeavors to get it granted. It was impossible that so small a favor should be refused to the favorite Sultana; and so widow Scarron was preserved from voluntary exile.

We now come to the turning-point in her career. Henceforth the bright side of Francoise's character is turned away from us, and we shall see only its dark and base aspect. It the year 1869, she was solicited to take charge of

SOME CHILDREN OF NOBLE BIRTH,

the name of whose parents, however, was not to be revealed. She at once divined the secret. Resolved, however, to be no blind agent, but a confidante, she wrote in reply, "If the children are the King's, I will do it willingly; I would not undertake the charge of Madame de Montespan's without scruples. Thus it is the King who must order me to do this. . . . Three years ago I should not have had this delicacy, but since then I have learned many things, which now prescribe it to me as a duty."

Madame Scarron's scruples were respected and gained for her all that she required. She was established in a house at Vaugirard; carriages, horses, and servants were provided for her use. Her

HOUSE IN MAINTENON NEAR

was for sale; its proximity to Versailles would render it a most convenient residence for the royal children and their guardian, and Madame de Montespan begged the King to purchase it and bestow it upon Madame Scarron. But Louis disliked her; she had been mixed up with the society of the Frondes, of which he thought his life he entertained the greatest horror; she was a Precieuse, and Louis, ill-educated himself, hated learned women.

There had been too much done already for "that creature," he said angrily; he could not understand Madame de Montespan's favor for her; to him she was insupportable. Wearied at last, however, by his mistress' importunities, he consented to grant this favor, provided that he should never again look upon her face.

But time and accidents work wonders. M. du Maine, one of the children, was lame. Madame de Maintenon (she had now assumed that title) took him into Flanders, in order to obtain the advice of a celebrated physician and the benefit of certain medicinal waters. She wrote long letters to her patroness, in which she very graphically described the incidents of her journey. These letters were shown to the King; he was pleased with them; his prejudices against the widow

BEGAN TO GIVE WAY,

and upon her return she was admitted more freely to the royal presence, sometimes passing whole evenings in the society of Louis and his mistress. Madame de Montespan was full of vain and capricious humors, which at times sorely tried the patience of her royal lover, who by-and-by found a consolation in talking over such vexations with the sympathizing *gouvernante*, whose conversation he found to be quite charming. Madame de Montespan began to grow uneasy, jealous, under which influences her humors were more violent and unbearable than ever. The King began to grow weary of quarrels and reproaches, and attached himself more and more to Madame de Maintenon's society. The widow felt her power, and gradually withdrew from the mother all control over the management of the children, refusing to take any orders concerning them except from the King himself. By-and-by, she grew even bolder, and preached to her royal patron upon the criminality of illicit love, the beauty of virtue, the nobleness of continence, exhorting him to penitence; and to all this he lent a willing ear; for when we grow weary of our vices it is so delightful to ascribe their renunciation to a awakened piety.

And now the

STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE TWO WOMEN

began in earnest, and was continued through several years; a very unequal struggle, since the strength of one was so overwhelmingly greater than that of the other. Writing of Madame de Maintenon as early as 1676, Madame de Sevigne says, "Everything is subject to her empire."

There were bitter quarrels between the two women, frequently in the King's presence, in which he had to play the dignified part of arbitrator or peacemaker. In one of her letters, Madame de Maintenon thus describes a scene of this kind: "She (de Montespan) came to my house yesterday and overwhelmed me with reproaches and abuse. The King surprised us in the middle of this conversation, which ended better than it had begun. He ordered us to embrace and to love each other, but you know that the last article cannot be commanded. He added, laughing, that he found it more easy to restore peace to all Europe than between two women, and that we took fire upon trifles."

Assisted by Louvois, Madame de Montespan sought out and resuscitated

ALL THE ANCIENT SCANDALS

which had been promulgated against the widow Scarron. Writing to her brother about this time, Madame de Maintenon says: "All are mad against me, and do everything in their power to injure me; if they do not succeed, we shall laugh at them; if they do, we shall endure it with fortitude." Determined, strong-minded, prepared for either fortune, she calmly faced her enemies—and conquered. In testimony of his disbelief in the vile stories circulated, Louis created her, in 1680, second lady in waiting to the Dauphine. One of the first uses she made of this position was to win the assistance of that Princess to bring about a permanent separation between the King and his mistress.

HER STAR WAS NOW IN FULL ASCENDANT;

the esteemed and honored friend of the Queen and the Dauphine, and the companion for four or five hours each evening of the King, who took great pleasure in her conversation, so admirable for his well-chosen language, its sagacity, its sereneness, great knowledge of the world, and brilliant wit, the whole so intoned with reverential piety. Added to these charms of the mind were the well-preserved remains of her youthful beauty, an infinite grace and ease of demeanor, and a certain pleasing deference of manner which she had acquired in her days of poverty, and which she still displayed in the royal presence.

In 1683 the Queen, who had conceived a great regard for De Maintenon, died in that lady's arms. This created a new tie to still further attach her to the King. Smote with remorse by the memory of the suffering that he had inflicted upon the gentle spirit of her who had passed away, to which among the women he loved or had loved could he turn for consolation with so free a conscience as to her whom Maria Theresa had called friend? There are no grounds for believing that this communion ever

EXCEEDED THE BOUNDS OF PROPRIETY.

That Louis frequently importuned her is past a doubt, but she who could at fifteen become the wife of the paralytic cripple Scarron was not likely to yield to passion at forty-five. Yet while she drew back from such advances, she did not finally reject them, as is proved by the following line, which occurs in one of her letters: "I send him away always afflicted but never in despair." Thus she strengthened her empire over his fickle affections, and tempted him into a more honorable mode of gratifying them.

From the hour in which the Queen died, Madame de Maintenon proposed to herself but one object in life—to become the wife of Louis XIV. And in that object there is

LITTLE DOUBT BUT THAT SHE SUCCEEDED.

Here is Saint-Simon's testimony:

He [the King] passed the first days after the Queen's death at St. Cloud, at Monsieur's, whence they went to Fontainebleau, where he spent the autumn. On his return, is is said, for it is necessary to distinguish what is certain from what is not, that the King spoke more freely to Madame de Maintenon, and that she ventured to try her powers, skillfully entrenched herself behind her prudery and devotion; that the King was not discouraged; that she preached to him, and put him in fear of the devil, and that she played him and his conscience with so much art one against the other that she brought to pass that which our eyes have seen, but which posterity will refuse to believe. But what is very certain and very true is, that in the middle of the winter which followed the Queen's death, a thing which posterity will scarcely credit, although perfectly true and authenticated by Dacier, the King's confessor, performed mass at midnight in one of the King's cabinets at Versailles. Bontems, Governor of Versailles, first valet de chambre in waiting, and the most in the King's confidence of the four, served at this mass, where the monarch and Maintenon were married, in the presence of Harlay, Archbishop of Paris, as diocesan, of Louvois, both of whom had obtained a promise from the King that he would never acknowledge this marriage, and of Montchevreuil, as the third witness.

Madame de Maintenon erased from her carriage the arms of her first husband, substituting her own in their place. Apartments were given her at the top of the grand staircase, opposite those of the King; here he passed several hours of each day, and wherever she went she was lodged near him. Ministers, Generals, the royal family, all were at her feet; affairs of state, of justice, of religion, all were in her hands. "What she was; how she governed without interruption, without obstacle, without the slightest mistake,

MORE THAN THIRTY ENTIRE YEARS,

and even thirty-two, is the incomparable spectacle which has been presented to the eyes of all Europe."

For a time, unable to realize her downfall, Madame de Montespan still lingered about the Court watching away her heart with the sight of her rival's triumph, until that rival, weary of the painful pressure backed by the authority of the King, signified to her that she had better retire from the Court altogether; and, to give a sharper edge to the harsh message, Madame de Maintenon caused it to be conveyed to her by her own son, the Duc de Maine. She died at Bourbon in the year 1707, at the age of 66, being, it is said, even then in almost full possession of her matchless beauty.

This secret marriage may be said to commence the third and last epoch of the reign of Louis XIV.

With a scared conscience, with a haunting feeling of an ill-spent life, the present darkened by the dread shadow of the hereafter, the greatness of his youth fading day by day as the faithful old servant by his side dropped away, Louis became the mere tool of the priests and of

A PRIEST-RIDDEN, AMBITIOUS WOMAN.

What but evil could come out of the influence of such counsellors? Against the Huguenots, left in peace for many years by the Edict of Nantes, and now forming the most industrious, intelligent, and thrifty portion of the richest portion of the population, were their machinations first directed. They danced the eloven feet and the horns before the eyes of the superstitious King, and persuaded him that the only way to avoid them and get to heaven was to root out heresy; they flattered his worldly pride by pointing out to him the glory which would attach itself to his name by accomplishing a feat that had surpassed all the glory of his predecessors; they painted the Huguenots in the blackest colors, reminded him of their revolts, their foreign alliances, how they had imposed laws upon their Kings, and how by destroying their power he would be more than ever absolute in authority, since at present they, by their different usages and religion, formed, as it were, a State within a State, and he listened to the counsels of these unrelenting bigots, and

THE SPIRIT OF PERSECUTION

was sent abroad. *Little* by little the Protestants were deprived of their civil rights. Bodies of troops, accompanied by a locust-swarm of monks, overspread the land, compelled the Protestants to renounce their faith, and put to death their preachers. But this was only the beginning; such crumbs of persecution did not satisfy the ravening maws of these worthy apostles of the merciful Savior; and on the 23d of October, 1685, the King struck a blow against her greatness and prosperity, from which, even at the present day, France has never wholly recovered. It was on that day that, yielding at last to the solicitations of his devout wife, and his confessor, la Chaise, he

REVOKED THE EDICT OF NANTES,

blotted out all the previous glory of his reign, and raised for himself a hideous, blood-stained monument in the Pantheon of bigots.

The effects of this act of criminal madness are thus described by Saint-Simon:

The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, without the least pretext and without any need, and the various proscriptions, rather than proclamations, which followed, were the fruits of that abominable conspiracy which, during the decline of the fifth kingdom, ruined its commerce, weakened it in all its parts, delivered over to the pillage of dragoons, who authorized the torments and punishments by which thousands of innocent people of both sexes perished; which ruined a great body of the population, destroyed a world of families, armed kinsmen against kinsmen to rob each other of their possessions and to leave the weakest to die of hunger; which sent away our manufactures to foreign nations, causing them to flourish at the expense of our own, raising among them new rifles, which presented the picture of a vast body of people, proscribed, naked, fugitive, criminals, without crimes, seeking an asylum far from their native land; which sent the noble, the wealthy, the old people, esteemed for their piety, their learning, their virtue, people bred in every comfort, weak, delicate, to the galleys, in order that there might be only one religion! In fine, which filled the Provinces of the Kingdom with perjury and sacrilege, and with the groans of those expiring under the tortures of error, while many others sacrificed their consciences to their possessions and repose, and purchased both by pretended abjurations, which compelled them to worship the host in which they had no belief, and to receive, in reality the divine body of the holy of holies while they were still firmly convinced that they were eating only bread, which it was still their duty to abhor. Such was the general abomination, born of flattery and cruelty.

All the mistresses with whom he had lived in sin had never wrought

A TITHE PART OF THE MISCHIEF

brought about by this devout wife. Only one thing was wanted to content Madame de Maintenon's most ambitious aspirations—the public acknowledgment of her marriage; but to this Louis, guided to a great extent by the councils of Bossuet and Fenelon, would not consent. Finding that point not to be gained, she, with her usual prudence, freely abandoned it, and by this self-sacrificing resignation established a further claim upon his love and confidence.

In private her conduct was haughty and severe; even the King's daughters approached her with fear and trembling, and quitted her presence seldom without tears. She received but few people, visited fewer. It was more difficult to obtain an audience with her than with Majesty itself. When she was at Versailles, people, even of the greatest consequence, who desired speech with her, could obtain it only by watching for her egress or ingress, and even then it was of the briefest.

HER USUAL DAILY ROUTINE

was as follows: Upon rising, after having performed her devotions, she would go away to St. Cyr, a magnificent conventual establishment, which she had founded in Paris for the education of young girls. There she would dine alone in her apartment or with some favorite of the house; dispense her charities, which were very large, amounting to between 50,000 and 60,000 livres a year; read and reply to the enormous mass of letters she daily received, principally upon church affairs, and, these dispatched, return in time to receive the King at the hour in which he was accustomed to visit her apartments. At 9 o'clock she partook of a light supper, after which her women put her to bed, and that in the presence of the King and any one of the Ministers with whom he might be engaged that evening, and who still continued their work as before. At 10 the King went to supper; the curtains of the bed were drawn, and Madame de Maintenon was left to her repose. When present at the Court dinners, her manners were singularly unassuming, ceding the first places not only to Monseigneur, to Monsieur, and to the English Court, but even to ladies not of royal blood.

The King always showed her

THE GREATEST RESPECT,

more especially during their promenades and rides in the gardens of Marly.

As she grew older she took up her abode at Marly, and no longer appeared in public; "and when by chance one caught sight of her, one could see nothing but hoods and black wrappings." In her chamber, on either side of the fireplace, there were two arm-chairs; one for herself, the other for the King; before each was a table, and in front of the King's table were two stools, one of which was for the attending Minister to sit upon, the other for his bag. On business days the royal pair were alone together but a very short time before the Minister arrived, and a still shorter time after he had left. During these consultations Madame de Maintenon read or worked upon tapestry, heard all that passed, but rarely spoke. Sometimes the King would ask her advice, which she gave with great circumspection. She never appeared to have any bias, or to interest herself for any particular person. But the Minister had

RECEIVED HIS INSTRUCTIONS BEFOREHAND,

for he dared make no proposition previous to having consulted her. Then followed much finessing between the two, she still appearing perfectly unconcerned and impartial, and yet almost invariably contriving to gain her proposed point; and it was thus that three-fourths of the business of the State was decided—Louis imagined, by his sole authority, but in reality it was by hers.

Little by little a sad change came over the Court of France; the dark shadows of remorse and fanaticism which haunted the King overspread its atmosphere and extinguished its brilliancy. Even from de Maintenon herself, the creator of this regime,

A QUERULOUS PLAINT

burst forth at times. In one of her later letters she says (writing of her mistress): "I am obliged to endure his griefs, his silence, his vapors; he often sheds tears, which he cannot repress, when he feels greatly troubled. He has no conversation." The courtiers were dull and half dead with ennui. Literature lost its joyousness; Moliere was dead; Corneille, his genius passed away, was neglected; and La Fontaine pretended devotion, translated the Scriptures, wrote commentaries upon them, and penned an extravagant eulogy upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Racine, however, was in the height of his fame; he was de Maintenon's poet. It was for the use of her pupils at the school at St. Cyr that he wrote "Athalie" and "Esther." But, with her customary heartless selfishness, she abandoned "her poet" in his disgrace.

DARKER AND DARKER

grew the clouds that lowered over the closing years of that long eventful reign. Domestic troubles, the terrible and mysterious deaths of the Dauphin and Dauphine, the plots and cabals of the bastards and the legitimates, an empty Treasury, a beggared people, villages depopulated by war and by the Huguenot exodus, weak Ministers, incapable Generals; the crushing defeats of Hechstadt, Ramilies, Turin, Oudenarde, Malplaquet; France, stripped of her conquests, suing for peace; the King broken in health, devoured by remorse, insidiously governed by a withered, rheumatic old woman, cowering over the fire in the gloomy, cell-like chamber at Marly, querulously complaining, weeping, groaning. What a change from the France of Colbert, of Conde, and Turenne! What a change from the lover of la Valliere and de Montespan! But the end of all was at hand. On the 1st of September, 1715, Louis was seized with a fatal illness, in which he suffered great agony, but endured with noble fortitude. During the sad time Madame de Maintenon showed

LITTLE OR NO SENSIBILITY:

her eyes were dry, her face cold and resigned. A Catholic by profession, a Huguenot by conviction, she was by nature a Calvinist—cold, sour, fatalistic. Four days before the King's death she left him and retired to St. Cyr. He took this much to heart, and never ceased asking for her until she was compelled to return. Two days after his death she was again at St. Cyr, calmly arranging her household and superintending the affairs of the establishment as if nothing had happened.

Beyond a few of his immediate attendants Louis was little regretted, even by his children. The nation "trembled with joy." Overwhelmed with taxation, crushed beneath the horrors of unceasing war, the despairing people offered up thanks to God for their deliverance; a hideous nightmare, a nightmare of priest-craft, of war, of famine, seemed to have been lifted from off them. Louis had outlived his age.

From the day that she finally returned to St. Cyr her foot never again passed

BEYOND ITS GLOOMY CLOISTERS.

Orleans continued her pension to the last; but in the hour that Louis passed away her star was extinguished, and the great world thought of her no more. She received but few visitors, only those with whom she had been intimate at Marly. The Duc de Maine, however, spent three or four hours with her in each week, and her affection for him never cooled. She died in 1719, at the age of 84.

And for such a life and for such an end, unloving and unloved, she had lied, and schemed, and betrayed, repressed every natural instinct, and played the hypocrite for forty years!

A CONFIDENCE.

So you would learn my history? Well,
It is a bitter tale to tell—
I—ah, I once was young as you,
As young and more good-looking, too.

Yes, and—forgive the rising tear,
For though the heart is brown and sere,
From out the well-springs of the heart—
No matter! Let me play a part!

I once—how fondly memory clings
To small but unforgotten things!—
Mere trifles that to others seem
Like empty bubbles on a stream.

But to resume—you must forgive
If, when the past again I live,
I somewhat wander from the thread.
Let's see—what was it last I said?

Well let it pass! I can renew
The story, and explain to you
That when—forgive me if I sigh
To think of youthful days gone by;

That when—but there! you've heard enough.
Life's ups and downs are always rough.
There—keep my secret! I'll not doubt you—
You haven't half-a-crown about you?

—*London Fun.*

Persian Etiquette.

Among other customs enforced by Persian etiquette (says a contemporary) is a rule that, where a superior dines with an inferior, the latter brings in the first dish himself—a practice not without precedent and Western course. That bringing in of a dish is, however, in Persia no light undertaking, and requires considerable skill, strength, and practice, for the manner in which the operation is to be performed is, especially at court, strictly prescribed. The dish or tray must be held at arm's length, carried perfectly horizontal, and deposited precisely in the right place at once. Some ludicrous stories are related about this practice. One old gentleman with a magnificent beard had to bring in a large tray containing several dishes, and place it in front of the Shah. The tray was heavy, the bearer feeble, and, to make matters worse, just as he was about to deposit it, a candle, which he had not observed, set fire to his magnificent beard. For a moment he was in a state of the utmost perplexity. To put down the tray elsewhere than in its appointed place—an operation which required some deliberation—was out of the question. To allow his cherished beard to be consumed was also impossible. He was equal to the occasion, and plunging his flaming beard into a dish of curds which stood on the tray, he calmly completed his task, amidst the applause and amusement of the beholders.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Why Trades-Unions Were Organized, and How Strikes Have Resulted.

The Antagonism of Labor to Capital—What Will Be the Result of That Feeling?

Much of the mechanical work of the world is now done by the piece, and men of little experience as workmen, but possessed of much native energy and a determination to rise in the world, have offered to work cheaper by the piece than a competent workman could do with justice to himself. A man who wants to hire a piece of work performed naturally endeavors to obtain the most for his money, and usually, ignorant of the difference between skilled and unskilled labor, he gives his work to the lowest bidder.

The lowest bidder is, from the very commencement,

A FRAUD.

In the first place, he represents himself as a good workman; and his employer, not knowing or not caring, so that his work is done for the least amount of money, hires him on his own representation. In the second place, he takes the work at such low figures that no honest, conscientious skilled workman can compete with him; and, in the third place, he calculates and contrives how much he can deceive and cheat his employer, in order to save himself.

THE SKILLED ARTISANS,

finding that they are constantly underbid by these men, and that they must work at their prices or starve, were obliged to succumb to the pressure brought upon them; but, being men of intelligence, they began to cast about for a remedy for this evil, which was fast bringing them down to a level with the most ignorant laborers. In doing so, they became aware that the unskilled workmen were greatly in excess of them; that all were practicing, but none learning, the various trades. As soon as a man could saw a board straight and shove a plane, he was a carpenter; as soon as a man can lay one brick upon another, he is a mason and a bricklayer; as soon as a man learns to hold a paint-brush and draw it evenly over the surface, he is a painter; and these men can command as good wages as those who have had years of experience in the various trades, and they must come down to the level of these would-be-artisans, unless a means was devised to prevent it. This fact, which was continually staring them in the face, led to the formation of

TRADES-UNIONS.

Meetings were called and members enrolled, speeches were made, and, in time, papers were issued. These meetings were well attended, and the papers were extensively read; and the effect was to rouse a determination in the minds of the workingmen to better their condition.

Unfortunately, they committed

A GREAT MISTAKE

at the very outset of their organization; they received every man, irrespective of his competency, who made application for admission into their society; and skilled and unskilled labor now, by virtue of their organization, stood upon the same plane. The competent workman clamored for the same amount of pay as the competent, but the employer, understanding well the difference in the labor performed, refused to pay it. Here, then, was a dilemma; how should they meet it? By one of two ways: the skilled laborer would be obliged to come down to the level of the botch workman, and be satisfied with the pay he pay he received; or he must raise the unskilled laborer to his level, and demand for him the same amount of pay due the competent workman. The latter course was adopted, and an order passed that no man work for less than a fixed price; and, if the employer refused to give it, they must strike and the work must cease.

But here

A NEW DIFFICULTY AROSE.

This order prevented many from uniting with them, and many who had united refused to remain in the society, saying: "We cannot live without work. We have families, and we cannot see them suffer. We must have work, at any price, to keep the wolf from the door."

"You may work as hard as you like," was the reply, "and you cannot keep the wolf from the door, unless your already overworked wife help to bring in money to the family-exchequer. This thing has to be fought out sooner or later, and the sooner the battle takes place, the easier and less destructive it will be."

"I care nothing about that. I'm not going to see my family suffer as long as I have hands to work; so count me out."

But the men counted out watched the society as it progressed, and hoped it would succeed. Their sympathies were with it, if they were not outwardly displayed. Those men, too, remember how they were appealed to during the War by demagogues, who told them that, if they did not go to fight the battle of Freedom, they, too, would be enslaved; and they well recollect how they volunteered by hundreds and thousands to protect themselves and children from slavery; and this war is the battle of Labor, which has had an influence, as yet unseen, but which will be, nevertheless, powerful in its effects.

In a conversation with a number of workingmen a short time before the Great Fire, the question was asked, "Can you support your family on your wages?"

"No, I cannot" replied one, "I generally manage to get them enough to eat, but that is about all."

"Do your children go to school?"

"No, I can't send them. I can't out of my wages buy them decent clothes to go in."

"Does your family ever attend church?"

"A fine spectacle we'd make in one of our grand churches; we never think of such a thing as going to church."

"If you can only just support your family during the summer, what do you expect to do in the winter?"

"I don't know; perhaps I may get a job somewhere, and perhaps not. Sometimes I go South and get work there; but, if I don't get any, the city will have to take care of me and my family.

"But suppose the city won't take care of you?"

"I will never see my wife and children either starve or freeze so long as there is plenty of food and coal in the country," he replied with flashing eyes.

"But do you never expect better times than you are having now?"

"NO, I NEVER LOOK FOR ANYTHING ANY BETTER. I've always worked hard, and I always expect to do so."

"The gentleman for whom you are working is rich; will he not aid you if you are in want in the winter?"

"He cares no more for me than if I were a dog. All he wants of me is to get all the work out of me he can for the least money. He don't care whether I have enough to eat or not. The slaves down South were a great deal better off in slavery than the poor white man is in the North to-day. When they were sick, or too old to work, they were taken care of; but, when I am sick, or too old to work, there is no one to take care of me; and, out of the little pay I get, with five children to provide for, I am unable to lay up anything against a rainy day. You remember that robbery that was committed on the bank last week. That clerk is a friend of mine. I know where he is, but do you suppose I'll ever tell? I wish he had taken twice the amount. They kept him there, tempting him every day with the sight of lots of money, while they paid him only $40 a month. I tell you, if I had as good a chance to get a pile as he did, I should take it; and, if they grind us down much more, they will have to get more policemen than they have now, to protect

WHAT THEY HAVE STOLEN FROM US."

So it is that the poorest, most ignorant of our workingmen are undergoing a process of education whereby they are being deluded into the idea (whether true or false) that Capital is stealing the proceeds of their labor, and they are devising ways and means to obtain what they consider their rights. As they are, to a certain extent, uneducated and unschooled in the administration of government, the rights and duties of the governed, and the means by which laws are framed, they know of no other way at present than the employment of brute force, which is, at this stage of the proceedings, continually cropping out all over the country. A few of the better educated and more enlightened of our artisans, foreseeing the result of this ignorance, and knowing from experience that, after ten hours of exhausting labor, a workingman, even if he had the necessary books and papers at command, is too wearied to engage in any kind of study, have advocated a

DIMINUTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOR,

in order to give him a little better opportunity to investigate the relation which he bears to his fellow-man.

The education which the workingmen have hitherto had, instead of truly enlightening them, has tended to array them against the capitalist,—to make them regard wealthy men as bitter enemies, as hard-hearted, relentless monsters, waiting to crush out their lives at a wearing, exhausting toil, in order to add a few more dollars to their already well-filled purses. This idea, which has obtained among the workingmen, has enkindled feelings of bitter hatred and revenge, which, as has been before stated, are continually cropping out, while they are growing broader and deeper, and, like other deeply-cherished ideas and principles,

MUST EVENTUALLY RESULT IN ACTION.

What this action will be, time will reveal. Whether the fend will continually increase until it lead to an outbreak, as it did between the North and the South, or whether our legislators will have the wisdom to legislate upon it, and settle it to the satisfaction of all parties, remains to be seen.

Oh for a statesman to carry our beloved country through this impending crisis!

MRS. M. D. WINKOOP.

THE WORKING-GIRL QUESTION.

Boarding-Clubs.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If the working girls could form boarding clubs, as the students in many of the Eastern colleges do, they could reduce the expenses of living from 25 to 50 per cent. Our club, at college, consisted of about forty members. Our officers were a Steward and a Board of Directors. The Steward did all the marketing, made out all the bills, handled all the money, presided at all the meetings, carved at table, and, in short, ran the thing, subject only to the Board of Directors. For his services he received 10 cents per week from each man, and, of course, paid board like the rest of us. So it was advantageous to him to make the club popular and keep down the board. The woman whom we hired to do our cooking received 75 cents per week from each man. She provided a large room for the club, and furnished it with three extension-tables and a sufficient number of chairs. She also furnished all table-cloths and napkins, knives, forks, spoons, and crockery, and hired help to wait on us at meals. In fact, she did everything needful but buy the provisions and handle the money. By this plan our board would average $3 per week, made up of the following items only:

Provisions, about	$2.15
Woman	75
Steward	10
Total per week	$3.00

The care of the woman, the ability and business qualifications of the Steward, and the tastes and capacities of the members, were, of course, factors which caused the price of the provisions to vary much; but the Steward always purchased at wholesale, and thus got a greater discount than a common boarding-house keeper could get. The grocer, butcher, fishmonger, and milkman were all the outside persons that the Steward had to deal with, and his duties would not occupy him more than ten minutes a day.

If all working girls could organize and maintain such a club, they would be independent of boarding-house-keepers and their high prices; they would have a place where, twice or thrice each day, they could meet and pass a short time in light conversation, or in discussing topics of general interest (perhaps fashions); and, best of all, they would be subject to do as they pleased, and not be subject to the rigid rules prescribed by a society of amiable females such as would probably govern a Home for working-girls. Lodging has not been mentioned. Where two hire a room, this will cost about $

NEW YORK.

Immense Losses from the Panic—The City under the Shadow.

The Leading Bulls and Bears Extremely Frightened---"Voluntary" Political Contributions.

Outrageous Jesting on Facts---Whereabouts of Ex-Comptroller Connolly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1873.

It is just six weeks to-day since the panic began here, and its effects are felt more and more every day, and will continue to be felt for months to come.

THE FLURRY IN WALL STREET

will make a difference to the whole country of *over one thousand millions of dollars*. Indeed, the amount of damage done is altogether incalculable. Manufactories everywhere are cutting down their force, running on half-time, or temporarily suspending, on account of the monetary stringency and the dullness of trade. In all the cities, the winter is destined to be very severe upon every class of the employed. Many of the wholesale and retail firms here are reducing expenses by reducing the number of their accountants, clerks, and salesmen. As usually happens, those who can least afford to go are the first to lose their places. The dismissed have no prospects elsewhere, and must remain in town without occupation, and yet with the greatest desire to work, which is one of the most deplorable conditions of humanity. Present indications are, that at least 60,000 or 70,000 persons, in and about the city, will be thrown out of employment between this and the last of December.

The anticipations of the brilliant social and amusement season must be sadly frustrated. The theatres are likely to do a poor business, even if they all lower their prices, as some of them have already done. The opera companies will not coin the money they had supposed, and every kind of entertainment will be pretty certain to drag. Balls, parties, and receptions will be few, and conducted on an economical plan. A number of wealthy families who had projected prodigal junketings, have given them up in view of the overhanging financial clouds. Our many professional diners-out are in despair, and time-honored beaux are likely to suffer from an excess of their own company. It is thought by those experienced in society that the season of '73-4 will be the dreariest and most sluggish of the present generation.

This may be the natural consequence of the suspension of specie payments and the commercial inflation generally. All our present woes may be favorable auguries of the future. Let us hope they are; since we need hope for the sustainment of the disagreeable and annoying. Meanwhile, we may follow the counsel of the late David Crockett, who summed up the best principles of the Stoics when he said, "Grin and bear it."

ALARMED SPECULATORS.

The panic has done one good thing, in frightening many of the speculative capitalists and unprincipled operators of Wall street to such an extent that they are likely to reform their ways. Vanderbilt has, unquestionably, been alarmed into a sort of conservatism. He has privately announced to his associates, it is said, that he intends to let the stock market take care of itself in future; that he has money enough; and that he cannot live a great while longer anyhow. This is not an unnatural opinion to be entertained by a man nearly 80, worth $40,000,000 to $50,000,000. Those who ought to know say that the Commodore has actually lost in the last month from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000, and he is so unaccustomed to monetary misfortune that it has actually awakened in him, it is asserted, a moderate sense of humanity.

N. B.—The report needs confirmation.

Daniel Drew came so near being thrust into bankruptcy that he has learned a lesson, and has been guilty of several acts of common justice, which has excited in the mind of some of his family grave apprehension of his sanity. He, too, talks of withdrawing from the Exchange, and of ending his days in the bosom of Theology. The story that he is to be appointed expounder of the Scriptures in the Methodist Seminary he has endowed is circulated without adequate authority.

Of Jay Gould's exodus from the street, there are still many interpretations. One report is that, having secured $10,000,000, he deemed it best to retire with that amount while he had it. Another story credits him with so heavy losses that he could gather from the wreck only about $1,000,000, and that he is resolved to be content with this. His actions certainly mysterious, and his retirement from the New Jersey Southern Railway, the withdrawal beyond the limits of the State of the large steamers running in connection with the road, and the alleged bankruptcy of the Company, do not lessen the mystery, or indicate that Gould has been particularly prosperous of late.

Rufus Hatch, Henry N. Smith and other large operators are also set down as liberal sufferers by the panic, and as formers of resolutions to sail henceforth more nearly to the wind. In fact, everybody that you hear of in Wall street recently is said to have lost money. One would infer that somebody must have made something; but that somebody—as the reporters would delight to say—has not transpired.

GOVERNMENTAL LEVIES.

In the Custom-House here, the Government employes, notwithstanding the Civil-Service bill and the order of the President, have lately been compelled to contribute to the expenses of the forthcoming election. The mode of doing it was this: The names of the employes, with their salaries, were written down in a small book, with the preface: "We, the undersigned, voluntarily subscribe the sums opposite our names." The sums themselves were recorded in the same autograph, and all the subscribers had to do was to agree to pay. This is an order of voluntary action which no metaphysician has yet dissected. Not one of the city-newspapers, so far as I have observed, has made reference to this last stretch; and I am somewhat curious to know how the Administration will make it tally with its order to the public servants to refuse any contributions of the sort. The amount levied is about 1½ per cent of the salaries received, and I think that nearly every one of the employes has paid, though under silent protest, the money demanded, for fear that refusal would cost him his place.

CLEVER CARICATURE.

You may have seen the illustration, in a late number of the *Graphic*, representing the "intellectual department of the *Herald*." It has created a good deal of amusement in newspaper circles, because the satire consists in its approximation to truth. The religious editor is portrayed by a fellow in the lowest stage of drunkenness; his staggering hilarity, his distorted face and battered hat, as he attempts to move forward with the reports of sermons, are very comical to contemplate. A fire-boy, of the old Bowery type, coatless, red-shirted, is presented as the literary Know-Nothing editor. A sorry ivy streets, brutal in the stains of Baxter attire, is doing duty as feature and revolver; while a wretched creature, the fashionable formation of an incurable idiot, with these head of the scientific department. The musical and dramatic critic is a most stupid and woe-begone mortal, afflicted with fleas or something worse, who is manifestly unable to distinguish between an opera and an orang-outang. The Spanish, African, North-Pole, and other correspondents are ill-favored imbeciles, wrenching off their letters at different desks in the office. Bennett himself is seated at a table, with a yacht before him, while a boy is reading to him from a book marked "Casarism, by Master J. brick."

The *Herald* has vaunted so much of its intellectual department, for the benefit of the unenlightened public, and the quality of the department has been so well known to the members of the craft, that the cartoon has made a palpable hit.

SALMAGUNDI.

Somebody has been finding fault with the Woman's Congress, lately held here, because its members were, he declares, a childless set. I understand from authority that, though this charge is true, as it certainly ought to be, of the unmarried women, the married women who were prominent in the Convention average three-and-a-half children apiece, which ought to be enough for any well-regulated family.

Lectures here, thus far this season, have been, in respect to audiences, disastrous failures. Even "Ginx's Baby," at his first appearance, did not draw more than 200 persons; and, to be candid, the discourse was altogether unworthy of the author of so clever a satire. Lecturers, however eminent, are seldom attractive in the Metropolis, where amusements of a livelier sort are abundant, and always preferred.

The Germans of Manhattan talk of holding a mass-meeting to protest against the wretched quality of lager-beer made in this vicinity. They are right; a more miserable decoction under the name of beer has never been inflicted upon a Teutonic civilization.

Notwithstanding the financial closeness and commercial depression, it is said that an unusual number of weddings will take place this season. A misogamist explains it upon the principle that misery loves company, and that men find satisfaction in making wives as wretched as themselves.

A private letter says that ex-Comptroller Connolly is living very quietly in a small town in the interior of Ireland, on the interest of a miserable pittance of $3,000,000 obtained in this city by severe and honest toil. "Slippery Dick" has no idea of returning to this country, for he is convinced that Republics are ungrateful.

COLSTOUN.

FOUR LIVES.

We sat in the light of the dying day,—
Harold, Johnnie, Allie, and I,—
Watching the sunset flush, then fade
From over the earth and sky;
Watching the bars of purple and gold
Grow deeper, then pale, then die.

Harold was tall, and dark, and proud;
His cheek was bronzed by the Indian sun;
And on his bosom there gleamed a star,—
The jeweled badge that his sword had worn,—
For he was a soldier, and this was a prize
From the hand of his King for service done.

John was a soldier too, but he fought
Under a banner of spotless white;
His Legion of Honor, the sign of the Cross,—
The leader he followed, the Prince of Light,
His sword was the Word of the Living God,—
His armor a faith that was strong and bright.

Allie was something—I do not know what,—
A fairy—baby—woman—queen,—
A pleading child that crept into your heart,—
A haughty tyrant as ever was seen;
And we all three loved her, and loved her well,
But John loved her best of us all, I ween.

I was deformed; I never had walked,—
A helpless thing from my natal hour.
My pen was my fortune. No broad estate
Or title had I to give me power;
I had only a poet's priceless gift,—
Only a poet's glorious dower.

I told you we loved her, and Harold used first,
Kneeling to offer his knightly name,
His grand old castle beside the Rhine,
His unsullied honor, his hard-earned fame,
His heart that was pure as a man's could be,—
All that pride could ask, or that love could claim.

But Allie said "No," and Harold went out
With a look of pain in his fierce, dark eye,
Like that of an eagle wounded, that soars
Away to its eyrie on the cliff to die;
And he fell on a foreign field one day
When legions grew white at his battle-cry.

John asked her next, and she answered the same,
And he blessed her, and kissed her, and turned away;
But we saw him no more till he stood on the deck
Of a boat that lay rocked like a bird on the bay.
Now, tropical vines tangle over his grave,
And ocean-waves moan 'round his clay.

I would not speak. What was I that should dare
To rush where the angels had feared to tread?
I only looked down on my palsied limbs,
And bitterly wished in my heart I was dead,
I almost cursed God that He gave me a form
No woman living could love, or wed.

Then Allie came in, in her quiet way,
And knelt with her arms crossed over my knee,
While I smoothed the mass of her golden hair,
And said, "She can never be aught to me,"
So we sat there in silence, and both looked out
At the troubled waves of the storm-tossed sea.

Then—I do not know how, but she caught my hand,
And 'twas covered with kisses again and again,—
Passionate kisses,—while broken words
Burst from her lips as from one in pain,
And tears rolled over her crimsoned cheeks,
Like the short-lived torrents of April rain.

I could scarcely believe when I understood
What it really was that the action meant,
Then I tenderly gathered her up in my arms,
Where she sobbed like the storm when its strength is spent;
While I said, with a reverent awe in the words,
"What have I done that this blessing is sent?"

That was years ago. Now Allie is *dead*;
She lies on the hill where their white cross stands;
And Harold and John rest far away,
With an ocean between them, in foreign lands;
And I'm waiting, impatient, the welcome day,
When over the River we'll all join hands.

GARNET B. FREEMAN.

BUTTONS.

Yes, buttons.

That's the present subject.

Women always go to extremes. They never have anything but what they wish it were bigger. Give a woman a ten-story house and she will sigh for an attic. "*If* I had only some place to store things, you know!"

Reader, don't you know that's so?

Do you know why waterfalls went out of fashion? No! Then I'll tell you. It was because they got so big they could no longer carry them. Don't you remember, at first they were no bigger than your fist; then they were as big as your two fists; then the size of sugar-bowls; and then they grew rapidly to dinner, market, and bushel-basket size, and their proportions and weight were so cumbersome that they suddenly went out—because they could not enlarge them.

It was so with hoops. Our daughters commenced with the leg-hoops, and wound up with the hogshead, and then they went out.

Then came the bustle, which grew so rapidly that it at least took four spiral bed-springs to make it stick out; and,—now, like Toby's candle, it is flickering out.

And now come buttons.

Yes, buttons. Of all earthly things, women are more infatuated with buttons than any other one thing.

A woman fashionably dressed reminds one of the remark that *Cousin Joe*, in the "Rough Diamond," occasionally drops: "I'm going up to Lunnun, and going to have buttons all over me."

In this vicinity the women wear them of all sizes, from a sauce-plate to a platter. Their growth is so rapid that, according to the law that has governed other eccentricities, buttons will have a short and brilliant reign.

Buttons are about buttoned up.

Mrs. Smithy lives on the same street with Mrs. Greeney. These two women are not unlike any other two women. Their sole aim is to out-dress each other. They were once the best of friends, but now they are deadly foes.

The cause?

Buttons!

Mr. Smithy was a tinker, and Mr. Greeney a cobbler,—two very honorable professions, and, by the by, very necessary in a prairie-town. Mr. Smithy hammered away and Mr. Greeney stitched away a life-time, in hopes of liquidating the "little bill" at the ——th goods store on the corner; but meet more they hammered and the more it was just farther were they from making since she was

Mrs. Greeney had a ——. The village dressmaker—Mrs. Keney put on her new dress: viewed herself in her double-reflecting mirror until she was satisfied that it was a "splendid 'splay" of buttons; then called on Mrs. Smithy. Mrs. Greeney was welcome, of course. How beautiful she looked, and how richly the buttons set off her new dress!

Mrs. Greeney took particular pains to tell that her buttons were the largest in town.

That was enough about buttons.

Mrs. Smithy gave "fear" Smithy no peace until he took her to Chicago to see the Exposition; but the building crammed with the beauties of Nature and Art had no charms for her. It was buttons she was after.

And buttons she was bound to have, and buttons she got. It might be a figure of speech to say that they were as large as breakfast-plates, but they were not far from it. Large enough for plates as far as size was concerned, were they not far smaller than for buttons. She had never to see Mrs. olive-green suit, and went out the Exposition her, and glad she had gone, his wife told him

When Greeney came home at her nearly threw that "them are buttons would have fainted her into fits. She could not eclipse Old had she not hit him." That night, contrary Mother Smithy's key was sent down town. to custom, Old Joe, with an armful of flour-He came home—was kept busy during the night barrel heads, or and splinters from the inside removing the next morning Mrs. Greeney of the heads into buttons. She put one had them, two on her skirt, and one on behind, gave her a very warlike appearance. kind. I like a Dutch schooner loaded with lager beer. She waddled past Mrs. Smithy's house.

Mrs. Smithy was at home.

Mrs. Smithy was cleaning windows.

Mrs. Smithy saw Mrs. Greeney, buttons and all.

Mrs. Smithy fell off of her step-ladder into the arms of her servant, and was carried to bed with the button-fever.

Next day, Mrs. Smithy's girl told Mrs. Greeney's girl that buttons had gone out of fashion.

GILMAN, Ill., Oct. 27, 1873. ED RUMLEY.

BORROWED PLUMAGE.

The Business of Renting Dresses.

The New York *Sun* publishes a report of an interview held with a lady engaged in the business of renting dresses.

"I am the inventor of this business," she said. "If you know anything about women you know that the most of them have not only a passion for dress, but a weakness for novelty. The woman with one calico-dress wants two, and the woman with ten silks wants eleven. The rule is good with the owners of the most complete wardrobe. Another thing you may not know, women don't like to wear the same dress to more than one or two parties in one season. Now, it is upon these female characteristics that I thrive. You would naturally guess that only poor ladies hire dresses; but that isn't so. Rather the reverse is the case. A good many of my callers ride within a few blocks of here in their carriages, and walk the balance of the way. It wouldn't do, bless you, to be caught hiring a dress; but I can assure you that many a borrowed one is worn at fashionable gatherings. Sometimes, too, a lady from out of town wants to go to a party or to the opera. She has only a traveling dress with her, and borrowed finery is her only recourse. The business, however, is not entirely confined to renting party dresses. There is an occasional call for a street dress, sometimes by shop girls, who want to indulge in an afternoon walk on Broadway. Once in a while an actress, suddenly called upon to play a part out of her line, or from a desire for a greater variety than her wardrobe affords, rents a dress for a week; but they usually want dresses that are too showy, or too peculiar or pronounced in color and make-up for my business.

"How is that? Well, I'll tell you. It would half kill a lady to be caught wearing a hired dress. To protect them against such a terrible catastrophe I must alter the appearance of a dress every time it is worn. So you see the color must not be too odd, nor the style too peculiar. Women beat the dickens for remembering what other women wear, but by a little ingenuity I manage to disguise my goods so that they can't be recognized. As I have said, I only use colors that are not too odd. I alter the trimming, too, every time it is worn. A slight change in this respect is enough to destroy the identity. Of course, if I saw a dress one night with one kind of trimming and the next night with another kind, and worn by a different lady in a different gathering, you would not be apt to recognize it simply because the cut and color were the same. Besides, I usually have two waists for each skirt, so as to be able to fit different sized ladies, and these are not cut in the same style. Here, for instance, is a purple silk skirt and two waists. One is low-necked and very short-sleeved. That is large enough for a tolerably plump lady. The other is for a slender form, and is only cut square in the neck, and the sleeves are long. Naturally the plump ones want the first kind, and the slender ones the other. So all my patrons would grow of a size and would save a vast deal of trouble. Scarcely do I ever rent a dress without having to let out or take in the waist. Now, here is one that I was at work on when you called. Blue silk? No, no; that is satin, not silk. The waist is small now—if you were a corset clerk you would guess at sight that it didn't measure twenty inches. It was worn last night by a young lady who is now in more than comfortable circumstances. She concluded rather suddenly to go to a party, and had nothing to wear. That is to say, she had nothing that hadn't been previously worn at gatherings where the same people had seen her. The dress is engaged for to-morrow night by a lady slightly stouter, and I am letting it out and altering the trimmings.

"What do I charge? Well, from $3 to $5 for party dresses, and less for street dresses. If they get spotted, torn or damaged beyond a reasonable amount of wear, I charge for that. You see a nice dress is an easy thing to spoil. A spilled cup of coffee, or a big grease spot, and it is gone; but I have an advantage that a dressmaker never has. I can make over my damaged goods and often turn them out as good as new. Yet, with all the expedients, a nice dress is done for in about one season, so you see the profit isn't so great, after all, when you consider the constant work of altering and retrimming. It is awfully worrisome, too. Women one so particular. A dress never exactly suits, of course, and the patience of what's his name—Job? thank you—is needed to deal with them. A great many, too, come out of pure curiosity, just to find out if dresses are really and truly rented. Perhaps they expect to catch some of their friends hiring one. They always pick out a dress, though, and say 'Keep that for me until next Wednesday,' or 'I'll make up my mind to-morrow.' I never look on a bargain as made with a woman until the money is in my hands, and I always get my pay in advance.

"What security do I have against losing the dress? Well, if the lady gives her name and address I insist on sending the dress home for her. That gives me an opportunity to learn whether she has given her right name, and if she has, why that is security enough. The excuses that my callers give for not coming are enough. One says she has plenty of dresses at home, but will hire another just for the fun of the thing; another hasn't time to get one made; another can't see why it is any worse to hire a ball-dress than a masquerade costume. As if I cared why they patronized me. I never ask any more questions than I can help, and so I seldom know where the dresses are worn unless they volunteer the information. None of the white silk that was hired last week by a girl who had been invited to a fashionable wedding. She was young and pretty, and I imagined that she was a poor relation of the bride or groom. Anyway, she was so nice and sweet that I took a pleasure in fixing her up for the occasion. I'd have given the price she paid to have seen her rich relations stare and wonder.

"Am I ever unable to fill an order? Oh, yes—sometimes. An awful big lady came in one day, and wanted a nice street dress. She lived somewhere in the suburbs, and wanted to make a fashionable call. But I couldn't fit her—hadn't a waist that would go more than two-thirds around, and she had to go away without a dress. I had a call last week for seven mourning dresses for a funeral, and gave a fill it. You see, I hadn't anticipated a girl mand in that line; but I shall fix dress. She quantity of black goods by, and seemed a good came and wanted to picked out one, and said it said she was enough, though it really needed about three yards to fit her decently. What made wonder was that she had on such a good a dress already as the one she hired. I asked her where I should send it, and she said nowhere,—she would put it on. She paid the rent in advance, and left $10 security, and the dress she took off; but she never came back. I suppose she wanted to disguise herself for some reason or other. Perhaps she had been robbing, or something; but I wasn't to blame, was I? Another thing: in confiding creature, this one—told me that her husband had given her the money to buy a street dress. She wanted the dress, but she wanted a dog more. Her husband was willing to spend money for dresses, but not for dogs. So she just hired a dress from me for two weeks, and bought the dog with the balance of the money. Then she told her husband that the dog had been given to her, and showed him the dress. He was satisfied, and when the two weeks were up she returned the dress, and he probably never missed it."

Lord Skelmersdale Looking at Kentucky Cattle.

From the Clark County (Ky.) Democrat, Oct. 23.

We have had a live Lord in our midst. He arrived here on Monday, and has been the guest of I. F. Vanmeter, Esq. His name is Lord Skelmersdale, of Lathom House, Ormskirk, Lancashire England. He is a cattle-breeder of eminence at home, and was present at Campbell's great sale last month, where he bought a cow for $800. Since then he has been to California, and expresses himself as charmed with our country from East to West. His Lordship came to Clark County to look at the lines of Sharons owned here by Mr. Vanmeter and others. He is a very sociable agreeable gentleman, and quite modest and plain in his manners. He is not the first nobleman who has taken an interest in Clark County cattle. Lord Dunmore bought several females last spring from the herds of Messrs. Vanmeter and Renick, and shipped them to England. By the way, we noticed in the papers a few days ago that he had sold a little island off the coast of Scotland for $600,000. This cut a very small figure in his estate, however.

IS SEEING BELIEVING?

Mr. Maurice Bush's Account.

RECORDED BY O. S. ADAMS.

From Old and New.

[The facts in the subjoined narrative were related to the writer by a casual traveling acquaintance, who may, for convenience's sake, be called Mr. Maurice Bush. He appeared to be a plain, straightforward, matter-of-fact sort of person,—one in no wise likely to be imposed upon by shallow trickery, nor seemingly given to idle dreaming. He represented the tale to be a faithful account of an episode in his life, and as such it is given; the idea of the transcriber being that the events recounted are suggestive of certain queries and speculations that many thinking minds have (perhaps for lack of something better to do) repeatedly pondered over. O. S. A.]

Leslie Thorne (so ran Mr. Bush's story) had one of the most inexplicable countenances I ever attempted to peruse. My first and only brief meeting with him was at the residence of a friend, in a country village, whither I had gone to take a short summer vacation. Mr. Donelson was a man of large hospitality, and highly enjoyed the presence of guests under his roof; though I sometimes thought he was rather selfish in this enjoyment, for his keenest pleasure seemed to consist in "studying human nature," as he called it. Once with him, day after day, and he would worm himself into your confidence, draw you out by degrees in every conceivable way, and thoroughly acquaint himself with you and your foibles, your disposition, your weaknesses, your mental and moral atmosphere. This would be done without any appearance of undue inquisitiveness, and with entire absence of disagreeable intrusion. Indeed, he fascinated those with whom he came in contact, and rendered the operation of probing them almost as pleasant to the victims as to himself.

In the gratification of his peculiar propensity, —peculiar because it seemed to be devoid of any object or aim save the amusement of the hour,— Mr. Donelson would frequently overwhelm an almost total stranger with urgent invitations to partake of his hospitality. Often a besieged one would be glad to visit him "to get rid of him." But then what an elysium of entertainment awaited the happy guest! Mr. Donelson could talk on any subject, play all games, join in any field sport, go from a church to a circus, from the field to the parlor, be grave, gay, lively, severe, solemn, frivolous, shallow, or profound.

Some people called him a boor, others eccentric; a few pronounced him a lunatic, while he himself rejoiced in the self-bestowed title of "a student of human nature."

His wife was a little, inoffensive woman, and was a nonentity in the household. Her husband, of course, felt a sort of love for her, but she had been an open book to him for years. He knew all about her; she was not an object of interest to him. Yet his were sins of omission, for he cared nothing for other women, and his wife had no cause for jealousy. To be sure, some people said it was scandalous when the old maid, Susannah Brim, spent a week at Mr. Donelson's, and rode and walked with the master of the house from morning till night. But there was no just cause for the many severe remarks that were made, and Mrs. Donelson would have said so too. She uttered no complaint, but sat in her room, as usual, with her knitting; her wrinkled forehead, elevated eyebrows, and meekly sad expression telling a pitiful story of long neglect,—like a broken pitcher on an upper shelf, seamed with cracks and coated with dust.

As I said, I met Leslie Thorne at the house of Mr. Donelson. I was a privileged guest, going and coming when I chose, and knowing well my host and his peculiarities. While I was there, a young man came into the village and stopped at the principal hotel. I had seen him once or twice from a distance, and was struck with the peculiar absent expression of his countenance. His face was pale, with deeply-set, bright eyes, and a brown curling mustache. I thought to myself, he has been ill, and so let him pass from my thoughts.

But one day, returning from a fishing excursion, I was surprised on approaching the house, at being met near the door by Mr. Donelson, who came hurriedly out, saying:

"Hurry up and wash yourself, Maurice. Let Bridget see to the fish. He's in the parlor. I want to introduce you."

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"You know," he said, impatiently. "Be quick!"

I was amused and mystified by his language and behavior, but did as he requested, and soon presented myself at the parlor door.

"Walk in, walk in!" said Mr. Donelson, arising from his chair. "This is Mr. Thorne. Mr. Thorne, my friend Mr. Maurice Bush."

The moment I looked at Mr. Thorne the thought struck me that he had a history. Not but that all people have histories, such as they are; but this man looked like one whose life had been one of out-of-the-way experiences. He was tall and slim, straight as an arrow, yet languid in his motions, with latent power lingering beneath his exterior.

His face was singularly attractive. The features were regular and firm, the eye bright and clear, the forehead smooth and high, the whole face intelligent and expressive. Yet there was instability, doubt, and trouble in the lineaments, —perpetual inquiry and stern demand, mingled with furtive defiance. A queer admixture, certainly, and yet in keeping with his mental condition, as it afterward seemed to me.

He bowed easily, though gravely, as we were introduced, grasping my hand cordially.

Mr. Donelson watched us, his countenance twitching nervously. It was his way when observing a stranger. I felt his glance, though Mr. Thorne was apparently unconscious of it.

"You are at Bloomfield on a pleasure trip?" I remarked.

"Yes," replied Thorne; "city air and this hot weather have proved almost too much for me, and I am endeavoring to recruit a little. A sojourn of two or three days in your village has already had its invigorating effect."

"Cities are dens," said Mr. Donelson. "They are dampers on men's natures."

I am I ever unable to fill an order? Oh, I laughed.

"O, I'm not willing to admit points, as well Thorne. "The city has its as the country."

"I don't be—What are they? Tell me, eyes open to—" said Mr. Donelson, his

"No, one can't get a knowledge of the world like the country—"

"The world! Pooh! It's all a fleeting show. I agree with the poet there. What next?"

"In the city we have music, and art, and commerce. We make books, and give you the refinements of life."

"Ah, my friend," said Mr. Donelson, shaking his head, "you have got the same false ideas that they all have. You can't appreciate nature undefiled. So have we music,—the music of birds, and the rippling brooks; we have art, too, more beautiful than human art; the tracing of the great Master's pencil. I will show you a landscape and sky that will put to shame the daubs in your galleries. As for commerce, what is that? An invention of the enemy, sir! Yes, I repeat it. And you talk of refinement. It is shallow. It is an absurdity on its face,—wholly unnatural and corrupting!"

Mr. Donelson had apparently grown quite excited, but I knew by the twinkle of his eyes that he was only striving to work the feelings of his guest up and draw him out. He succeeded.

Thorne smiled, and said, "That is all very fine, and you have a right to your own views. But there are two sides to the story. The country is well enough, in fact it is necessary,—I'll admit that,—but no more so than the city.

"The city is a grand workshop. It is there that men of great ideas flock together. There we have the quintessence of knowledge,—wisdom five times distilled,—brains concentrated. There is life in all its strength, in its whirl of energy and activity. The city is the embodiment of all the great ideas of the country. It is the climax of man's achievements. All eyes are turned towards it. If a man has a new idea he goes to the city, for there it will be appreciated and developed. In the country a dozen dolts might gape at him for a few moments, but they would soon return to their pigs and sheep, and vote a genius a lunatic.

"And our music,—this talk about the music of birds and brooks is humbug. It isn't music. It has neither rhythm, harmony, nor melody. What you call the singing of a bird may be curses and invective in bird language. The croaking of a frog may express far more Christian-like sentiments than the twitter of a sparrow. No: give me the human voice divine, or the sound of stringed instruments wielded by master-hands, bringing heaven down to earth. You never have listened to one of Beethoven's symphonies, or Mendelssohn's quartettes, or Haydn's joyous and sympathetic strains; if you had, you wouldn't chatter about the song of birds. And look at our commerce, and trade, and shipping. We get the best fruits of the world's experience all around us, and we contribute our mite in return. The city is where we make money; and money, whatever the moralists may say of it, is a power not to be despised. Yes, give me the city. The country is well enough in its place; in fact, I am willing to concede that it is essential to our well-being, but it couldn't get along without the city."

Mr. Donelson had listened to Thorne with rapt attention and the greatest apparent delight. He had risen from his seat and watched the speaker intently, eyeing him through and through. His countenance betokened satisfaction, and it was plain to me that he wished to change the subject.

"Well, well, my friend," he said, "you're quite enthusiastic. I did n't know I was going to wake you up so. You've undoubtedly a perfect right to like the city, and I won't argue the question with you; but still, I can't help thinking that your tastes are in a very great degree artificial. Do you play chess?"

"Sometimes," replied Thorne, who had subsided from the excitement of his spirited defence into his usual half-indolent manner; "but Mr. Bush—"

"Never mind me," I hastened to say. "Nothing delights me more than to watch a game between two good players."

In a moment I had the pleasure of seeing my companions lose all consciousness of surrounding objects, and become absorbed in the contemplation of thirty two little ivory images. Both were good players, and I, although inferior to them, soon became deeply interested in the complicated situations in which the forces of the players became involved. Both were experts. I soon saw that Mr. Donelson carried his everyday tactics into the game. He endeavored to draw his antagonist out, playing warily, and almost invariably on the defensive. But Thorne seemed to see through his designs, and acted accordingly. He would study deeply for a long time, and then make three or four moves without the slightest hesitation, apparently having determined on a vigorous attack. These would be met promptly by Mr. Donelson, and for a time would seem to presage victory for him. But Thorne would at such a juncture throw confusion into the enemy's camp by some unexpected maneuver, at which Mr. Donelson would stare aghast. So the game proceeded, until it got far beyond my depth. I could no longer comprehend the situation of the pieces, and therefore my surprise was even greater than Mr. Donelson's when Thorne announced:

"Checkmate in five moves!"

The game quickly closed, and Thorne rose from his chair.

"I don't exactly see how you did that," said Mr. Donelson.

"No," was the quiet reply. "If you had seen my plan you would have thwarted it."

Then the conversation took various turns, Thorne and my host seeming to find in each other congenial spirits. They discussed the origin of man, they speculated on theology, and at last began to talk on evidence and belief. Their argument was long and tedious. Mr. Donelson was always ready to argue for the sake of argument, and took pleasure in meeting an adversary who was similarly inclined. Whether Thorne was of this disposition, or whether he was sincere in what he said, I did not feel determine. If the latter, he was fearfully skeptical. I listened for a time, because I had nothing else to do, being, in fact, almost irresistibly drowsy; but finally a few words enlisted my attention. Mr. Donelson said:

"But you will at least admit that seeing is believing?"

"Not by any means," replied Thorne.

"What!"

"No; there are those that doubt their own existence."

"Ah, but theirs is a morbid condition of mind."

Thorne laughed. "That is a very convenient refuge," he said, "but not an effectual one. What conditions of mind are there that you can say are not morbid? You, for instance, will sit here and dispute with me, with no earthly object in view other than to satisfy your morbid disposition to argue, and to find out all you can about me." Mr. Donelson winced a little at this. "We see two men, both good, both ready to believe in the infinite goodness of God. One has perfect confidence that in the end everything will be made to bend to his will, which is, according to Scripture, the ultimate happiness of every living soul. The other thinks that God will fail to bring about this result, and that he will finally have to consign to everlasting punishment those who have thwarted him. Both these men are honest, and each thinks his faith is founded on a rock. One, evidently, is in a morbid condition of mind. Which it is I don't pretend to say. The conditions of mind which might be said to be morbid are numerous and various. No, that argument won't go down. I repeat it, seeing is not believing. Have you never been to a magician's entertainment? Did you not see him swallow potatoes, pull carrots out of boys' noses, cut holes in pocket-handkerchiefs and mend them so as not to leave a blemish, and accomplish other impossibilities right before your eyes? You saw these things, and yet you did not believe them. And have you never had dreams, and seen strange visions,—seen them so vividly that on awaking you would be for a time imagine them to be realities? And on the other hand, have not things actually happened of which your memory was afterwards so dim that you half believed them to be dreams? What do you know? What does any one know? Suppose you should go to sleep on the sofa there, and I should wake you up, and appear before you in some horrible guise, and immediately administer an opiate that should put you to sleep again. In the morning I could swear I had not been near you, and you could easily be convinced that you had been dreaming. The human mind is a great mystery, sir; it—"

He suddenly broke off, and after pausing a moment said:

"I could tell you a little experience of mine that might interest you."

"What is it?" asked Mr. Donelson; and I, quickly arousing myself, repeated the question eagerly, for Thorne's manner was earnest, and over his brow rippled waves of memory, stirring up deep feelings, as we could see. We felt that he had a history to relate that would interest us both.

He looked into our faces steadily for a moment, and then said:

"Well, I'll tell you about it. You, Yarn, put it at it, and accuse me of making or fabricate one I solemnly declare that I

iota in my narrative—and, smiling, and directing

"Let me see—look at both of us, "I hardly a searchline to begin." Then, after reflection: know first state that I was always considered a nervous person—not a coward, nor one easily alarmed, but excitable on certain subjects, and given to dreaming, talking in my sleep, and waking suddenly. People called this nervousness, and I suppose it is as good a name as anything. I will not, however, bore you with a dissertation on my peculiarities and temperament. People are too fond of speaking about themselves, as a general thing. I will simply state, as briefly as may be, the facts in the case of the finding of my grandfather's fortune.

"Our family lived, and still lives, in the ancestral mansion. It is a curious old structure, solidly built and irregularly planned. There are halls, passages, staircases, and interior rooms, in which a stranger, exploring the house, would inevitably lose himself in bewilderment. It was known, or believed, that my grandfather was a person of large wealth. But he was an eccentric old man, given to keeping his own secrets, and when he died his affairs were involved in obscurity. The only property that could be discovered was the family mansion, and a farm worth about $70,000 or $80,000. There was some money in a bank—less than $5,000. Efforts were made to discover something further, for this was not believed to be the extent of his possessions. These efforts were fruitless, however; and my father, being the only heir, settled down in possession of the mansion and the farm, which were by no means an insignificant inheritance.

"We lived in the mansion, which stands on Manhattan Island, within an hour's ride of the heart of the metropolis. The farm, which lies forty or fifty miles distant, was let to a tenant.

"My father's income was a comfortable one; and I, being the only child, enjoyed the best advantages. I had a private tutor, who found in me, I may say, a willing pupil. I was fond of study, and also found in the odd old house an unfailing source of amusement. I explored it until I believed I was familiar with every room, door, and closet. I was well contented with my rather quiet life.

"Time passed along, and my tutor's duties ended. I was approaching an age when it behooved me to set about choosing an occupation in life. This duty became more apparent when it transpired that my father was in embarrassed circumstances. A friend whose bond he had signed failed to meet his obligations, and my father was suddenly called upon to advance a large sum of money. This, owing to certain business matters in which he was concerned, it was impossible for him to do. At least he could not do it without mortgaging the farm for a large amount, and such a proceeding would involve the forfeiture of certain pledges, like those often given in cases of partnership, which he had made in connection with those same business matters. The situation was a hard one. For the lack of some thousands of dollars in ready money, disaster stared us in the face. I saw us, for I was old enough to comprehend the condition of affairs, and my father's misfortune was my own.

"I lay down on the sofa in the parlor one evening, in a somewhat gloomy mood. I pondered over the prospect, and strove to devise some means of bringing matters right. It was, however, a task utterly beyond any resources I could bring to bear.

"As I lay thus meditating, I chanced to look up at the full-length oil portrait of my grandfather which hung against one of the walls of the room. The question suddenly entered my head:

"'*Where is the portion of your fortune which has never been found?*'

"The idea came with such startling abruptness that I sat bolt upright.

"'Oh, if you could only speak,' thought I, 'in what a critical time the relief would come!'

"I stared at the portrait eagerly for a moment, and then, half laughing at myself, subsided again into a reclining posture. Then I fell again to pondering on the future and its apparent darkness. But at intervals I cast furtive glances at the portrait, and could almost imagine that my respected ancestor stood before me in all the warmth and vigor of the life that once animated the noble, commanding form.

"How long I lay thus I do not know. I only recollect that I became drowsy by degrees, and was at length almost ready to drop off into a doze, when something very startling roused me to full wakefulness, and stimulated to keen alertness all my faculties.

"The portrait was moving! I sat spell-bound as the form of my grandfather, after a slight, quivering motion, advanced from the canvas and stood in the room full two feet from the wall. I watched it with the most intense eagerness, but without fear, for the mystery of the thing impressed me far more forcibly than its frightfulness.

"The face of the apparition (shall I call it so?) assumed a warm hue, and into the eyes came a look of living light. Their gaze was directed toward me. I returned the look earnestly, and remained studiously motionless, for fear of breaking the spell.

"As if satisfied of having exhausted my attention, my grandfather, without taking his eyes from me, turned toward the canvas from which he had emerged. He took hold of the massive gilt frame and moved it noiselessly from its place. This augmented my wonder, if such a thing was possible, for the frame was a very heavy one, and was securely fastened to the wall. He swung it around, however, with no apparent effort, and then pointed to the space it had occupied. The wall there was in panels like the rest of the room, from which it did not differ in appearance, save in its freshness and clearness, having been long covered. My grandfather now turned and placed his hand on an uncovered panel, as if about to press some secret door or hidden spring.

"This was too much. I made a sudden movement forward, to watch more closely what was to follow—

"But the spectre vanished; the massive frame appeared in its place again; and, in lieu of the moving form, naught but the grimly-solemn portrait remained, staring with cold, vacant eyes at the opposite side of the room.

"I was, of course, agitated. I rubbed my eyes, gazed at the portrait, and finally approached it. Nothing indicated that it had been disturbed. I rubbed my fingers across it, and plowed a path through the thin coating of dust that had settled upon it.

"I need not dwell upon the state into which my mind was thrown by the occurrence, nor upon the impression produced on my father by my narration of it. By my earnest persuasion, he consented to have the portrait removed and the wall examined. This was done with considerable difficulty, as the frame was solid and heavy, and was fastened to its place in a peculiar and secure manner.

"*But the fortune was found!* The panel proved to be a movable one; and, in a small recess, the existence of which none of us had before suspected, were old coins amounting in value to about $60,000. There was also a brief manu

THE OPERA.

Some Suggestions as to the Dress of Attendants.

Pleasing the Eye as Well as the Ear.

The Men Who Beat Time with Their Boot-Heels.

The first snow-storm of the season has been robing the earth in a white mantle, and, in its spotless beauty, suggests other charming robes and wrappings that we have recently seen. It reminds us, also, that winter is really here, and that, with its advent, will also come to us, by and by, those

NIGHTINGALES FROM FOREIGN LANDS,

to delight our ears and deplete our purses. While we shall gladly welcome them, and those of us who can will listen entranced by their magic notes, why, when the ear is sending to the brain the sweetest of accords, must the eye be forced to telegraph thither the most annoying of discords? Why is it necessary that "Motley should be the only wear" when Italian opera is on the boards in Chicago? As the interpreter of the oracles of Fashion, we must disclaim against it. Who that has ever been abroad, or even at the Academy in New York, has not been delighted, not only with the sweet sounds, but also with the

BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF COSTUME?

Here is the place were ladies wear their handsome dresses and show their jewels. Here, rich satins, rare laces, and flashing gems are in place. What is the fact in Chicago? You see silk dresses and diamonds trailed through the Exposition building, and a serge street-suit and undressed kid-gloves at the opera. To a person of good taste, the result is absolutely shocking. To one who has seen opera presented and attended as it should be, it is more a pain than a pleasure to witness it here. As yet, opera is not an established institution in Chicago; we only get it in brief snatches; but all the more reason, then, why we should greet it becomingly. "But the expense!" sighs Materfamilias, as she looks at her family of daughters, and knows that the times are hard. The expense need be

NO MORE THAN AT PRESENT.

Who, among our bevy of fair girls, has not an evening-dress or a reception-costume of silk, tarletan, or organdy? What more is necessary? Merely that the hair should be coiffed becomingly, a flower added, a cashmere mantle for the shoulders, *et voila tout!* But a carriage will be necessary? Not absolutely, if it cannot be had. Madame or Mademoiselle can put her skirts up about her, cover them with a water-proof, wrap a fleecy cloud about her pretty head and ears, and take 'bus or street-car to her destination. She will be less conspicuous and more comfortable thus than in her gay carriage or calling dress, and, when she reaches the opera, will help to add an atom toward the brilliant tout-ensemble.

This, of course, necessitates

A CRUSH-ROOM,

and into these the ladies' dressing-rooms can easily be turned. An attendant to receive outer-wraps and check them will also be requisite, and this is what Chicago needs. Mr. McVicker will look to such arrangements before Lucca or Nilsson comes, and let the public demand it.

The nearest approach to perfection, and to the foreign standard, ever reached in America, was in the little

ASTOR-PLACE OPERA-HOUSE,

in New York, before the present Academy was built. A love for classical music had not then permeated the million, as it has since, and it was only patronized by the few who had cultivated the taste abroad. The place was small, but its sofas and arm-chairs were spacious, and so arranged that each individual was a personal presence, a decided unit,—not a mere atom in a conglomerate mass. It was a favorite resort of the uneducated, that "You can't go to the opera without kid gloves and a claw-hammer coat." The sneerer would probably have preferred the minstrels, where he could go without any such personal adornments. Full dress was de regle for the opera, as much as it was for a ball; and the effect was brilliant in the extreme. Every one felt in good humor, because every one knew he or she was looking his or her best.

THE EYE,

as well as the ear, was gratified. Sociality reigned. During the entr'acte, Mr. Jones called on Mrs. Brown, and Mr. Brown on Mrs. Jones, instead of the latter gentlemen scalding their hats and rushing out to cool their throats with something hot, leaving the auditorium looking as if a female congress was being held, to the exclusion of the usurper man. It was not considered gentlemanly at that time, and in that society, to take a lady out, and leave her alone in the theatre. Sometimes callers remained through the following act, and the interchange of ideas was extremely pleasant. The parquet and balcony-sofas were filled with beautiful and brilliant women in silks, satins, scrophane, and jewels, which were contrasted by the black coats of their cavaliers. The second tier contained the boxes, and here the notabilities were nightly to be seen: Mrs. Little (whose husband was then the autocrat of Wall street), and who was reputed never to wear the same dress twice; Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, then in her prime; to say nothing of the representatives of the old English and Dutch families who early settled on Manhattan Island. The upper tier alone was reserved for those who were not en grande tenue, and even there a certain acknowledgment of the exactions of the place was required.

To old opera-goers the present Academy has never seemed the same. It has crowded its seats together; has permitted dress-hats to be worn (opera-bonnets to be sure); has made room for the great million. A decided improvement, no doubt, for the many; a necessary one for so large and cosmopolitan a city as New York.

But what we want here is a *juste milieu*. Why not assume the old Astor Opera-House standard, and make it de rigeur that the parquet and first and second circles shall only be open to those who

COME IN FULL DRESS?

while, if there are any who do not wish to accede to this stipulation, they shall find it quite as respectable to listen from the upper tier. This could be effected if the price asked were the same throughout the house, with the exception of the back seats in the upper circle. Reserving those at a less price for the lovers of music who cannot afford to pay the regular amount for tickets, all might be gratified. Why should not Chicago inaugurate this reform before another opera-season? We are quite certain that, if once tried, the effect will be so pleasing that no one will care to again see the mixed array of costumes that greeted one's vision last year. Let Mr. McVicker get his crush-rooms ready, where water-proofs, shawls, and nubias may be left; and let each Flora McFlimsey among you get her wraps in order.

To those who have

NEITHER BALL NOR EVENING DRESSES,

and yet who hope to hear the opera troupe, we would suggest the remodeling, if necessary, of some thin, summer dress, and the knitting of some fleecy head-covering. If you go in the street-car, you need not wear thin shoes, and we have already shown how comfortable a wrap a water-proof will prove. As for the present bonnets, reserve them, in all their light colors, for carriage or theatre; but, for the sake of hearing on your own parts, and seeing on that of others, leave the towering fabrics at home when you go to the opera. For those who own rich costumes and rare jewels, this is the place to show them, and far more suitable than the common car or 'bus in broad daylight. It is for such occasions that the lady to the manner born reserves her diamonds.

We hope, then, that when opera once more delights our ears, fair Chicago will also delight our eyes. The dress may be the simplest or the most ornate, only let it be evening dress. Don't wear bonnets or hats, and cloth or broche wraps

THE OPERA-CLOAK

might better be dispensed with altogether, or the simplest Cashmere talma substituted. Here one can indulge any fancy that she pleases, from the most ornate of garments, covered with embroidery, to the simplest cape or burnous. Among imported cloaks we find large wrappings covered with silk embroidery, and with lace medallions introduced. These have pointed hoods, are lined with satin, and are extremely elegant. Others are elaborately braided, while a simple burnous is trimmed with silk fringe, and is worn in two or three different ways, either as an ordinary wrap, or as overskirt and mantle. It is an ingenious and economical affair. Talmas of Cashmere, plain, embroidered, braided, and variously trimmed, are to be found at the dry-goods houses, or may be easily made at home. Simply made, they would cost little, and would be very serviceable to any young lady who was at all in society.

For the young ladies whose purses may not be full enough to meet the demands of their good taste, let us suggest, for the coming opera-season, any pretty light silk that may have done duty as a party-dress, or simply muslin, organdy, or grenadine. A few fresh ribbons, flowers for the hair, a Cashmere mantle, or a lace scarf, and you are ready to listen to Lucca, and be satisfied with both her and yourself. You may put on all your trinkets, except the Chicago bells. Preserve them as relics, but don't jingle them through the opera. They do not tend to make those who love music, and wish to listen, at all amiable. Bad as they are, however, they are not quite as bad as the man who there, or at a concert, will persist in

BEATING TIME WITH HIS BOOT-HEELS.

For such men, who are so filled with music that it must come out at their toes, could not a row of high office-stools be provided, guiltless of rounds, so that the incessant tapping might meet with no more resonant obstacle than the non-resisting air? When such a man makes a nuisance of himself, like he who kept up an incessant rat-tat-tat with his feet all through the exquisite Andante Cantabile of Beethoven which Thomas' Orchestra so charmingly executed, and which ruined the entertainment for all his neighbors, an usher might gently lead him to such an elevated position, where his personal devotion to St. Vitus would not annoy any one else. When he also audibly remarks that he prefers the minstrels, one wonders why he tortures himself and others by sitting so unessily through a performance not interesting to him. So, fair dames with tinkling ornaments, you see you are not the only ones to be censured. Bad as the "sounding brass," or even purer metal, is, it is not so bad as the musical man's pedal metronomes. By all means let us have the high stools and conducting ushers. Or, if this cannot well be arranged, suppose, at the next concert or opera, every woman shall wear one or more bells, and every man heavy boots. At the commencement of some sweet symphony or delicate aria, let each woman give a flirt and a jingle to her ornaments, and whisper loudly to her neighbor. Let every man beat time with his boot-heels, and declare aloud his musical preferences, whether for minstrels or brass bands. Then

MARK THE EFFECT.

And yet what is one man's or woman's privilege should be the right of all; and we think, if the few who thus annoy their neighbors could realize the effect by a general and simultaneous movement of limb throughout an entire audience, they would at last be convinced that such personal aggression upon their part is neither in good taste nor a mark of refinement. While a few, from any selfish cause whatever, can so annoy the many, it must provoke censure, and we do not doubt but that the majority of the audience, who really wish to hear, and the performers, who are doing their best to be heard and appreciated, would be equally delighted if all the whispering, jingling, and time-beating could be gotten through with at once, and then a proper silence on the part of the audience be allowed to ensue.

IF ANY ONE RECOMES BORED,

is it worth while to remain and yawn and whisper just for the looks of the thing, or for the sake of getting one's money's worth? It requires natural musical taste, or a deal of cultivation, to properly appreciate scientific music. If such, Sir or Madame, it has not been your fortunate lot to enjoy; if Euterpe was not at your christening, or a life-long residence in some metropolitan city has made you conversant with the great musical composers, and you find yourself satisfied with the baked beans and brown bread of musical composition, manifest in "Yankee Doodle" or "Old John Brown," or the custard-and-apple-pie of "Molly Darling" or "Lilly Dale," why be ashamed of your plebeian tastes? You no doubt pride yourself upon your genuine appetite, and detestation of French kickshaws in cooking. You have not learned to appreciate them, and, if you tasted a dish you did not like, you would not be apt to eat it at all, or make yourself disagreeable at a friend's table by any spasmodic rejection of it, or loud comments upon its insipidity or nauseousness. Why, then, do you come to the public music-feast, and act in such a manner? That is a place which you can leave between the acts without disturbing any one. Don't feel obliged to swallow the musical bill of fare, if you don't like it.

IT IS VERY FOOLISH

to remain and be bored; it is very ill-bred to remain and annoy others who do like the feast, and would fain enjoy it with ear and eye.

Let us hope, then, for full-dress opera and concerts; for Kingsbury Hall would look very brilliantly if filled with ladies in evening-dress, and gentlemen in regulation black clothes, to add the requisite shadow to so much light. Leave the thin-marking of boot-heels and the tinkling bells at home; save the whispering gossip for the entr'acte, when it shall be quite the thing to interchange calls and criticisms with your neighbor. If any one is bored, or prefers stepping over to Myers', pray don't let conventionality and a dread of Mrs. Grundy stand in the way, but go and enjoy yourself, my friend, and *let nous autres gens* enjoy ourselves. We shall neither miss nor despise you. Every one is not born or educated to omelette soufflé, or lemon cheese-cakes, and you will only make it the more manifest if you stay, and yawn, and whisper,—and we shall know then for a certainty that it is "John Brown's Body," or "Lanigan's Ball" that you are hankering after. Better go quietly, if you do not wish the fact known; and, if you are thought of at all, which is doubtful, it will probably be put down to an unfortunate illness of the moment, and not to an uncultured taste.

H.

THE MAN WITH THE UMBRELLA.

He has opened out well during the last few weeks. He has often carried the tips of his rattans just out—not too low during the alternating days of drizzle, but thus set silk hats enough bottom up along the curbstones to infect a distant amateur with the belief that every second street-number has been opened as a tenement, and fancy fermentation-tubs out in front to hold the rejected hash.

He has also shut up, between showers, during harvest-days of equinoctial happiness, with much greater self-satisfaction than ever a woman's tongue folded itself away, but with much less convenience to companions. For, the umbrella of the man with the umbrella is most dangerous when smallest. Closed for a day, it has, like collapsed banks, punctured weak stomachs on all sides.

This man with the umbrella is always the same—provided he be the same man with the same umbrella. Otherwise, his genus varies in its species with as manifold a beauty as the marigold or the hollyhock. The old-fashioned old man—the original Jonathan of New England—comes West to still declare war on peaceable communities by placing his green-cotton umbrella under arms. Many younger men, who have mothers-in-law to plot about crowded streets, also adopt this high horizontal method, with sound, practical benefit for a result, having first selected umbrellas with special reference to their stiletto-like build at the apex. He leads the way through the crowds of a cloudy day, with his umbrella-point held firmly to the front, and mother-in-law little more so; he halts; she has on a full head of steam; fat man behind her has ditto; result, mother-in-law beautifully gored, and no longer to encroach upon his attention, save by the conventional hat-band of crape.

If it's foggy in the morning, the *Rittle* man hoists his parasol, and insists on carrying it in that shape all day. And, with it thus, he hops through the crowd like a toad going west under a walking-stool. It draws to him such unique attention as haymakers bestow upon yellow-jackets. He is always in haste to reach the farther side of a crowd dotted with men of extra altitude and four-story hats; if he goes to church through the rain, he carries his cotton companion erect into the vestibule, and holds it open long enough for it to spit dirty water in the face of every piece of silk within reach of its rim. He is cousin to the born boor who has walked to the railroad station through the rain, and enters the ladies' car to elevate his fuzzy alpaca over the right-hand row of people in seats, waddle lazily toward the opposite end, and follow his umbrella into the seat beside the best-dressed lady he sees,—using it as a sort of brush-fence between himself and her.

The other man, besides the old man and the young man with the mother-in-law to murder, who wears his dry-weather umbrella under his arm on the spirit-level plan, is the nervous man who is harmless only after death. He chucks it first under his left wing with a twang that flaps a small shovelful of mud among the bosom-plaits of the unfortunate being behind him. He is notified of his umbrella's earthly loss, and spins about to apologize and assist in escorting home the coquettish real estate, at the same time thoughtfully changing his umbrella's ends just in time to wipe the mire-end, like a butter-knife, across the coat-sleeve of the passing plebeian. Then he concludes that the other must be the right arm, as, of course it is, and thereunder proceeds to hover his troublesome chicken, taking great care, this time, to elevate its tail above breast-accidents to his rear neighbor. But that umbrella was born to mischief all over, except when there is plenty of room and rain-water. Its careful elevation to rear has only proved that at least one man's nose is competent to cover an umbrella with a leather case. Trying the opposite angle, the disconsolate owner finds that umbrella sliding backwards till it stands up and crows with its feet on the hat of some unsophisticated four-year old who never experienced umbrellas before; or he suddenly believes it lost, only to discover it dancing in the deep overcoat-pocket of his walking comrade.

A leading triumph of the umbrella is witnessed on those proverbially-wet nights when the best lecture of the season is to be delivered, and the crowd has its nose turned up the hall-stairs. It there preserves a variety of arrangement that would be a fortune among the boxes and parcels of a leanly-stocked store. It has the down-forward point, and plunges into the calf and ham-strings on the next step up in a way that shows fearless training in spearing frogs. It has the down-backward shoot, and the dress-coat or cloak on the next step down walks in with a breast-bouquet of mud-flowers, or its wearer has chest-pains as spice for the evening. It takes the battering-ram swing at the end of the man-arm like, and heads behind and heels before find themselves united by a common nuisance. It becomes an old man's help to climb up stairs, only to take a lawless lien on the only spot of its right-hand man's left boot that hasn't already been mortgaged to the mud of the crossings and the heel of the crowd. In that movement it is frequently welcomed with muttered allusion to that climate where the rain is too warm for green-cotton umbrellas. The other west umbrella gets up-stairs with a crowd in a way that suggests distance lending enchantment to a view of the owner (or borrower); but Mrs. Smith wonders how those black streaks came in the posterior lobe of her light silk.

The man who carries his street-umbrella, when in dry-dock, like a double back-action catapult thing in his hand at its centre of gravity and dangerous fore and aft, has frequently received invitations by another man's hand to choose his weapon, time, and place for the settlement of an affair of honor resulting from his umbrella-efforts to impress copies of "punch" on the most impressionable parts of strangers; but he always names the main street for the place, at the time when it's likely to rain more, and for his weapon the umbrella. As the aggrieved doesn't like all the chances of death against him, he falls to fight. Instances of umbrella-stout of the horizontal swing, that is ever on the scent for young children's eyes behind it, is not to be courted for combat.

When my hero, balancing his umbrella across his shoulder like a fence-rail, gives proof of having passed his early life in the backwoods, he is comparatively harmless. Comparatively, we say, for only now and then halts long enough for some octogenarian in his rear, whose eyes are about worn out anyway, and can't distinguish a pendent eye-lash from a shipcable without arranging his sunset eyes in show-cases, to rush forward and pick the beam out of his eye with an umbrella-top so thoroughly that he never after gets a beam of light into it.

When he occasionally fancies himself a soldier, with his umbrella for a musket, and promenades under constant orders to "present arms," the outside world is safe, though he, of course, when the ranks of the crowd close in upon him, makes his umbrella-stock save his pocket-handkerchief.

In all his assaults upon his fellows and himself, the umbrella-carrier is the most innocent of evil-doers. He is as innocent of malice as "our Cæsar" is of the ability to be Julius Cæsar. If he punches an abdomen having the remnants of a man hidden behind it, he regrets, apologises for, and forgets it in time to get ready for the next stomach that walks a pace or two ahead of its owner, or for one of those who having eyes see not—till one eye is out.

Hoping to live long enough to attend the funeral of this character, and plant his grave with thistles and burdocks, is useless; for, if any man ever achieves immortality upon earth, it will be "the man with the umbrella."

BOBSTER.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Ambroise Thomas, composer of "Mignon," is writing a new opera.

English opera is to be established in London on a large scale next spring.

Sir Julius Benedict is to write a new English opera for the Carl Rosa troupe.

Wagner, the composer of the "Music of the Future," walks the streets in the costumes of the past.

Strauss, the well-known writer of waltzes, is said to be composing an opera bouffe for a Paris theatre.

The death of Ascher, the *doyen* of the Continental music-publishers, is announced at Vienna, at the age of 80.

Mrs. Isabella McCullough-Brignoli, wife of the tenor, now in Europe, is living with her relatives in South Carolina.

According to the French papers, Litolff, the pianist and composer, whose age is considerably over 50, has just married a fifth wife, a young lady of 17.

M. Berret, a young Belgium musician, is to write an opera bouffe, to be called "Le Dernier des Mohicans." The libretto is founded on the well-known novel.

Mlle. Murska is said to have had no less than fifty applications to sing in concert in New York, from managers, benevolent societies in want of funds, and piano dealers.

Theodore Formes, tenor singer, well known in this country, and still better known as the brother of the renowned basso, Carl Formes, is at present the inmate of an insane asylum.

Adelina Patti will not sing in Paris until next April. She is to appear at Vienna at one performance only of "Lucia," proceeding direct to Moscow, and thence to St. Petersburgh.

The only daughter of the composer Marschner, being unable to maintain herself and her child, has committed suicide by hanging, are subscriptions for a monument to her father."

M. Gounod's be... himself has written both oratorio, of which he himself has written both oratorio, of which he himself has written both oratorio, of which he

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

SOUTH DIVISION.

First-class furnished house on Michigan-av., near Peck-court, 12 rooms; all the modern improvements; rent low to a good tenant.

Furnished house on South Park-av., south of Thirty-third-st., 11 rooms and bath rooms, all in good order; only $75 per month.

Furnished house at Oakland, 13 rooms; $75 per month.

Very desirable furnished house on Thirty-first-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs., 10 rooms, all nicely furnished.

Two-story frame house, 142 Third-av., 12 rooms and bath room.

229 Third-av., 12 rooms; $50 per month.

70 South Lincoln-st., 6 rooms; $20 per month.

Large frame house, southwest corner Lake-av. and Douglas-place, 10 rooms; $60 month.

Very desirable furnished house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

Furnished house at Englewood, 8 rooms; $50 per month.

Three-story and basement brick house, southeast corner Thirty-eighth-st. and Indiana-av.

Large frame house 41 Vernon-av., 13 rooms, rent reasonable.

Three new 2-story and basement marble-front houses, corner South Park-av. and Douglas-place, 12 rooms, all the modern conveniences; $80 per month.

Four new 2-story and basement brick houses, Nos. 42, 46, 50, and 54 Vernon-av., 9 rooms and barns; rents reasonable.

Large frame house 243 Michigan-av., only $100 a month.

1261 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement brown stone front house, 14 rooms; all the modern improvements. Rent reasonable.

2-story brown stone front house on Thirty-third-st., east of Cottage Grove-av., 15 rooms; everything first-class.

WEST DIVISION.

225 Centre-av., corner Taylor-st., brick house, 12 rooms, $40.

40 Ada-place-st., brick house, 11 rooms, partly furnished.

New marble front house 126 Warren-av., 10 rooms.

252 West Adams-st., brick house, 9 rooms, $50 per month.

Cottages Nos. 138 and 140 Western-av., 5 and 7 rooms.

68 West Tyler-st., 2-story frame, 9 rooms, $40 per month.

Brick house, 84 Walnut-st., 10 rooms, $60 a month.

78 West Tyler-st., 7 rooms, only $25 a month.

Handsome corner Park-av. and Oakley-st., 10 rooms.

Marble-front house, 241 West Washington-st., 15 rooms; all the modern improvements, with velvet carpets and gas fixtures; rent reasonable to a private family.

Beautiful marble-front house, 69 Fulton-st., 14 rooms, with barn on the premises.

A large list of houses in all parts of the city.

W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--3-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, in perfect repair; cheap; near Fifty-ninth-st. Rent very low. S. E. WELLS, 126 Dearborn-st., after 3 p. m. at 69 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT--A SEVEN-ROOM GOTHIC COTTAGE, in nearly new. Apply at 362 South Robey-st.

TO RENT--FROM NOV. 1 OR NOV. 15, A CONVENient and comfortably furnished house on the South Side, has 12 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath room, sewer, barn, etc. Is a good, healthy location and a very low figure. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 2 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT--10 ROOM 2-STORY HOUSE, IN GOOD order; near Elizabeth-st., on Fourth, cheap. IVES & ROBINSON, 94 Merchants' Exchange.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS; BUTTERY and cellar; with water, at 274 West Harrison-st. Apply to M. HAGERTY, 206 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT--VERY LOW, UNTIL MAY 1, NEW 2-story basement brick, 11 rooms; modern improvements, good order. Also 2-story frame, 8 rooms, good neighborhood, near cars and Lincoln Park. Any white family wanting nice house to see them. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT--A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, 5 ROOMS first floor, 3 rooms attic, large unfinished basement, with cistern and hydrant; $15 per month. Inquire on premises. Address or call on JAMES, Room 6, 142 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--42 NORTH PEORIA-ST., TWO-STORY house, 9 rooms, bath-room and closets; rent low. Apply on 6 North Jefferson-st.

TO RENT--TWO MARBLE FRONTS AND A BRICK 2-story and basement, new; gas and water. Inquire near premises, at 20 Langley-st.

TO RENT--THE SECOND STORY AND BASEment of 262 Robeson-st., on a good business line. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANAav., near Eighteenth-st.; 12 rooms; in good order and complete; terms reasonable. H. Tribune office.

TO RENT--SPLENDID 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 202 South Wood-st., near Van Buren.

TO RENT -- THIRTY-SECOND-ST., CORNER Vernon-av., 2-story and basement brick; 10 rooms and bath-room; all modern conveniences to W. B. FLESCH, or to A. A. DERBY, 185 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--PART OF HOUSE 32 GOLD-ST. INquire at 140 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, bath, etc., 186 South Leavitt-st. Rent $40 per month. Apply at 190 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT--TWO FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES, 118 and 121 Cottage Grove-av. Apply to BARKER & LEVI, 183 Dearborn-st., or L. M. D. PRAHL, Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--PART OF A HOUSE, OR ROOMS partly furnished, for housekeeping. Apply at 638 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS ON WEST-ern-av., near Jackson. Apply at 997 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--UPPER PART OF 3) BASEMENT COTtage, with 3 bay windows (4 rooms), finished with bath, water and sink; rent $13.50 per month. Address Q 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE--POSSESSION immediately. Apply to N. T. WRIGHT, 185 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP, 8 VERY NICE COTTAGES OF 8 rooms each, on the West Side. R. M. OUTHET, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT--HOUSE--NEW COTTAGE, ON PARKst.

Three fine new houses on Throop-st.

Upper part of house on West Tyler-st.

11 rooms on Madison-st.

Ten-room house, 545 Hurlburt-st.

H. H. EVANS & CO.,
162 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT--NEW HOUSE AND COTTAGE, WITH barns, at half canal rates. Look at them. J. S. WOLFE, 119 D arborn-st.

TO RENT--THE HOUSE, 1116 MICHIGAN-AV., near Thirteenth-st., well furnished or unfurnished; is well heated with the new gas heating. Also house to rent in Kenwood. Apply to T. J. MAPES, Room 17, Portland Block.

TO RENT--A THREE-STORY HOUSE, WELL FURnished, on Wabash-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.; rent reasonable. Inquire of BLISS, MOORE & CO., No. 7 and 9 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--ON INDIANA-ST., NEAR DEARBORN, two new 2-story and basement octagon-front houses; 10 rooms each. A. T. GAGE, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT--NO. 699 WEST HARRISON-ST. TEN rooms, modern improvements; $35 per month.

TO RENT--2-STORY HOUSE WITH MODERN IMprovements, and good barn, on Park-av., near Union Park. JOHN F. EBERHART, 187 Washington-st.

TO RENT--BASEMENT COTTAGE, NO. 704 INDIAna-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; lower part, $15. E. W. TURNER, 701 Lake-st.

TO RENT--A GOOD HOUSE OR ROOMS TO RENT cheap. 267 West Kinzie-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE ON DEERING-ST., Cottages on Mill st. J. H. GILBERT, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE--ON COOLIDGE-ST., 4 ROOMS, 2 near Rhea Island-av. PHILO ALLEN, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE--ON McGREGOR-ST., NEAR Archer-av. APPLY AT 6 GIVENS, 88 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--NORTH SIDE, A COTTAGE OF 6 rooms. Apply 89 East Hinsdale-st., between Rush and Pine.

TO RENT--A HOUSE AND LARGE BARN, NO. 93 South Desplaines-st., a rare chance for 2 days. Inquire of the owner, P. MAGUIRE, Halsted-st., opposite Union Depot, or of O'Malley, Union Street Police Station, between Randolph and Lake-sts.

TO RENT--A NEAT COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS WITH water, gas, and bath, with or without furniture; or will be sold for the board of two. Apply at 836 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE, ALL MODERN improvements, South Side. Address E 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT -- COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, 451 SOUTH Halsted-st., near Twelfth. Rent, $25.

TO RENT--NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, marble parlors, closets, etc., near street-cars; rent $20 per month; or will rent two or three good unfurnished rooms, and will be suitable for housekeeping; low rent, at 598 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED TWOstory and basement brick house, containing 9 rooms, and modern improvements; situated on 24th [illegible]-st., a block west of Ashland-av., on line of Van Buren-st. Apply to owner, 343 and 345 East Lake-st.

TO RENT--WABASH-AV., TWO-STORY AND French roof, 11-room house, in good order; adapted for dental, millinery, or dressmaking rooms and residence; rent low for a good tenant. Also, house, without barn. E. W. THOMAS & JEREMY, 165 Madison-st.

TO RENT--NICE COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, NEARLY new, closets and pantry; also stable room for one horse. Rent, $12 per month; between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts. Inquire on premises, 31 State-st.

TO RENT--TWO NEW BRICK BUILDINGS 2-story and basement, containing 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, No. 34 and 36 Lincoln-av., one block from Lake-st. and one block from Park. Inquire of JOHN MACAULAY, 754 Franklin-st.

TO RENT--A NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 655 BURNside-pl.; rent $20 per month. Can be seen to-day.

TO RENT--SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES, IN GOOD locations, from $15 to $30 per month. Also, a few to good tenants. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE AT 1524 INdiana-st., to a family with no small children. Call at house.

TO RENT--BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST.: 7-room house near Ashland-av. and Van Buren-st.; $25.

7-room Patton, handsome cottage.

Nine-room house, 2-story house, bath, etc.

No. 179 South Peoria-st., bath, etc.

TO RENT--A NEW BRICK COTTAGE CONTAINing six rooms, with closets and pantry; also water and gas; cheap to a prompt paying tenant. 265 Centre-st.

TO RENT--A 10-ROOM HOUSE, WITH LARGE yard, near Douglas Place, convenient both to street cars and business; furnished or unfurnished. Address, with name, Tribune office, Box 1, P. O.

TO RENT--THE 8-ROOM COTTAGE NOS. 90 NORTH Peoria-st., water and other conveniences, $25 per month. Apply at No. 66, after to-day.

TO RENT--A NICE NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, in perfect repair, 587 South Dearborn-st.; rent $30 per month. DR. R. H. ROBINSON, No. 180 East Adams-st., Room 16.

TO RENT--FURNISHED COMPLETE, 2-STORY and basement brick house on Warren-av., only $75 to low Missouri tenant. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--A NICE COTTAGE, RENT $20 PER month. Inquire 261 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--A PLEASANT COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, [illegible]; rent $18. Pratt-place, between Hoyne and VanBuren-sts.

TO RENT--COTTAGE HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS and bath-room, No. 213 First-pl., corner of Polk-st. Apply at 205 First-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP--3 NEW COTTAGES NEAR Halsted, at KIMBALL'S, 264 State-st.

TO RENT--A MARBLE TWO-STORY HOUSE AND lot, 11 rooms, and all modern improvements, with [illegible] furnace, range, and gas-fixtures; a desirable house now to a good tenant. No. 468 Fifth-av., near Union Park. Inquire of LOOMIS & FOLLANSBEE, Room 12.

TO RENT--HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, WITH BATH-room, hot and cold water, bells, gas, set of mantels, sewer connection, and cellar, barn, etc.; to a good tenant will be rented at a low figure. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 2 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT--10 ROOM 2-STORY HOUSE, IN GOOD order; near Elizabeth-st., on Fourth, cheap. IVES & ROBINSON, 94 Merchants' Exchange.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS; BUTTERY and cellar; with water, at 274 West Harrison-st. Apply to M. HAGERTY, 206 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT--VERY LOW, UNTIL MAY 1, NEW 2-story basement brick, 11 rooms; modern improvements, good order. Also 2-story frame, 8 rooms, good neighborhood, near cars and Lincoln Park. Any white family wanting nice house to see them. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT--A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, 5 ROOMS first floor, 3 rooms attic, large unfinished basement, with cistern and hydrant; $15 per month. Inquire on premises. Address or call on JAMES, Room 6, 142 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--42 NORTH PEORIA-ST., TWO-STORY house, 9 rooms, bath-room and closets; rent low. Apply on 6 North Jefferson-st.

TO RENT--TWO MARBLE FRONTS AND A BRICK 2-story and basement, new; gas and water. Inquire near premises, at 20 Langley-st.

TO RENT--THE SECOND STORY AND BASEment of 262 Robeson-st., on a good business line. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANAav., near Eighteenth-st.; 12 rooms; in good order and complete; terms reasonable. H. Tribune office.

TO RENT--SPLENDID 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 202 South Wood-st., near Van Buren.

TO RENT -- THIRTY-SECOND-ST., CORNER Vernon-av., 2-story and basement brick; 10 rooms and bath-room; all modern conveniences to W. B. FLESCH, or to A. A. DERBY, 185 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--PART OF HOUSE 32 GOLD-ST. INquire at 140 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, bath, etc., 186 South Leavitt-st. Rent $40 per month. Apply at 190 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT--TWO FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES, 118 and 121 Cottage Grove-av. Apply to BARKER & LEVI, 183 Dearborn-st., or L. M. D. PRAHL, Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--PART OF A HOUSE, OR ROOMS partly furnished, for housekeeping. Apply at 638 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS ON WEST-ern-av., near Jackson. Apply at 997 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--UPPER PART OF 3) BASEMENT COTtage, with 3 bay windows (4 rooms), finished with bath, water and sink; rent $13.50 per month. Address Q 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE--POSSESSION immediately. Apply to N. T. WRIGHT, 185 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP, 8 VERY NICE COTTAGES OF 8 rooms each, on the West Side. R. M. OUTHET, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT--HOUSE--NEW COTTAGE, ON PARKst.

Three fine new houses on Throop-st.

Upper part of house on West Tyler-st.

11 rooms on Madison-st.

Ten-room house, 545 Hurlburt-st.

H. H. EVANS & CO.,
162 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT--NEW HOUSE AND COTTAGE, WITH barns, at half canal rates. Look at them. J. S. WOLFE, 119 D arborn-st.

TO RENT--THE HOUSE, 1116 MICHIGAN-AV., near Thirteenth-st., well furnished or unfurnished; is well heated with the new gas heating. Also house to rent in Kenwood. Apply to T. J. MAPES, Room 17, Portland Block.

TO RENT--A THREE-STORY HOUSE, WELL FURnished, on Wabash-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.; rent reasonable. Inquire of BLISS, MOORE & CO., No. 7 and 9 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--ON INDIANA-ST., NEAR DEARBORN, two new 2-story and basement octagon-front houses; 10 rooms each. A. T. GAGE, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT--NO. 699 WEST HARRISON-ST. TEN rooms, modern improvements; $35 per month.

TO RENT--2-STORY HOUSE WITH MODERN IMprovements, and good barn, on Park-av., near Union Park. JOHN F. EBERHART, 187 Washington-st.

TO RENT--BASEMENT COTTAGE, NO. 704 INDIAna-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; lower part, $15. E. W. TURNER, 701 Lake-st.

TO RENT--A GOOD HOUSE OR ROOMS TO RENT cheap. 267 West Kinzie-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE ON DEERING-ST., Cottages on Mill st. J. H. GILBERT, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE--ON COOLIDGE-ST., 4 ROOMS, 2 near Rhea Island-av. PHILO ALLEN, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE--ON McGREGOR-ST., NEAR Archer-av. APPLY AT 6 GIVENS, 88 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--NORTH SIDE, A COTTAGE OF 6 rooms. Apply 89 East Hinsdale-st., between Rush and Pine.

TO RENT--A HOUSE AND LARGE BARN, NO. 93 South Desplaines-st., a rare chance for 2 days. Inquire of the owner, P. MAGUIRE, Halsted-st., opposite Union Depot, or of O'Malley, Union Street Police Station, between Randolph and Lake-sts.

TO RENT--A NEAT COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS WITH water, gas, and bath, with or without furniture; or will be sold for the board of two. Apply at 836 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE, ALL MODERN improvements, South Side. Address E 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT -- COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, 451 SOUTH Halsted-st., near Twelfth. Rent, $25.

TO RENT--NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, marble parlors, closets, etc., near street-cars; rent $20 per month; or will rent two or three good unfurnished rooms, and will be suitable for housekeeping; low rent, at 598 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED TWOstory and basement brick house, containing 9 rooms, and modern improvements; situated on 24th [illegible]-st., a block west of Ashland-av., on line of Van Buren-st. Apply to owner, 343 and 345 East Lake-st.

TO RENT--WABASH-AV., TWO-STORY AND French roof, 11-room house, in good order; adapted for dental, millinery, or dressmaking rooms and residence; rent low for a good tenant. Also, house, without barn. E. W. THOMAS & JEREMY, 165 Madison-st.

TO RENT--NICE COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, NEARLY new, closets and pantry; also stable room for one horse. Rent, $12 per month; between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts. Inquire on premises, 31 State-st.

TO RENT--TWO NEW BRICK BUILDINGS 2-story and basement, containing 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, No. 34 and 36 Lincoln-av., one block from Lake-st. and one block from Park. Inquire of JOHN MACAULAY, 754 Franklin-st.

TO RENT--A NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 655 BURNside-pl.; rent $20 per month. Can be seen to-day.

TO RENT--SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES, IN GOOD locations, from $15 to $30 per month. Also, a few to good tenants. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE AT 1524 INdiana-st., to a family with no small children. Call at house.

TO RENT--BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST.: 7-room house near Ashland-av. and Van Buren-st.; $25.

7-room Patton, handsome cottage.

Nine-room house, 2-story house, bath, etc.

No. 179 South Peoria-st., bath, etc.

TO RENT--A NEW BRICK COTTAGE CONTAINing six rooms, with closets and pantry; also water and gas; cheap to a prompt paying tenant. 265 Centre-st.

TO RENT--A 10-ROOM HOUSE, WITH LARGE yard, near Douglas Place, convenient both to street cars and business; furnished or unfurnished. Address, with name, Tribune office, Box 1, P. O.

TO RENT--THE 8-ROOM COTTAGE NOS. 90 NORTH Peoria-st., water and other conveniences, $25 per month. Apply at No. 66, after to-day.

TO RENT--A NICE NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, in perfect repair, 587 South Dearborn-st.; rent $30 per month. DR. R. H. ROBINSON, No. 180 East Adams-st., Room 16.

TO RENT--FURNISHED COMPLETE, 2-STORY and basement brick house on Warren-av., only $75 to low Missouri tenant. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--A NICE COTTAGE, RENT $20 PER month. Inquire 261 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--A PLEASANT COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, [illegible]; rent $18. Pratt-place, between Hoyne and VanBuren-sts.

TO RENT--COTTAGE HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS and bath-room, No. 213 First-pl., corner of Polk-st. Apply at 205 First-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP--3 NEW COTTAGES NEAR Halsted, at KIMBALL'S, 264 State-st.

TO RENT--A MARBLE TWO-STORY HOUSE AND lot, 11 rooms, and all modern improvements, with [illegible] furnace, range, and gas-fixtures; a desirable house now to a good tenant. No. 468 Fifth-av., near Union Park. Inquire of LOOMIS & FOLLANSBEE, Room 12.

TO RENT--HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, WITH BATH-room, hot and cold water, bells, gas, set of mantels, sewer connection, and cellar, barn, etc.; to a good tenant will be rented at a low figure. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 2 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--BY DREW & NEWBURY, GENERAL Real Estate and Renting Agency, Rooms 6 and 7 Bryan Block, No. 164 LaSalle-st:

525 Lake-av., completely furnished, large double house with every convenience; good barn; will be rented very reasonable to a good party.

519 Wabash-av., furnished, 8-story and basement house.

761 Michigan-av., 2-story frame with brick basement; hot and cold water, gas fixtures, &c.

35 Lake-av.; beautiful marble-front house with every convenience; good barn.

Lake-av., five 2-story and basement marble fronts, with all modern improvements.

Corner of Rhodes-av. and Thirty-third-st., several stone front houses, modern conveniences; $65.

16 Cottage-place, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, $30.

62 Ellis-av., 2-story frame, $25.

19 Oak-av., 2-story frame, 9 rooms, $40.

71 Alexander-st., cottage, 7 rooms, $25.

16 Wentworth-av., 7 rooms, $20.

Corner Thirty-third and Burnside-sts., stone and second floors, containing 8 rooms, gas, water, and closet; $30.

25 Silver-st., cottage, $25.

116 North Paulina-st., cottages, $20.

558 West Harrison-st., new 2-story frame, hot and cold water, $35.

728 Washington-av., cottage, $20.

49 Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick; modern conveniences; $70.

31 Hermitage-av., new 2-story and basement brick; modern conveniences, $800.

15 Hermitage-av., 2-story frame, 10 rooms, $30.

292 Townsend-st., second floor, 5 rooms, $20.

172 Howe-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms.

Orchard-st., new 2-story frame, 8 rooms, $45.

233 Indiana-st., 2-story and basement marble front, 16 rooms, with every modern convenience, $1,200.

182 North Market-st., 2-story and basement brick 12 rooms, $50.

Also a large list of other houses.

TO RENT--WE ARE INSTRUCTED BY MR. W. K. Nixon to rent the house in which he is now living, and which he will be ready to give possession of on or about Nov. 15.

It is situated on Superior-st., near the lake, now the most fully improved, central, and favorite portion of the North Side, with a full view of the lake, but not exposed to the east or west winds. Has 13 rooms, besides bath-rooms, abundant store-rooms, closets, &c., furnace, range, and all modern improvements. Is a full 35-foot house, and having been occupied by the present owner is in course thoroughly dry and safe. It is also fitted with double windows for winter, wire screens for summer, and gas-fixtures throughout, which can be had by the party coming in if desired. Rent moderate. Cannot be rented for boarding-house. Apply to SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT--TO A PRIVATE FAMILY OR TO A REsponsible party who would board owner only, a well furnished house of 11 rooms on South Side. Address G 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT--UPPER PART OF HOUSE ON MADIson-st., near Ashland-av., containing 5 rooms, pantry, closets, and water; furniture for sale reasonable. Address G 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT--2-STORY HOUSE WITH 8 ROOMS NO. 343 Western-av.; also good barn, all for $25 a month. H. CORNELL & CO., No. 40 South Clark-st., Room 4.

TO RENT--CHEAP--HOUSE NEAR DEPOT AT Oak Park. G. A. INGALLS, 184 Clark-st.

TO RENT--DIRT CHEAP--NEW MARBLE FRONT, 3-room house, modern, northeast corner Langley-av. and Thirty-eighth-st. C. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 5.

TO RENT--AND FURNITURE FOR SALE--A NICE 2-story brick house on Washington-st., near Union Park. For particulars address M 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT--HOUSE AND LOT ON CATHARINE-st., east of Milton Indiana-av., $12 per month; to a good tenant. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts., at a low rent. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT--HOUSE AND LOT ON CALUMET-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st., at a low rent. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT--LOWER PART OF HOUSE WITH 6 rooms, South Side, water and everything complete; cheap for the winter to good tenant. Address P 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT--890 WABASH-AV., NEAR EIGHteenth-st., house, 10 rooms; stable for 2 horses and buggies. BOYNTON, 185 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT--AT 24 BISHOP-COURT; HOUSE HAS 15 rooms and bath-room, hot and cold water, and is pleasant and well adapted for first-class boarders. Some new furniture and carpet just fitted in can be had at a discount if desired.

TO RENT--2-STORY HOUSE, 984 WEST TAYLOR-st., corner Hoyne; $25. Inquire of families; cheap. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--HANDSOME AND ROOMY COTTAGE, 1 267 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey; $25. Key at 678 Second-st. S. V. KING, 149 Lake-st.

TO RENT--INDIANA-ST., NEAR RUSH, MARble front, $85 per month; 11 Union-av., furnished house, $21 per month; 69 Oakwood-av., house of 9 rooms, bedded in barn, $26 per month. Address Tribune office.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, by a widow lady who desires board for rent. 225 De-Koven-st.

TO RENT--OR FOR SALE--2-STORY BRICK English basement house, 10 rooms, range, bath-room, and gas-fixtures, 72 Honore-st., near Adams; $30 per month till May 1. JAMES R. MAY, 134 Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT--CHEAP, HOUSE 44 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, near Union Park, 10 rooms; possession at once. IRA N. HERRICK, 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

TO RENT -- HOUSE 820 WEST INDIANA-ST., containing 7 rooms, 2 pantries, and 3 closets; also barn with 2 stalls. Inquire on the premises, or 127 East Kinzie-st.

TO RENT--10-ROOM HOUSE, 248 WALNUT-ST., nearly new, in first-class condition, $40 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT--A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 1254 INdiana-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE 428 TAYLOR-ST., SIX rooms, with closets, pantries, and bath-tub, with barn.

TO RENT--A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO RENT his house to a small family for December and January, it is thoroughly furnished and desirable for one in the West Side. References required. Address A 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT--LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 45 South Carpenter-st., between Washington and Madison; six rooms, water, and gas. Price $18 per month.

TO RENT--$20 PER MONTH--TWO SPLENDID stone-front houses, 9 rooms each, all modern improvements. W. E. SMITH, 147 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--A HOUSE ON THE SOUTH SIDE, with or without furniture; has modern conveniences. Address or call at 247 South Park-av. References are expected.

TO RENT--BRICK HOUSE 10 ROOMS, ALL MODern improvements, brick barn attached; located 746 Monroe-st., near Robey. Inquire 256 West Washington.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE AT 46 NEWBERRY-AV. with modern improvements. Inquire 45 Newberry av.

TO RENT--WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST Side, for the board of three persons for the winter; also, a good barn; persons without small children preferred. Inquire at 535 Warren-av.

TO RENT--THE FINE FRAME DWELLING, NO. 167 West Washington-st., gas, hot and cold water, water-closets, stable and carriage-house in rear, with water. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUDAT, 135 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--BY D. COLE & SON, 198 WEST MADIson-st.:

217, 754, 756, and 301 West Tyler-st.

183 South Peoria-st.

73 and 75 North Peoria-st.

266 West Harrison-st.

422 and 373 Park-av.

67, 63, and 65 West Indiana-st.

305, 150, 228, 652, 621, 144, and 327 West Adams-st.

123 South Wood-st.

125 South Wood-st.

196 and 198 Carroll-st.

204 Fulton-st.

70 West Washington-st.

103 South Sangamon-st.

Corner Robey and Harrison-sts.

943 West Madison-st.

176 West Madison-st.

280 West Monroe-st.

36 Aberdeen-st.

138 Ashland-av.

Corner Monroe and Laflin-sts.

130 North May-st.

161 Walnut-st.

TO RENT--AND LEASE FOR SALE--VERY DEsirable 40-room hotel, centrally located, furnished complete, and doing a good business. Rent low. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT -- VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house, on Thirty-first-st., near Prairie-av.; 10 rooms, modern improvements; good lot, with barn. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--BEAUTIFUL NEW MARBLE-FRONT house, No. 46 Ashland-av., opposite Union Park, 14 rooms, and bath rooms, furnace, and range; good brick barn on the premises. This is the best finished house to rent in the West Division. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT -- MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE, 241 West Washington-st., 14 rooms, all modern improvements. House to be rented with the carpets, velvet, and gas fixtures, mirrors, etc., at a reasonable rent to good tenant for a year or more. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE IN A DESIRAble location in West Division and board owners, a family of three. Address P 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ON PAULINA, NEAR VAN BUREN, a small house of three rooms. Water, etc., all complete. Rent, $15. Address, 80 South Morgan-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT--AT HALF PRICE--I WILL RENT SEVeral houses in North Evanston till next May, to any one who will pay in advance up to that time, houses of from 7 to 10 rooms that have rented for $30 to $40 per month for $20 to $25, or I will sell on ten years' time, with nothing to interest; paid-up stamps in advance. CHAS. E. BROWNE, 139 Monroe-st., Room 3.

TO RENT--AT ENGLEWOOD--8 ROOMS WITH closets, in the second house west of the Fort Wayne Railroad, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth-sts. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT--MY FURNISHED RESIDENCE, ONE OF the finest places in Englewood; 2 acres of ground, fine grove, east front on Wabash-av.; 5 minutes' walk from depot. On the right family a great bargain. Apply at 152 LaSalle-st. WM. AL BROWN, JR.

TO RENT--AT KENWOOD--TWO NEW HOUSES, 10 rooms each, all modern improvements; low rent to good parties. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--AT SOUTH EVANSTON--A NEW 8-room brick dwelling, nearly finished, and cold water and gas. Also, several fine new dwellings just completed. They have 5 to 10 rooms each, and will be rented low to good tenants. Also, some houses all have fine cellars, and are modern in every respect. WARREN, KENNEY & CO., 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, UPPER part of house 14 Ann-st.

TO RENT--A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM NEAR Twenty-second-st. Address W 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT--2 FRONT ROOMS AND CLOSET, cheap, 76 South Paulina-st., near Madison and Union Park.

TO RENT--CHEAP, 2 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping, for man and wife; reference required. Apply on premises, 673 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT--6 ROOMS AND 2 CLOSETS ON THIRD floor, suitable for housekeeping, at 261 North Clark-st., near Oak. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT--5 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, half block from street cars. Inquire at 122 West Tyler-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT--BACK PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board, in a private family where there are no other boarders, on the West Side; house has all modern improvements; dinner at 6:30. Address W 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A FRONT ALCOVE BED-ROOM. Apply at 1286 Prairie-av.

TO RENT--GENTLEMEN DESIRING PLEASANT rooms at reasonable prices, apply at 115 East Randolph-st., Kingsbury Block.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; private family. 1130 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--3 ROOMS IN BACK PART OF HOUSE, 271 West Harrison-st., for housekeeping; rent, $16.

TO RENT--4 VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with modern improvements, for light housekeeping. 716 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--4 GOOD ROOMS AND BATH-ROOM. Apply at 1465 Indiana-av.

TO RENT--FRONT ROOM WITH ALCOVE, FURnished or unfurnished; gas and bath-room. 617 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, WITH gas, $25 per month; with or without back parlor, with gas, $35. Also barn to rent. 852 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. Apply at 134 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT -- ROOMS, WITH WATER IN THE house, and all conveniences, in good location. Inquire at 476 Fourth-st., near Paulina.

TO RENT--ROOMS AT 85 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF 6 NICE ROOMS FOR housekeeping, on West Madison-st., 791, very cheap. Call on me for key. R. KENEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT--7 ROOMS IN NEW BRICK HOUSE. All modern improvements. I have a brick basement on a good corner which I would rent cheap for a liquor saloon. Call at 859 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished to ladies, or gentlemen and their wives; terms reasonable. Apply at 514 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--BACK PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, with use of kitchen, cheap; house modern improvements, 807 West Washington-st. Call to-day.

TO RENT--FRONT PARLOR AND FRONT SUITE unfurnished. Unexceptionable references given and required. 74 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE OR single; rent low, at 222 East Washington-st.

TO RENT--5 ROOMS, SOUTH SIDE NEAR TWENty-

LOCAL POLITICS.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

trial in vain to assimulate to an honest brogue, he bald: "May it please the Coort, I intend to make an explanation regarding the sensational article which appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE this morning. You are aware, Mr. Williams, that I am connected with this political champagne, I mean campaign, Mr. Williams; a natural mistake, Judge. I've just been over the road, and one of the city editors of THE TRIBUNE is also connected with the campaign. For this reason, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has missed no opportunity of reviling me, and the Couri I represent. They have sent spies round picking up news about the election, an' one of the friends of the city editor on the reporters—the opposite—ticket went to the headquarters of the People's party yesterday, and stole two of the signed commissions from a private room, so he did. It was not intended that these commissions should be given out or circulated until the parties made oath in my presence. The pimping scoundrel carried these two commissions to THE TRIBUNE office, and that is the cause of the sensational article. The animadversions of THE TRIBUNE are quite uncalled for, Mr. Williams. I assure you, on next Tuesday, if the Lord is willing. Judge, we will beat them at the polls, and show them who has the right to issue commissions."

At the conclusion of Dan's speech the Judge made a speech in which that party said was "worth $25 if it was worth a nickel." He said he thought it was perfectly right to give Mr. O'Hara a chance to examine the matter. He did not believe Mr. O'Hara would be guilty of anything of the kind. When his judicial attention was called to the matter, he was satisfied that it was not Mr. O'Hara's purpose to distribute blank commissions in the way charged. At this moment a close-shaved, amateur-political-economist-looking person, Joe Forrest by name, whose safety-valve had been flying round at right-angles for some minutes past, jerked himself spasmodically to the front. The Court was on the point of calling a bailiff to attend to his case, when, recognising a brother-politician in the excited organism, he desisted, and invited the surcharged bummer to unburden himself. He did so, after the manner of Jingle, the *bete noir* of the Pickwick Club:

"This business—all right Judge—used to do it myself. It's a practice—Judge—of Clerks of the Court—they all used to do it—as I said before Judge—I myself used——"

The electric eloquence of the galvanic Scammonite was interrupted by a bystander inquiring of Dan O'Hara if there were only two of the signed-in-blank Commissioners floating around. "Only two," responded Dan, eagerly. "That is strange," replied the bystander with imperturbable coolness, "for I have seen at least a dozen of them floating round the street, *and here is one I happen to have in my possession.*"

Suiting the action of the word the bystander produced one of the documents.

Dan wilted.

The Court didn't wilt, but said, "Mr. O'Hara, this is a special act of trust conferred upon you, and I had no reason to believe you were guilty of the trust imposed upon you. With regard to the way the naturalization of citizens has been conducted, the newspapers in general have taken upon themselves to severely censure upon you and me. I desire to take the whole responsibility upon my own shoulders. Every naturalization paper is issued in my presence, and under oath, and whenever I think it necessary to examine a man, the examination is made in my presence. All the slurs of the newspapers upon the conduct of Mr. O'Hara are unfounded, as far as I know. With regard to the commission papers obtained in the way alleged by Mr. O'Hara, they cannot be used, and anybody using them is liable to arrest."

This closed the unpleasant little episode. The Judge leaned back in his chair, and with half-closed eyes devoted his judicial brain to dozing, considering criminal cases, and running his department of the naturalization mill. Mr. O'Hara rejoined his friends over the way.

Whether or no the signed-in-blank commissions have been sown broadcast over the land can be learned by the statement of Mr. Filkins, to the effect that about 100 of them were found by a disinterested party, and brought to him on Friday last, one of which was the subject of the article in THE TRIBUNE which the hard-hit Dan made so plaintive a moan about. Mr. Filkins retains about fifty of these, which he will be glad to show to any parties wishing to see them, and it may be stated that Mr. Filkins feels justly proud of his strangely acquired ability to create, at a moment's notice, fifty Deputy Clerks of the Criminal Court of Cook County. How many unripe citizens have been suddenly brought to perfection in the O'Hara hot-house, under the care of gardeners Williams, Doyle, Forrest, Jamieson, Barrett, and the rest, it is hard to determine. Gardener Doyle acknowledges to 2,576 since the 1st of October, so that, with due allowance for those who have been created outside of this calculation, it is probable that 5,000 naturalization papers have been issued since the election excitement began.

The nature of the irregularity of the proceedings consists in the fact that the Judge never looks at the papers, but most of the time the naturalization process is going on he is attending to other business, and the business is shoved through by Austin Doyle or Thomas Barrett, parties personally interested in the creation of voting citizens. Half the time, the naturalizing subject does not understand a word of English. This done, up goes the right hand of the subject's hand, the oath is administered, a stupid "Yah" is the sole response to the solemn oath dextrously delivered by the Clerk, and the man, probably six months in the country, retires a citizen and a voter on the People's ticket.

A case in point is worthy of mention. A German was brought before Judge Williams yesterday evening. He had, of course, lost his first papers in the fire. The Clerk began questioning him as to where he resided at the time of the fire. The man became confused. He was not, apparently, well posted as to the fire limits, said hesitated. The Judge came to his rescue, however. "I guess it's all o'right," he said. "Swear him," and the man was sworn accordingly, and departed happy and a citizen. To multiply cases is unnecessary. One fact, however, is worthy of notice. All the names of the suddenly-naturalized are those of Teutonic origin, the Irish element is noticeable by its utter absence. The outside business, that of roping in, and swearing to the residence of the would-be naturalized, is attended to by three professional witnesses. The Germans are attended to by one John Miller, the Bohemians by one Frank Bender, and the Swedes by one Petersen. These parties are incessantly busy, and, to them the gratitude of defeated O'Hara and the rest of the bummers will be due on the 5th of the month.

Mr. Simeon W. King, who has taken a stand against this naturalization business, has had his position sustained by the best lawyers of the city, and by all of the Judges to whom he has submitted this case. The little altercation he had with Judge Williams on the subject a few days ago, has had the effect of arousing him, and he declares the intention of keeping his office open on election day, and remaining on hand to issue in his capacity of United States Commissioner, warrants for the arrest of parties who may attempt to vote on the strength of the possession of illegally-obtained naturalization papers. It remains to scrutinise these papers, and find out who have been illegally created, a difficult matter, perhaps, in view of the fact that a TRIBUNE reporter was not, yesterday, allowed to get the papers in his hand, simply for the purpose of counting them.

MR. COLVIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: "H. D. Colvin, Manager Express and Telegraph Association,"—that is the way it read. Telegraph-operators and Express-employes will recollect the drawing of the Crosby Opera-House, and will also remember that Mr. Colvin, the nominee for Mayor on the Bummers' ticket) was the high-hea tad man who got up the Association. Ten per cent discount for tickets sold in quantities was what Mr. Colvin purchased the tickets for,—he paying $4.50 for each ticket; while we poor telegraphers paid him $5 for each ticket. At the drawing, the Association drew several valuable paintings, amounting to some $500 in cash; at least that is what they sold for. Mr. Colvin's kindness never forsook him. He kept the $500, and the discount, 50 cents for each ticket. He claims it took all the profit to meet the expenses." I have my ticket, and I keep it as a relic. I sometimes pick up the costly card, and it brings to my mind the once-famed Opera-House,—how visions of wealth floated o'er my mind; when suddenly the recollection changes to the kind-hearted man who burrowed in the pockets of the poor telegrapher to meet his expenses. "Auri sacra fames."

LIGHTNING-SLINGER.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

A mass meeting of Law-and-Order citizens Monday night at Burlington Hall, colored citizens, and all opposed to J. W. McGenniss, and in favor of J. W. E. Thomas, for Alderman of the Third Ward, be on hand at 8 o'clock sharp.

GRAND FASHIONABLE BALL.

One of the largest and most *recherche* balls of this year will be given in Ringsbury Hall on the 24th of this month. The object of its projectors is the redemption of the Rectory of St. Paul's Episcopalian Church in Hyde Park. It was sold for debt some time ago, and the purchasers are willing to restor[illegible] it on the repayment of the original sum for which they bought it. The time, however, is growing short within which its redemption is permissible, and hence this effort to raise the sum by this appeal to the fashionables of Chicago. The subjoined list of ladies and gentlemen, who have consented to act as managers, will be the best guarantee of the character of the attendance, and it is reasonable to infer that this will be the most elegant affair of the season. The beautiful ball chosen is sufficient evidence that everything will be done to make all the arrangements of the very best character possible. Kinsley, of Browns, will furnish the supper, and the best music will be provided. Invitations may be obtained from any of the following-named managers, who are alone authorized to issue them. For the convenience of Hyde Park residents, special trains will run on the Illinois Central Railroad, stopping at the usual stations:

Managers—Mrs. W. K. Ackerman, Mrs. R. F. Ayer, Mrs. T. O. Baker, Mrs. R. W. Bridge, Mrs. Robert Clark, Mrs. Gen. H. F. Clark, Mrs. Frank Doggett, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Mrs. D. H. Hills, Mrs. W. T. Hancock, Mrs. T. W. Harvey, Mrs. J. C. Hilton, Mrs. Obadiah Jackson, Mrs. Edson Keith, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mrs. Eugene C. Long, Mrs. James Morgan, Mrs. N. C. Perkins, Mrs. E. W. Russell, Mrs. P. L. Sherman, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. Orson Smith, Mrs. Horatio Waite, Mrs. A. D. Waldron, Mrs. G. H. Wheeler, Miss Allison, Miss Royce, Miss Isaacs, Miss Ludington, Miss McDougal, Miss Stager, Miss Scovel, Mr. C. A. Angell, Mr. Henry DeWolf, Col. A. G. Forsythe, Mr. James Fairmann, Mr. David A. Gage, Mr. Adrian Honore, Mr. William Keep, Mr. S. H. Larmine, Mr. Bryan Lathrop, Mr. T. D. McLaurie, Mr. James Morgan, Mr. George F. Nelson, Mr. Howard Priestly, Mr. John B. Raymond, Mr. F. A. Seaverns, Col. R. S. Thompson, Mr. Malcom Thompson, Mr. Samuel Wheeler, Mr. George C. Walker, Mr. George Young, Mr. F. H. Gould.

THE TRIAD SOCIAL CLUB

party will take place on Wednesday evening at the Germania Miennerchor Hall.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The lunches given at No. 172 Madison street by the ladies of Trinity Episcopal Church will be continued a few days longer.

The Irving Club will give its third party—a calico hop—on Friday evening, at Martine's West Side Hall.

On Tuesday afternoon the Directors of the Orphan Asylum will hold their regular monthly meeting at that institution.

Those who want help can be supplied by applying at the Employment Bureau of the Woman's Aid Association, No. 51 LaSalle street.

From 6 to 9 on Thursday evening next, an oyster supper will be given by the ladies of the Union Park Baptist Church, to aid in paying the floating debt of the Church.

As usual, business around the City Hall yesterday was mostly confined to electioneering. The amount of work, outside of routine, is very small.

A man named James Donnell was placed under bonds of $500 until a further hearing by United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, for passing counterfeit fractional currency.

The alarm of fire from Box 275, at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in a frame building, No. 15 South Desplaines street, occupied by John Wesley, as a laundry. Damage, $250; uninsured.

The Board of Police met long enough yesterday to audit the pay-rolls for the Police and Fire Departments, but transacted no other business of consequence. It is remarkable that there have been no trials nor charges necessary for some time,—in fact, ever since the election excitement commenced.

The friends of Dan O'Hara and David A. Gage seem to be waging bloodless battles in the basement of nearly every Catholic Church on the West Side. They are now drawn up in line at a fair which is in progress at the new Church of the Sacred Heart, corner of Luke and John streets, and are making desperate struggles to carry off a gold-headed cane, and present it to their favorite. The fair will continue during the week.

The postponed dedication of the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Fulton street, one block west of Western avenue, will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., President of the Northwestern University, is expected to preach the dedication sermon.

At 11 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was sent in from Box 234, flames having been discovered in the frame cottage No. 867 Fulton street, owned and occupied by a Mrs. Fox. The building and contents were damaged to the extent of $600; no insurance. The fire spread to No. 868 Fulton street, a house occupied by Mrs. Clark. Loss $500. The fire originated from a defective chimney.

The regular monthly meeting of the Baptist ministers of Chicago and vicinity, occurs at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the office of the *Standard*. The programme includes reports of pastors, plan of sermon by the Rev. Mr. Loundsbury, of Aurora, Exegesis of 1st Corinthians, VI., 2, by Dr. Thomas, and an essay by the Rev. A. J. Frost on the subject, "Perfect Liberty—Perfect Obedience to Perfect Law."

The following persons, representing charitable institutions in the city, are requested to meet at 10 a. m. to-morrow in the Relief Block, No. 51 LaSalle street: Mr. Billings, the Rev. Mr. Boring, Mrs. H. Sayrs, Mrs. E. F. Pulsifer, Mrs. Dr. Dyas, Mrs. C. Glazier, Mrs. A. Officer, Mrs. William Wheeler, Mrs. W. Warren, Mrs. Goddy, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Norcross, Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, Mrs. F. M. Mitchell, Mrs. M. C. Johnson, Mrs. J. E. Young, Mrs. E. G. Hall, Mrs. G. B. Marsh, and the President and Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Henry Koener, the man who committed suicide at the corner of Madison and Canal streets, Friday evening, by shooting himself through the head. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered. If the deceased has any friends in the city, they would do well to communicate with the Coroner regarding his effects, and the disposition to be made of the body, which is still at the Morgue.

"Dancing Frank," Bucksot, and Collins, the three persons charged with robbing and assaulting Ricker, of Elgin, were brought before Banyon yesterday morning, and the case again continued. It is strongly hinted in certain quarters that Ricker lost his money in a gambling-house, and made his story out of whole cloth about being beaten, although there is no doubt that he and "Dancing Frank" were married by Banyon in Capt. Buel G. Rounds' house.

William Archdeacon employs in his factory, on Monroe street, about 150 men and boys. He says they steal from him ten or fifteen dollars worth of goods every day, mostly in small petty thefts. He is determined to stop this, and so Friday he saw Alexander Spink steal a goblet and take it away, he had him arrested and tried before Banyon, who fined him $5 and costs for stealing a glass worth fifteen cents. This will make Alexander respect the rights of property hereafter.

Ex-Policeman Madden has a very depraved and wicked step-daughter, Louisa Robinson by name. She is but 16 years old, yet a more hardened person is seldom seen in the County. Thursday she was sent by Justice Banyon to the House of the Good Shepherd, but they could not keep her, for she chased the inmates all over the house, threatening to kill them, and doing other outrageous things. Yesterday she was brought before Banyon, who sent her to the Bridewell for six months.

Last night about 10 o'clock a brisk game of faro was interrupted at John Dowling's gambling house, located on Monroe-street, near State, by the entrance of Sergt. O'Conner and a squad of policemen. There were thirteen gamblers in the rooms at the time, including the keeper, all of which were given quarters in the Armory Station. Dogberry Banyon was brought to the station in a carriage, and chuckled as he wrote the bonds that gave the prisoners their liberty. Some of the vagrants boasted that if the Hesing-O'Hara ticket was successful next Tuesday, their games would cease to be molested.

Richard Franzia is a bad young man, or he is persecuted by his own family. Early last week, his father testified before Justice Scully, that Richard abused his mother, brothers, and sisters, and stole money from his father, but upon Richard promising not to go near his father's house, and to go to work, Scully discharged him. Yesterday his two brothers appeared, and swore that he had stolen a pair of pants from one of them and pawned them. This convinced the Justice that he was a thorough rascal, so he fined him $100 and costs.

Mathew Burns is an employer in the Bridgeport steel works. He and the foreman, Thomas Moore, had some difficulty, and hard words passed between them. While Moore was drawing some molten iron into a bucket, and had his hand on the rod that stops up the aperture, Burns came up behind him and struck him to the floor, senseless. Had he even slightly moved the rod in a particular manner when he fell, 1,200 pounds of molten iron would have run upon him. Very fortunately he did not, and Moor was not seriously injured. So Banyon yesterday fined Burns $25.

William Fane, Joseph Clark, and James Cook are a trio of colored citizens from Polk street, who believe in the "Bummers' ticket" if it had a colored Alderman on it. They went out on Wednesday night to have some fun. They found a drunken supporter of Dan O'Hara and Hughy Reed, John Burke by name. They also found that John had $27.65, which they forthwith robbed him of after getting him drunk in Dunmore's saloon, on Fourth avenue. The fun they got out of the money will cost each of them 203 days' hard work at the Bridewell.

At the regular annual assembly of the Grand Council of Royal, Select, and Super-Excellent Masters of the State of Illinois, held in this city on the 29th ult., the following were elected and installed as officers for the ensuing year: John F. Burrill, Springfield, Grand Puissant; Wilbur F. Bromfield, Tuscola, Dep. Gr. Puiss.; Edward Blackshaw, Urbana, Gr. Thrice Ill.; Levi R. Jerome, Princeton, Gr. P. C. of Work; Jonathan D. French, Chicago, Gr. Capt. Guard; P. W. Barclay, Cairo, Grand Conductor; the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chicago, Grand Chaplain; Charles Fisher, Springfield, Grand Treasurer; James E. Miles, Chicago, Grand Recorder; A. R. Robinson, Springfield, Grand Sentinel.

Harry Floyd, a person who has been made notorious by his connection with thieves, as a "fence," was arrested by Detective Horace Elliott yesterday, on a warrant sworn out by Lapman, the pawnbroker. It appears that some time ago Floyd pawned a horse to Lipman for $100. Thursday, having found the whereabouts of the animal, he got possession of him by telling a plausible story, and ran him off. Lipman thereupon swore out a warrant for his arrest on the charge of larceny. Floyd was locked up at the Central Station, but subsequently got out on bail. He will be examined before Banyon to-morrow.

Emmett Culbreth, the young man who was arrested last Tuesday by Detective Elliott, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was taken before Justice Boyden yesterday. By a mistake of the clerk, the case was marked dismissed, and the prisoner was therefore discharged. He was at once rearrested by Detective Elliott on the same charge, and the case set for hearing next Thursday. A gentleman connected with the Lakeside Publishing Company, named S. P. Brown, was in the court-room when the case was called, and once recognized Culbreth as a young man who had swindled him out of money some time ago. He also promises to give Culbreth trouble.

All those worthy people who, during the seventeen days occupied by the work in the old tunnel, have preferred to take their liquor straight instead of mixing it with the fish soup supplied by the Water-Works, can return to their former temperate habits without fear. The water was let on through the tunnel late Thursday evening, and, so far, not the slightest bad effect has resulted to the ground around the new shaft. The "lagging" for the roof of the new drift running south from this shaft is being driven as rapidly as possible, and everything now seems favorable to a steady progress of the work.

"Gordon and Company, Mercantile Brokers and General Commission Agents," was the sign posted at No. 278 State street. This enterprising firm agreed to furnish employment to all persons needing work, but they made a specialty of getting railroad work for day laborers. About 370 men have paid these workers $3 for the promise of work on a road in Missouri, 150 miles due west of Cairo, Ill. It is needless to say that no railroad is building in that part of Missouri, and that these men have been cheated out of $740 by Gordon & Co. Yesterday a large number of them waited on Mr. Gordon, and found an empty office. They tore down his sign, which can be found in the possession of Lipman, and got out a warrant for their bird, who doubtless has flown. These poor men are out of employment, and can ill afford to be fleeced by such scamps as Gordon.

Mr. S. S. Schott, of this city, has just issued a very valuable little work, the result of an extended canvass of the manufacturing interests of Chicago, giving a classified list of the principal establishments, with their total capital and productiveness, in the city and vicinity. As an evidence of its recognized value, we may state that its statistics have already been seized upon as the foundation of another work, the "author" of which is too busy to collect his own facts: The following is a summary of the results arrived at by Mr. Schott: Manufacturing establishments, 1,710; workers in do, 50,500; wages per year, $28,740,902; capital employed, $50,000,000; annual production, $125,787,000. This does not include packing-houses and one or two other minor industries, the addition of which would raise the grand total of annual production to very nearly $150,000,000.

J. C. Barcus, manager and treasurer, and Charles H. Reed, agent of the Yeddo troupe of Japanese acrobats, now performing at Kingsbury Music Hall, absconded yesterday morning, leaving the unfortunate Orientals to settle a large number of bills for printing, advertising, hall, board, &c. The performers advanced about $4,000 to the swindlers to take them through the country, but it is thought that the greater portion of this sum was legitimately expended, and that Barcus and Reed did not take very much with them in the way of their ill-gotten gains. The principal object in leaving was to avoid paying bills. As the luckless Japs have not the wherewithal to settle just at present, they will give three more performances at Kingsbury Music-Hall,—to-morrow Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings,—and hope thereby to make up the deficiency. Their performances are really worth going to see, and, as they are penniless strangers in a strange land, the public should help them out of their difficulties.

One day last week a man hobbled up to the front door of No. 245 East Kinzie street, on crutches, with many rags tied around his left leg. He told the old, old story of a soldier's hardships, and so excited the sympathy of the inmates of the house that he was given a room with a young man who had considerable clothing in his wardrobe. One day the wardrobe was found empty, and the "old soldier's" satchel was also found missing. The following day the soldier disappeared. Yesterday morning the young man, whose raiment had been stolen, saw the pretended soldier sauntering along West Madison street, on two sound and well-developed legs, his person being clothed in a suit which the young man remembered having paid for at one time. He called Officer Shepherd, who arrested the deceiver. At the Union Street Station, he gave the name of William Henderson. He was scared into revealing the whereabouts of the rest of the young man's wardrobe, and it was recovered in a saloon on West Randolph street.

On Friday evening, a man named James Patterson, whose home is in San Francisco, was passing the corner of Randolph and Canal streets, when a woman stepped in front of him and modestly exclaimed, "Oh, I beg your pardon." James said, "Not at all," and the woman made some remark in reply, and a pleasant conversation ensued, which resulted in the woman asking Patterson to go with her to her room, over the store No. 40 West Lake street. Patterson consented. They had not been there long when the woman blew out the light, and, in the darkness, three men and a boy entered, and, while they held Patterson and bucked and gagged him, the woman looked through his pockets, and robbed them of $140 and a watch and chain. They then hurried out of the room, leaving Patterson to himself. He was enabled to give an accurate description of his assailants to the police, having seen their faces as they passed out of the room. Yesterday afternoon Officers Ryan and McFarland, by the exercise of a good deal of sagacity, arrested the woman and the three men. The boy slipped through their fingers. Justice Scully will tell them what penalty the law inflicts in such cases.

The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad will sell Exposition excursion tickets to-morrow and next day from all stations to and including Davenport, which will be good for the return trip till and including Thursday. Parties numbering twenty-five and over can procure excursion tickets on this road every day of the week. The Northwestern Road will probably sell Exposition excursion tickets on all of its lines next week. The Illinois Central will have excursion rates on its Chicago Division, commencing Tuesday night. The tickets will be accepted all the week on the Gilman passenger train, and will be good for return trip until the 9th. Excursion rates will be given on the Northern Division from Tuesday to Friday, which will also be good until the 9th. Similar rates will be given on the same days on the Iowa Division. Several charitable institutions of the city have made special arrangements with the management of the Exposition for the sale of tickets for their benefit. During the remainder of the season all other institutions of a similar character, without regard to sect or nationality, will be granted the same terms on application to the Secretary at the Exposition Building.

On Monday last, Officer Mannierre saw a man trying to exchange a new revolver for an old one. This seemed suspicious, inasmuch, as several gun stores had been robbed not long before, and he took the man in custody. The case was given to detectives Slayton and Gallagher to work up. This they did in a manner that reflects much credit upon them, and their discoveries are in substance these: The person arrested is John Rodgers, a man about 26 years old, and a son of a former resident of Chicago, but now living in Kansas. Dr. R. C. Rodgers. The prisoner came to Chicago about six months ago, and took Room 26 in the fifth story of No. 116 Monroe street. There the detectives found a complete set of burglar's tools worth $1,500 or $2,000. These were undoubtedly the tools which opened a way into the Marine Bank vault, and aided burglars in breaking into the vaults and stores of E. E. Caton, No. 53 State street, Joseph Butler, No. 179 Madison street, and Biggs & Spencer, No. 335 Wabash avenue, which were robbed of guns, pistols, knives, etc., during the latter part of October. On the third floor of No. 116 Monroe street, is a vacant room with an empty vault in it. The doors and sides of this vault are literally riddled with holes, where Rodgers and his confederates were practicing with their drills. Besides the tools, etc., found in Rodgers' room, a large number of books were also found, some of them very valuable. Rodgers has not yet been examined, but his case was continued under bail of $8,000 till Wednesday next.

THE INDIANS.

The Choctaw Nation Again Refuse to Grant Their Colored Population Equal Rights.

CADDO, Indian Territory, Nov. 1.—The Choctaw Legislative Council has just adjourned after an exciting session of about four weeks. In the treaty of 1866, Congress agreed to give the Choctaws $300,000 for the strip of country known as the Leased District, provided the Choctaws would, within two years, adopt into their Nation and make citizens about 3,000 negroes, formerly slaves of the Choctaws, and give forty acres of land to each individual. The time expired without action being taken, and from Council to Council the Government has extended the time. This money, with interest, now amounts to more than $400,000, yet so strong is the prejudice of fear of sectionizing and allotting their lands that they have again refused to pass the act of adoption. This fiat refusal on the part of the Nation to do justice to these colored people who are attracted to their homes and native land where the Government is willing to pay them so generously. It is safe to say that each one of these men produce more than any twenty full-blooded Choctaws. Every other nation of Indians has adopted their former slaves and given them equal rights in the land and annuities. The negroes are excited, and will send a strong delegation to Washington to place their rights before Congress. They do not want to be compelled to leave their homes, but they want to have their status determined. Either they are citizens of the United States, or citizens of the Choctaw Nation, and the Government cannot afford to ignore their just demands.

Ute, Arrapahoe, and Cheyenne Chiefs Have Talks with the Indian Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The delegation of Indian Chiefs who have been here for several days had another conference with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this afternoon. They have agreed to sell half of their reservation, comprising about 80,000 acres in Nebraska, the purchase of which was provided for by the last Congress, and they intimated that they are willing to sell the remainder and emigrate if a suitable reservation is given them elsewhere.

A delegation of Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Chiefs have arrived to arrange for a change of lines of their reservation, wishing to surrender a large tract of land and take another in the Indian Territory. They had a preliminary talk to-day with the Commissioner, which, as usual, consisted on their part of the ceremonial expression of their opinion of the weather and their satisfaction at being allowed to visit their Great Father.

Savages on a Raid.

OMAHA, Nov. 1.—Advices from Fort Laramie state that Little Wolf and a party of Indians, the number of lodges not known, left the Red Cloud reservation, Oct. 20, going south.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Col. Brackett, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

D. C. Pearson, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

E. S. Joyce, of New York, is at the Sherman.

C. H. Colehour, of Chicago, is at the Pacific.

W. N. Byers, of Denver, Col., is at the Pacific.

Gen. R. D. Trobriand, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

Vincent Truman, of Manitowoc, is at the Sherman.

S. B. Casewell, of Los Angeles, California, is at the Pacific.

George Kent Hooper and family, of Boston, are at the Sherman.

The Hon. Charles W. Clisbee, of Cassapolis, Mich., is at the Pacific.

Charles J. L. Myer, President of the Fond du Lac Railroad, is at the Sherman.

T. Sickles, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, is at the Pacific.

Amy Stone, the actress, and her husband, have taken rooms at the Commercial Hotel.

J. J. Mitchell, President of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, is in the city.

R. B. Fuller, for several years connected with the General Ticket Agent's office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, has resigned to accept a position in the County Clerk's office.

The Butland *Herald* gives currency to a report that Lieut. Henry Mapleson Perkins is engaged to Miss Neilson, the English actress. This will be piquant news to Mr. Philip Lee.

Mr. A. C. Reid, a member of the Chicago Caledonian Club, is among the competitors for prizes at the National Amateur Athletic Tournament, which is to be held at the Academy of Music, New York, on next Saturday evening.

Phil Hoyne says that he is compelled to change his religion, in the way of inches, every week. Last week, he says, he was an Episcopalian; the week before a Congregationalist; this week a Methodist, and for his religion next week, he says, he will depend upon Providence and free tickets.

Mr. George N. Dutcher, Superintendent of the machine department of Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, was presented last evening with a diamond pin, by his fellow workmen, as a testimonial of his many acts of kindness, and in due appreciation of his generous motives. As he is about to sever his connection with his colaborers, they join in tendering their sincere congratulations. The presentation was made by Mr. T. H. Botham, of that department.

Israelitish circles in this city have been exercised for some time past over a grand wedding that will take place in Standard Hall at 5 p. m. to-morrow. The principals are Mr. Henry Fuhrman, of Fremont, Nebraska, the leading dry goods man in that State, and Miss Carrie Meyer, of this city. The wedding party will leave the house of Mr. Kozminski, the banker, on Thirty-second street, and proceed to Standard Hall, where the ceremony will be performed according to the rites of the Jewish Church, by the Rev. Herman Felsenthal, of Mount Sinai Synagogue.

Journalistic circles were somewhat agitated a day or two ago by the announcement of the resignation of Mr. W. S. Walker, city editor of the *Times*. In losing that gentleman's services, the malodorous sheet bids farewell to the only feature of its disgraceful existence deserving of credit. Under Mr. Walker's administration as city editor the local department was wonderfully improved, and for two years that journal was at any rate kept up pretty well in the struggle for supremacy. Though never too clean, the *Times* has for two years had a fair share of local news, a distinction which it will no longer be able to boast. Mr. Walker was the best city editor the *Times* has had for years, and everybody supposed, and correctly, that he would remain as long as any life remained in the concern. But, being a young man of considerable discernment, he preferred to leave before the hulk went to pieces, and it is more than probable that others will follow him. As there are several rather well-meaning young gentlemen on the local staff of the *Times*, it is probable that the present opportunity to leave will be seized by more than one.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Mrs. Edwin M. Stanton lies in a precarious condition at her residence in Germantown.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 1.—Gov. Beveridge is now quite sick and confined to his room with neuralgia, and it is expected that he will not be able to attend to his official duties for a week. His physician enjoins quiet and rest for him.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 1.—Judge Schoifield to-day filed an opinion in the Supreme Court, in the case of Patrick Ryan vs. Andrew Lynch et al. The suit was brought to enjoin the collection of a tax which had been levied in LaSalle County by the Supervisor and Town Clerk of Ottawa for the payment of the interest upon certain bonds in aid of the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad Company. The opinion declares the act of 1857, under which the road was constructed and the bonds issued, unconstitutional.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Vessels Driven Ashore on the West Coast of Lake Michigan During the Recent Storm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.—The propeller Oconto arrived to-day from Green Bay with an account of the following disasters: The schooner Denmark, ashore near Death's Door, has gone to pieces. It will be remembered that the crew were saved. The schooner Mary Collins is ashore fifteen miles north of Menominee. A small schooner is on the beach at Egg Harbor, and another at Fish Creek, on the east shore of the bay. The Captain of the Oconto was unable to learn the name. The schooner Illinois is ashore two and one-half miles south of Bailey's Harbor. The schooner Meridian is ashore on Sister Island, is breaking up, and has been abandoned. Tug Hagerman rescued Mastodowoo with a dredge, a canoe, and one dump-scow. One scow broke adrift and was lost. Schooner Dayspring is ashore at Muskegon, badly damaged.

The Captain of the Oconto reports that on Friday morning the snow was 18 inches deep on the Green Bay shore.

The rumor that the propeller B. F. Wade had gone down during the recent storm is contradicted. She is safely harbored at Port Huron.

DAVENPORT.

Upper Mississippi Navigation—County Agricultural Society's Election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 1.—During the month of October 9,410 freight and 1,077 passenger cars crossed the railroad bridge at this point; 124 steamboats and 60 rafts passed through.

The Scott County Agricultural Society held its annual meeting to-day, and elected officers as follows: President, William Allen; Vice-President, Eugene Birchard; Secretary, O. S. McNeil; Director for three years, Thomas Scott; Director for two years, J. M. Eldridge.

Navigation on the Upper Mississippi has about closed, and the steamboats are going into winter quarters.

LOUISIANA.

Alleged Outrages by the Metropolitan Police of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—A letter from Judge Charles J. Merrill, dated Colfax, Grant Parish, Oct. 29, says: In haste, and with feelings of horror, I write to inform the public of the accursed actions of the Metropolitan police, who were sent here by Lieut.-Gov. Antoine Dunning, in the absence of Gov. Kellogg. On Saturday night last, the house of one of the most respectable widow ladies on Red River was fired into, near this place. The doors were broken open, and the unfortunate lady and her daughter of 17 summer, were taken out and, horrible to relate, were violated. Neither of the ladies could be found until late on Sunday afternoon. An infant, 18 months old, and the grandchild of ex-Gov. Wells, were found out in the road some half a mile from the house, and near the spot where the foul deed was perpetrated. The infant was the niece of the lady, and the child of Mumford Wells, the oldest son of ex-Gov. Matt Wells. The negroes up here all say that it was the soldiers, and we all believe that, if they were not the perpetrators, they instigated the negroes to the horrid deed of infamy. It is said here that, when Col. DeKline was informed of the outrage, he smiled and said his troops were up here for a higher purpose than arresting men for such a petty offense. Antoine is believed to have sent these creatures up here to give the negroes a chance of revenge, and one of them told the writer that he was right under the protection of the United States, to shoot any white man whom he wanted to shoot, and to violate any woman whom he met. I said to him that these were State troops, and not United States troops, and he replied that the Colonel had said, at a negro ball the night before, that he wanted all the colored people to come and see him, and that now they could do as they pleased, as they were under the protection of his soldiers.

DECAMPED.

All About the Sudden Departure of Babbage, the Defaulter, from Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 1.—The *Herald* this morning publishes the particulars of the absconding of Babbage, the defaulting Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, who turned up with $267,000 stolen from the bank. He left here during the fearful storm of Wednesday with a near relative, and his little boy, 7 years of age. They stopped at LaMotte, in Jackson County, for supper, where Babbage was recognized. He left LaMotte during the night, and went to Maquoketa, and, bidding his friend and child adieu there, embarked aboard the Thursday morning train for some section of the country where the officers of the law are unmolested. There was an urgent necessity for his departure at this time, because the Grand Jury in the State District Court convenes next week, and the gradual embittering of feeling against him among the poorer class who have been swindled out of their scanty savings would certainly have brought him his indictment and lodgment in prison. His friends advised him to it, and it is surprising he did not take himself off sooner. It is not known where he went, but surmises point to England or South America. He was an Englishman by birth. The general opinion among those who should know the best, is that he has saved very little out of his stealings. There has been considerable excitement to-day, most people are rather glad that he is gone, as he had been stripped of all his property.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling uplands, 14¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate demand and steady; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.30@5.50; common to good extra, $5.60@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.65; Ohio extra, $6.10@7.75; St. Louis, $6.35@10.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, 276,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.32@1.33; No. 2 Chicago, $1.34@1.35; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.44; Iowa spring, $1.32@1.38. Rye quiet; Western and State, 88¼c. Barley and malt declining. Corn in good demand; receipts, 26,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 60c; sail do, 60½c; high mixed and yellow, 61c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts, 107,000 bu; mixed Western new afloat, 46@47c; white do, 48@48½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western and Canada, 25½@26c.

HAY—In fair demand.

HOPS—Dull and unsettled.

LEATHER—In moderate request at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Dull and unsettled; coarse Southern tub, washed, 50c; combings, 58c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining, 7@7½c. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and a shade firmer; new mess, $15.00@15.25. Beef in moderate request and unchanged. Cut meats dull and heavy. Middles quiet and easier; long and short clear, January and February, nominal; long clear for next week, 8¼c. Lard active and a shade easier; old steam, 7 8-16c.

BUTTER—Quiet; fair to good Western, 27@28c.

CHEESE

variously estimated so-
ment of his critics.
PUTNAM
ginally from Maryland,
offensive, and well-bred.
ver, as a leader without
in any respect.
nsas poet and his remi-
GATE.

ER SCANDAL.

to Take Action—
he Grievance Com-
Ir. West's Letter—
Tilton Says.

York Sun, Oct. 30.
ch Committee having in
of the Beecher scandal,
tions of slander against
ery C. Bowen, will make
at a meeting to be held
hey will recommend the
on, and that proposition
fter an opportunity shall
discussion by members.
s inaugurated on the 1st
ovance Committee, which
members of Plymouth
anent body before which
members are regularly
eting was held on the date
and specifications pre-
illiam T. West were read.
ately against Mr. Bowen
e full and explicit. They
ies affecting Mr. Beecher
entlemen, both of whom
mouth Church and sin-
y, and gave the details of
the names of the persons
ld, with dates and places.
ion of the matter, and a
atument was at once de-
had at that time written
truth of the defamatory
the Committee argued
ienial from their pastor
and that the whole sub-
ect. A majority, how-
Beecher's power for good
e any shadow rested upon
a full investigation would
who deserved it.
ed that a sub-committee
o wait on Mr. Tilton and
on of the charges against
e appear before the
The resolution was
Garlutt, Mr. C. C. Dun-
icher were named as the
e the time for Mr.
, and a number of the
ent away to the summer
the proceedings were
committee was instructed
of the second Thursday
In the meantime Mr.
specifications to those
emented the charges
g them upon alleged
brought to his knowl-
e Grievance Committee
he investigation in ser-
o proceed first with the
e varied nature of the
es rendered it unfeasible
ntly.
d on, notified of the na-
and informally request-
Committee. This he po-
ause as a reason that
of Plymouth Church dur-
and therefore was not
rity. He called their at-
t slander was a missile-
the civil law, and invited
or into the courts; but
o be tried by Plymouth
imed that Mr. Beecher
ayed great sagacity, had cleared
ement to which some of

month, at a meeting of
tee, Mr. Garbutt, as
ab-committee, reported
forts to bring Mr.
of the church for
ion of the charges
was found that Mr. Til
been erased. Although
tive part in the meetings
church, he had neither
elled. Mr. Beecher and
ad always regarded him
surprised at his reunion
with the church. There
ent over this new phase
e adoption of a resolu-
's claim of non-member-
subject to the authority
her action was taken un-
when a full meeting was
d to serve a copy of the
as upon Mr. Tilton, and
ppear before the Com-
ation. Mr. D. W.
he Committee, was in-
sibility. The next day,
he called upon Mr. Til-
ers. Mr. Tilton claims
s unsigned, and simply
Ie took them, how-
letter addressed to the

vance Committee, who
mence the trial, was held
Capt. Duncan presided.
notified, and nothing
Tilton was lacking. In-
his letter was read. It
ing his refusal to appear
and that he was not a
Church. This left the
wo courses—to proceed
the absence of the de-
nd his expulsion for re-
andate of the church.
as argued that the evi-
circumstances would be
stice to the defendant
a resolution was offer-
majorities after a long
the expulsion of Mr.
the Committee is very
ted to the church as a
ection.
ase is disposed of, the
investigation of
ms against Mr. Bowen
nses comprises a large
urch members, and the
ndal will be very thor-
he burden of the prose-
West, who brought the

ttended any of the meet-

t they have done," he
esterday, "nor the na-

rday at the residence of
Brooklyn, where he was
. He said he was falsely
of seeming to have
inst Mr. Beecher, but
ttiste them; but he de-
nation further than to
had exonerated him, and
cient to satisfy the pub-

on's Name Struck
hat Messrs. Beecher
the Subject.

—The name of Theo-
mouth Church last
th the roll of its
o was present, denied
rch in his case, owing to
rears previously he had
in Plymouth Church,
He was prepared, how-
ling whereof the minis-
ght accuse him. Mr.
, said: "I don't be-
has desired, in any
his proper responsibility,
any proper charge to be
e none whatever. The
have been amicably ad-
I am concerned, buried.
This whole matter has
ment. I have said to
e interested in it, but
ly and honestly,
ful to take up this mat-
ers of the church, and
you can do nothing.
you began,' and I hold
r. It certainly is not so-
nt, the matter of the
d from the beginning, I

PRINTING.

OTTAWAY & COLBERT,

PRINTERS,

147 and 149 Fifth-av,,

Between Madison and Monroe-sts.,

Being one of the largest and best appointed printing establishments in the West, are now prepared, in their new quarters, to execute all kinds of printing—from a newspaper to a visiting card—in superior style and at low prices.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE JOB PRINTING business; good trade established; small capital required. Address W 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I CAN OFFER AN INdividual or a party to join me in a real estate transaction, which requires $4,000; will guarantee double that amount and profit one of $1,000. Address W 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A (AMERICAN) BUSINESS man, in a long established real estate office; small capital required. Address F 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE $20,000 CAPITAL, and want to find somebody with like amount in cash to join me in packing pork this winter. Address Q 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE PARTNER IN A paying law and collection office, well established. Q 4, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,000 in a good interior and an old-established business; for particulars address W 47, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM $500 to $1,000 ready cash can hear of a good chance to invest in a safe and a rare chance to make money, and will bear investigation. Address, for 5 days, appointing interview, F 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, with first-class references and a capital of $2,500 to $3,000, can obtain a half interest in a manufacturing business paying large profits. Address X 73, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, IN A LIGHT and profitable business; can be learned in a few days, and can be rapidly increased. Address Q 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE AND loan office; a first-class man can find a good and profitable business. Address X 72, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man with cash in a legitimate paying business. Call at 121 Madison-st., room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 cash, to go in a large manufacturing business; profits 100 to 200 per cent; large city trade established; all O. D. D.; machinery and running orders all contracted for and ready. All I need is a good man and the cash. Call early on Monday at No. 7 Fifth-av.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSIness man with $4,000 to $6,000 cash, in a paying grocery trade established and full-stocked, no better in the city. Apply at 1156 Clybourn-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO IS COMPETENT TO attend to the books and finances of an established, safe, and profitable business, and who can command from $6,000 to $10,000; the goods sold are of the cellar of capitol will be small, and also a large profit of at least 25 per cent will be realized. Address W 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $1,000, TO go in as buying one of the leading photographic rooms in the city; will pay for itself in two years. Call on or address 87 WEST LAKE-st., at Loveday's Gallery. References exchanged.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with $2,000, in a first-class manufacturing business established 4 years; capital invested will be secured on property that retires with investment guaranteed. Address Q 6, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $2,000, in a first-class business. None but good men need apply. Address W 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN LIGHT, PROFITABLE business with $400; business admits of large increase at 39 Canal-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—THE BEST BUSINESS chance in the city for a gentleman of $2,000 cash required, balance in 6 months; grand chance for either a lady or gentleman wanting business. Call at 103 Madison-st., Room 12.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 IN LEGITImate business; will net $6,000 this winter alone; sure-thing investment; an sole agent for Northwestern territory; must be a practical man and one who wants to purchase stock to change in business; must have the article. This opportunity is one seldom offered. Where is your address? W 18, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—80,000 CHICAGO BRICK, CHEAP IF taken this coming week. For particulars apply at 154 Fifth-av., corner LaSalle.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—A brick in exchange for real estate. Apply to J. REID, 45 Lake-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—FOR A NEW BUSINESS, A GROcery salesman accustomed to sol citing from private families. State salary wanted and references. Address W 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN CIGAR-STORE. Liberal wages to one posted in the business. 261 West Madison-st.

WANTED — TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen. Apply to-day, between 10 and 11 A. M., and to-morrow (Monday), MARCUS & ROMAN, North Clark-st., corner of Erie.

WANTED—FOR PERU, ILL., A FIRST-CLASS salesman of dry goods. None other need apply. Correspond with A. D. MURRAY, Peru, Ill. Must be single.

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY, ABOUT 17 OR 18, that can write a good hand for copying. Masonic Building, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., Room 16.

WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE, A LIVE MAN to take the entire management; to such a man a permanent salary will be given; he must possess a capital of from $500 to $1,000. Address W O, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRUG CLERK, COMPETent to take charge of a branch prescription store. Address with references, V 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE A NO. 1 NORWEGIAN DRUG clerk; also 2 German clerks. Call Monday, after 9 o'clock, HERRON & PARKER, Room 25, 163 Washington-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A PLASTERER WHO WOULD PLASter a brick dwelling and take a good Chicago lot in part payment. For particulars see WESLKE BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A BRICK-MASON TO DO A SMALL job. Inquire at 231 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK IN A hotel. Address O 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CARPENTER TO BUILD A 2-STORY building at once; everything furnished. Will give a good lot in payment. Apply Monday forenoon. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SLATE ROOFERS—FIVE OR SIX GOOD men to work on malleble iron works; steady work; come prepared to go to work on Monday morning. Call at our office, 138 East Madison-st., Room 11. C. M. CLARK & CO.

WANTED—SOME YOUNG MEN WHO UNDERstand mealing repairing. 384 Sedgwick-st., upstairs.

WANTED—CAR RIAGE WOOD-WORKERS AT the California Carriage Manufactory, 843 to 847 State-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—APPLY AT 9 O'CLOCK Monday morning at brick block on Prairie-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

WANTED—A TAILOR TO ACT AS BUSHELMAN. Apply to H. GRAHAM, 119 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GASFITTERS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT will find a good chance to make money at Room 19, 145 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 HORSE SHOER, FIRE MAN; none but a union man need apply. A. S. BEAMISH, 687 State-st.

WANTED—STAIR BUILDERS; ALSO 1 OR 2 RAIL hands. Apply at GARDEN CITY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY COMPANY, corner Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

WANTED—A PAPER RULER, AT 244 ILLINOIS-st.

WANTED—TINNERS—4 OYSTER CAN MAKERS, immediately, at DANE, WESTLAKE & COVERT, 238 Lake-st.

WANTED—TEN CARPENTERS AT ST. JAMES Hotel, Monday morning at 7 o'clock, sharp.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SCANDINAVIAN blacksmith. Call on Sunday, morning at 315 Fourth-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TEAMSTER WITH $450, IN A COAL yard; good pay and steady work the year round. Apply at 222 Lumber-st.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN IN PRIvate family to drive, work about the house, etc. Apply to CROSSMAN & CO.'s Livery Office, 414 to 418 Randolph-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY MORNING AT 7 o'clock, 30 laborers for a coal mine in Indiana; free fare. Our office is open to-day until 9 P. M. CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—100 WOOD CHOPPERS; PAY $1.25 per cord; cold mine, &c. Apply to C. O'NEILL, 259 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS CAN MAKE FROM $5 to $10 per day taking orders for a weather-strip that the rubber cannot pull out of. P. P. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents, 19 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN, WITH FROM $30 TO $600 cash to enter into active paying business during the winter. This is no patent humbug. Address M. T., Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS; pay good; references required. For particulars address W 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, ON salary or commission for the city and country. Call on Monday, Room 11, 79 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN WITH REGULAR routes, to sell an article in growing demand; large percentage; no competition. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENGINEERS OR MACHINISTS IN the country or city to canvass for a good thing. 145 Clark-st., Room 25. E. M. SKINNER.

WANTED—MEN THAT WANT EMPLOYMENT, with a small capital to sell goods on commission that pay large profits and sell fast. 275 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER FOR staple goods, at 154 State-st., up-stairs, Room 4.

WANTED—MEN FOR A LIGHT TRAVELING business, with or without experience. Steady all winter. Only a small capital for an outfit. Money in it. NOVELTY CO., 154 State-st., Room 4.

WANTED—BY A LADY-LECTURER, A MAN with a small capital to act as agent or partner. Address O 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 17 TO 18 YEARS OLD to work in a saloon; must be industrious and reliable on table. Wages, $4 per week and board. No. 51 South State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN IN STABLE REAR 118 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HONEST BOY ABOUT 16 years to drive laundry wagon; references required. Apply at 14 Adams-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO DRIVE HORSE AND DEliver goods; a smart, active boy can get a better's job. Apply Monday morning at 14 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—A BOY 17 OR 18 YEARS OLD, CAPAble of taking care of horses and washing wagon, at 623 West Indiana-st., near Robey.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; MUST UNderstand opening oysters. Apply at 356 State-st., corner Harrison.

WANTED—A TRAVELING MAN ACQUAINTED with country trade, to carry fine State price, give references, and address Y 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN IN AN OFfice; must not be afraid to work; one experienced in the collection book business preferred. Address with reference, in own handwriting, H 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN TO EARN $75 PER WEEK IN the country; former experience unnecessary. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 2,957, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING MAN to work on a standard publication; to the right man liberal inducements will be offered. Address Box Y 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 GOOD CANVASSERS TO SELL THE Excelsior Double Rubber Weather Strip. 173 East Madison-st.

WANTED—OUT-DOOR MAN WHO CAN SELL cheap city lots on a good margin. German preferred. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN ARE MAKING $5 TO $4 a day with Prof. Moury's non-explosive for kerosene. Costs only 5c and 10c. Sells readily for 25c and 50c. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—I WILL GIVE A GOOD MAN WITH $500, cash, easy inside work for the winter, $30 per week and board, and good security and interest on his money. Address V 42, Tribune office, and where an interview may be had.

INSTRUCTION.

ELEGANT RIDING TAUGHT TO LADIES AND gentlemen; horses trained to perfection; lessons in fencing, sabre, pistol, and dagger, by the French officer of cavalry, just from Europe. EMILE THORBECKE, Room 86, Reaper Block.

EVENING DRAWING-CLASS FROM 7 TO 9, IN THE U. S. School of Civil Engineering, Room 56, Major Block, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; terms, $5 for ten lessons, in advance; also evening course of engineering.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH is guaranteed with pure accent, by correspondence; private lessons taught by PROF. CLARKE, 845 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN ON THE PIANOFORTE AT the pupil's residence by an experienced lady teacher. Terms reasonable. "MUSICIAN," 309 Sedgwick-st.

MADAME MARCHAL, FRENCH TEACHER; private lessons and classes at her residence, 181 Wabash-av. Also furnished rooms with board. French spoken at table.

MADAME MICHELLE, NATURAL CLAIRVOYant, 126 West Randolph-st. Private entrance 74 Fifth-av.

MISS THOMPSON (FROM LONDON) BEGS TO call attention to her complete system of instruction on the pianoforte, as practiced by the great masters, at her residence, 226 West Lake-st.

PROF. TOS. SEYBOURN—FIRST-CLASS MUSIC, Spanish, and other teacher; moderate prices; 103 North Wells-st., to MR. ESTER.

PRIVATE TUTOR—AN OLD TEACHER, EDUCAted at Yale; good references. Inquire from 1 to 1 p. m., at 92 South State-st.

PROF. DELOULME, 423 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. Piano, vocal-culture, singing, French, Latin, etc., by the month, at my place or pupil's residence.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady who has had several years' experience in teaching the rudiments of music, French, and other languages, to teach children and take care of them; can also give the first instruction in music if necessary. Good references can be given. Address Q 72, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE MUSIC SCHOOL—GUARANTEES best of piano and vocal culture at $7 a term; class lessons, $4 a term; pianos on hand for practice. Address Q 28, Tribune office.

TO PARENTS—A LADY LATELY ARRIVED FROM England, living in a healthy and pleasant locality within an hour's ride by rail from Chicago, who has three little girls of her own and takes a few day pupils, wishes to meet with two little girls, under 12, to educate and board. They will have the comforts of home, and strict attention to their moral and general training, and receive a thorough rudimentary education. First-class references given and required. Address X 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW PUPILS FOR LATIN AND Greek. Address ACADEMIE FAVARGER, 266 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MUSIC-TEACHER, WHO WILL FURnish piano and give lessons for board. Call at or address 1 Hancock-ct., Room 7.

WANTED—GOOD AMATEUR LADY-DANCER TO give lessons in waltz to gentleman. R 30, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, for two; also a few day-boarders can be accommodated.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE—CORNER DESPLAINES and Madison-sts., light, airy rooms with board at $4 per week; commutation ticket, $1 meals, 25c.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GEneral housework in a family of two at 1114 Prairie-av.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A good girl at 120 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN OR ENGLISH girl to assist in housekeeping in a family of two; moderate wages. 161 Centre-av., between Tyler and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—MIDDLE AGED COLORED WOMAN as second chambermaid; only those understanding their business need apply. Call for 2 days after 10 A. M., at No. 13 Seventeenth-st., west of State.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 822 WEST WASHington-st.; one that can do general housework; no objection to a widow with a child.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; references required; easy situation for good girl. Call at 80 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Inquire on Rhodes-av., third house south of Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, cooking, washing, etc.; will pay good wages to one who is first class. Call at 97 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; good wages to competent person. Address Y 89, or call Monday, from 10 till 12, at 729 Tyler-st., corner Hoyne.

WANTED—A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO the work in a family of two; must be a good cook. Apply Monday afternoon, at first house south of Thirty-fifth-st., on South Park-av.

WANTED—AT 475 HURLBUT-ST., NEAR WEBster-av., a girl, about 14 years old, to assist in general housework; the right one will be treated as one of the family; references required. Call Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WHO WANTS TO go to school, and is willing to work in a small family nights and mornings for board. Call Monday at 549 West Monroe-st

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply 413 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 327 Michigan-av.

WANTED — GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; reference required. 547 East Indiana-st., North Side.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO housework in small family. Apply at 561 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 649 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of three adults; a good home for a good girl. Apply at 964 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, TO DO DINING-room work and sewing, understanding ironing in a private boarding-house. Apply at 194 Warren-av., corner Wood-st., near Union Park.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 413 WEST MONROE-ST., a German, Swede preferred, to do general housework in family of four.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, ONE THAT can cook, wash, and iron. Frederick-st., one block north of west end of Chicago Avenue, North Side.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK AND SECOND girl. Call to-day. Must be well recommended. 1126 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must have good references. Apply at 314 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Wages, $3.50 per week. Inquire at 272 Thirty-first st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be first-class cook; no washing or ironing. Call Monday at No. 17 Lake-st., near Michigan.

WANTED—A WIDOW OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMan, active and willing to do housework, and part of time care for children. Apply at 13 North Ashland-av., front door.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply at 17 Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT JOHNSTONE HOUSE, A GOOD dining-room girl.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL; 1 pastry girl; 1 bathroom, immediately, at Merchants' Hotel, corner Clark and Lake-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family; a good steady home for a competent person; only those need apply. Call at 190 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 275 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 1132 INDIANA-AV., A GERMAN or Norwegian girl to do general housework. Call Monday.

WANTED—GIRL, IN A SMALL FAMILY. 346 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—AT 1294 PRAIRIE-AV., GOOD COOK. Call to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 144 West Harrison-st., news depot.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework. Inquire at 540 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 647 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., A girl to do general housework; none but first-class need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of two persons. Call Monday morning at 611½ Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL COOK, FOR A RESpectable family in Washington and Canal-sts.

WANTED—GIRLS AND WOMEN FOR CROcheting and knitting at 1266 South State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 19 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL at the De Forest House, 172 North Clark-st., corner Kinzie.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY AT Wright's Block, Northwest corner State and Kinzie-sts., second floor.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE WHO UNDERstands cooking. Apply at 622 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL ABOUT 15 OR 16 years old to do light housework, and will have a comfortable home for the winter, at 150 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AT 666 TYLER-ST., CORNER WINchester-av., a German or Swede girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework in family of 6. No. 111 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE, OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework. Apply at 1123 Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO LIGHT second-work and sewing, one who understands the machine. Apply at 97 Madison-st., room 6.

WANTED—AN HONEST PROTESTANT GIRL FOR second work. Apply on Monday, with reference, at 1022 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 502 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WASHWOMEN AND ONE starcher at DOREMUS' Steam Laundry, 252 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT laundress at the Clarendon House, North Clark-st., corner Ontario.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TO DRESS-MAKERS AND MILLIners—A lady of taste, experience, and means desires to purchase an interest in an established business of the above kinds. Will pay cash. Address, with full particulars, A 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TAILORESSES ON custom pantaloons. Apply at 77 North Clark-st., third floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILORESS AT 126 Ohio-st. Call to-day.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, IMMEDIATELY. Address HASKELL MURRAY, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG NURSE GIRL, GOOD wages, at 2 Cottage-place, near Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE GIRL, NOT OVER 14 years old, at 823 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO NURSES AT 961 MADISON-ST.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES OF GOOD CHARACTER AND fine address to solicit orders for useful and salable articles; commission liberal; steady employment. Send name and address to X 42, Tribune office, for 3 days.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES A plain hand, and can invest $75, (for which good security will be given), can find steady employment. Call at 207 Warren-av.

WANTED—NINE WAITER GIRLS FOR SALOON. Apply at northwest corner Madison and Peoria-sts., basement.

WANTED—AN OLD LADY, WHERE A GOOD home is more an object than wages. Apply Monday, from 9 to 11 A. M., at 1 North Clinton-st.

WANTED — A TIDY, CAPABLE GIRL WHO boards at home on the South Side, to assist a dentist. State personalities and price at which you will come. Address Y 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY CLERK WHO can take charge of a hair department. Apply to Exposition Dollar Bazaar. Good references required.

WANTED—10 LADIES TO CANVASS CHICAGO and suburbs for the Singer Sewing-Machine; experience preferred. For full particulars call on J. E. GOODMAN, 261 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LADIES IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO call at publisher parlors for ladies and children. Very engaged; make $3 to $7.50 a day. MRS. PALMER, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW $2 BOOK, by an author of world-wide celebrity; sells every time; seeing is believing. Call at Room 32, upper floor, south end of building, 167 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE by sample which will pay 25 cents profit; also Germans call. Room 19, 146 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR PAINTINGS. Awards of Twelve Hundred Engravings; can make from $3 to $6 per day; mechanics well adapted. Call at 117 East Madison-st., Room 2.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH $2 to $5 cash can make $5 to $7 a day in city or country. Goods sell fast at 100 to 300 per cent profit. MERRILL & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SOMETHING USEFUL. State and county rights for sale. Profits large. Apply to-day at No. 82 Sherman-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL STAPLE GOODS; $20 per week and expenses. 325 West Madison-st., Room 12.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL NEW HOUSEHOLD articles; also men to wholesale in large cities. CONCHA COMPANY, 36 North Canal-st., Room 4.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW first-class correspondents. They must have brains enough to think; education enough to write, wit enough to amuse, wisdom enough to instruct, and honor enough to appreciate nonsense; no others need answer. Address V 56, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—KANKAKEE—WRITE TO P. O. Have left where I was. Address P. O. box 5,616, Chicago.

WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—AS A prescription clerk, by a German. City references. Address O. A., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LAWYERS, COMMERcial, or insurance agents requiring the services of a short-hand writer and corresponding clerk; address W 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT-BOOKkeeper by a graduate of an Eastern business college. Good references given. Address X 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN A smaller business, by a person having some spare time in the afternoon. Speaks English, German, and Spanish fluently. Refer to Mr. H. Enderis, 128 Lake-st., or Dr. J. Julson, 122 Milwaukee-av. Address X 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper. A young, married man. City references. Address R 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN meat market or grocery store; a first-class meat cutter; some experience in the grocery business. Address Q 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 25; willing and capable of doing most any kind of work; not particular, will do anything that is honorable and accept a moderate salary; references if required. Address A 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR retail dry-goods store by a young man of five years' experience as salesman or porter; not afraid to work; steady; prefer to; can give best of references. Address M 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PREscription clerk, who can loan employer a few hundred dollars. Address L 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, reliable in every particular, willing to devote whole time to interest of employer; desires employment; man of family, and free from vices of every description. Address W 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper, middle age; several years' experience. Best city references. Address L 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a small family. Apply 413 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN any kind of mercantile business; is accurate and quick, and willing to engage for small salary to secure a permanent place. Address W 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant in an office by a young lady who has had experience. Best of references given. Address K 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER, salesman, or in any capacity; not afraid to work; satisfaction guaranteed or no pay; moderate salary wanted. Address Q 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, or as collector, or travelling man. Good references given. Will acquainted with the city. Address A 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM Denmark and a wholesale or retail liquor house; understands the business. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address A 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A young man. Has the best of reference as to character and capacity. Address X 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED grocery clerk in a grocery or any other store; not afraid of work; speaks English and German. Please address CLERK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a bakery; has had 5 years' experience. Willing to work on small salary, to start with. Address A., corner Twenty-second and Union-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits to work at clock and watch repairing, who has had two years' experience. Address NEWO, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business; is good driver and willing to make himself useful; can furnish best of reference. Address C 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (Swede); is sober and steady, and can show well-acquainted. Address W 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM AND COACHman in a private family, by an Englishman; understands the care of horses, carriages, etc., and can bring the best of references. Address WALTER, 1108 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man (Scotch) who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and has a fair knowledge of gardening, and can come well recommended. Address X 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a private family, who will make himself generally useful; no objection to work on a farm. Apply at 50 Alexander-st., for two days; the best of city references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS coachman; understands the management of horses and is willing to make himself useful. Address V 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, as coachman in a private family. Good references can be given. Address O 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane), as coachman in a private family; understands the business and is willing to work. Best of references given. R 1, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE. A man is a first-class coachman and horseman; wife can do cooking, washing, or sewing; she has a sewing machine. Address A B C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman as coachman or groom in a private family; willing to make himself useful; best of references. Address C 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A colored man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriage; is a careful driver, and understands the milking of cows. Inquire at 495 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has good business qualifications; will work for a moderate compensation. Address A 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION—WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had several years' experience in the lumber business. Can furnish the best references for honesty, integrity, etc. Address K 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED porter, or watchman, in hotel or something else; good reference, and writes a good hand. Address H. SMITH, 317 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman, dry goods, groceries, or clerk, had experience, best of references. Apply at 165 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN IN ANY CAPAcity, where strict sobriety and honesty of character is required; good references. Address A B, 21 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF extended business experience, to travel for any wholesale house (except dry goods), as salesman in store, or as correspondent in any legitimate business, and good accountant; best reference given. Address Q 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—VOLUNTEER—A SCANdinavian wishes a situation in a store where he can learn a trade; worked 9 years in grocery store in the old country; speaks English, and Scandinavian; small or no salary expected. Please address B Y H, No. 6 East Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS wife, the wife as cook, washer, and ironer, the man to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. The best of references. Call at 151 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A lawyer, by a young man who has had 12 years' experience, and is competent to take charge of any department; no objection to going out of the city. Address V 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE. Woman to cook, wash and iron; man to drive and take care of horses, and be generally useful. Address F 87, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING MONEY, on Wabash-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. Owner's property, and pay for this advertisement, at 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

FOUND—AT WELLS-ST. RAILROAD DEPOT, A sum of money. The owner can have it by calling at 122 Illinois-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY NOON, A WHITE AND brown milk cow; not very large. A small hole in both horns. Anybody returning the same to 197 Blue Island-av. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—BROWN AND WHITE SLUT, CROSS B

M'GRATH.

The Record of the "Blueskin" of the Common Council.

How an Indicted Alderman Got Off Without Trial.

Sunday Reading for the Voters of the Fifteenth Ward.

When a person presents himself, "at the request of many voters," as a candidate for office, it is right and proper to inquire into his qualifications for the office, and, if it is for re-election, to examine his record as an officer, in order that we may judge whether these "many voters" do not resolve themselves into one single voter, and that one the candidate himself. This we propose to do as to Mr. J. J. McGrath, candidate for re-election as Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward.

In 1869, the Northwestern Fertilizing Company attempted to get a contract from the city, by which the Company was to receive $15,000 per annum for removing dead animals. The Company had, for several years previous, removed dead animals without expense to the city, finding its profit in manufacturing them into guano at its works in the Town of Hyde Park. An ordinance was introduced in the Council, the purport of which was, that the city was to pay the Fertilizing Company $15,000 a year *for ten years* for removing dead animals from the city. The ordinance was passed, and was vetoed by Mayor Mason, on the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, that the Council could not enter into such a contract, there having been no prior appropriation made by the Council. Among those who voted for this scheme of the ring is found the name of Ald. McGrath. The Fertilizing Company, notwithstanding it estimated its work worth $15,000 per annum, continued to remove the dead animals without charge to the city, for about two years thereafter. The city now pays less than half the amount which this ordinance proposed to give the Fertilizing Company for the same work.

The claim of Thomas Lonergan, now a candidate for County Commissioner on the Hesing ticket, was presented to the Council. He asked the city to pay him $1,295.82 for some walls of his building which had been torn down by the Fire Marshal after the fire which destroyed Lonergan's buildings on Canal street in the year 1867.

The Council ordered the payment of the claim March 28, 1870.

Among those who voted for this claim we find Ald. McGrath. The Mayor vetoed the resolution. Lonergan sued the city, and the case was decided this past summer in favor of the latter.

In July, 1871, the Mutual Gas-Light Company petitioned the Council for the privilege of laying gas-pipes in the streets of the city, and their petition was favorably reported upon by the Committee on Gas-Lights, which reported an ordinance granting the right to lay down mains to the Company. In August of the same year, the ordinance came before the Council for consideration, various amendments were made, and it was recommitted to the Committee. Voting to recommit we find Ald. McGrath. The matter was kept pending for some time, and the ordinance was finally defeated. When the "ring" Aldermen were indicted some months afterwards, it will be recollected that an attempt was made to indict the "ring," upon the gas ordinance matter, and it was discovered that some money had been paid to influence the action of the Council. Certain Directors and officers of the old Gas-Light Company—the South Side one—found that either business or "health" required their absence from the city, and all attempts to serve subpœnas on them to appear before the Grand Jury failed. Rumor said the defeat of the ordinance cost the Gas Company some $30,000. Mr. R. B. Cobb or Mr. J. K. Burtis, the Secretary, ought to know. Will they rise and explain?

In the winter and spring of 1871, ordinances granting privileges to certain railroad companies were pending before the Council. Among them were the Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central and Chicago & Pacific Railroad Companies. The C., C. & I. Railroad ordinance was introduced in October, 1871, with a report of the Committee on Railroads. It was on March 4, 1872, on motion of Ald. McGrath, referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division. This Committee reported March 11, and the ordinance was finally passed April 1, 1872. The Chicago & Pacific ordinance was introduced in February, 1872, and was referred to various committees, and postponed from time to time—so that it did not pass until June 12, 1872.

The indictments against McGrath were found at the special December term, 1871, and the January term, 1872, of the Criminal Court. They were three in number, and were for bribery, and in one case at least there was no lack of witnesses. In these indictments a nolle prosequi was entered on April 30, 1872. We would like information whether or not these indictments had anything to do with delaying the passage of these ordinances. Was it made a condition that these indictments should be dismissed before these railroad ordinances should be passed?

Did any railroads or prominent citizens request Mr. Reed to dismiss these indictments, and why were they dismissed without any effort to try the same? Will Mr. Reed rise and explain?

Did it cost Col. Hough anything to pass his Chicago & Pacific ordinance, and, if so, how much? Did he have to pay exorbitant prices for any pieces of property fronting streets where his road was to run; and what member or members of the Council insisted on the property being purchased before the ordinance passed? Will Col. Hough rise and explain?

Edward Kehoe, candidate for Alderman in the Twentieth Ward, voted for the Northwestern Fertilizing Company contract and the illegal Lonergan claim. He was with McGrath in all his schemes while he was in the Council.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad—Additional Facilities on the Grand Trunk.

A large number of people interested in the newly-opened Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad went on a tour of inspection last Tuesday from Fayette, O., to Detroit, Mich. This road is composed of four corporate bodies, as follows: The Canada Southern, extending from Fort Erie and Amhersburg to St. Thomas, Ont., Webster Snyder, Superintendent; the Chicago & Canada Southern, extending from Trenton to Chicago (finished to Fayette, O., 67 miles), George Goss, General Manager, headquarters in Chicago; the Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit, extending from Detroit to Toledo (55 miles), D. Edwards, Superintendent. The President of the corporation is Milton Courtright, of Erie, Pa. In addition to the above lines, there are the St. Thomas & St. Clair (71 miles) and the Erie & Niagara (60 miles), branches. The total number of miles of railroad operated by the Company is summed up as follows:

Branch.	Miles.
C. S. & Fort Erie	229
Chicago & C. S. to Fayette	67
Toledo, C. S. & Detroit	57
St. Thomas & St. Clair	71
Erie & Niagara	60
Trenton & Amhersburg	3
Total	487

Two daily trains have been running between Trenton, Mich., and Fayette, O., during the past month, and some considerable freight business carried on between this city and Fort Erie. The St. Thomas & St. Clair branch and the Erie & Niagara branch have been operating since July. The Company has so far made its connections with the East by the Suspension Bridge, but in a day or two the International Bridge at Fort Erie will be opened, by which the Company will have more facilities for Eastern connections. In Detroit the Company will use a portion of the Michigan Central Railroad depot for freight and passenger accommodations. The road starts out with a splendid prospect of success, and in a short time will have everything in good running order.

GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

This Company have completed the International Bridge across the Niagara River at Buffalo, to connect with the New York Central & Erie Railway, which enables them to run through cars to New York, Boston, and intermediate points, via Buffalo. They have also relaid the track with steel rails, added new passenger coaches and Pullman palace cars, so that, at the present time, they are in condition to offer accommodations equal to any other line for travel to Buffalo, New York, etc. On and after Monday next they will commence running in connection with the Michigan Central Road three trains daily from Chicago to Buffalo, New York, and intermediate points, leaving Chicago at 8:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m., and 9 p. m. On the 5:15 p. m. train a Pullman car will run from Chicago to Rochester, connecting with Wagner's sleeping cars to New York. The completion of this bridge opens another through route to all points East, and will obviate many of the difficulties to which passengers have been subjected by other routes during the winter months. There is no doubt when the advantages of this route are fully understood it will secure a fair share of the travel to Buffalo, New York, etc.

THE KANKAKEE LINE.

From and after this date the Kankakee Line to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore will run on their night express, which leaves this city every evening at 8, a Pullman sleeping-car, which will run through to Washington and Baltimore via Cincinnati without change. This arrangement will give the public going East a chance to avoid the cold weather, and at the same time enjoy the magnificent scenery along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

OBITUARY.

City-Attorney of Peoria, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 31.—Col. L. H. Kerr, City-Attorney of this city, who was wounded while out duck-shooting last week, died this morning at the residence of Mayor Brotherson from the effect of his wound. The deceased was a rising lawyer, and his untimely loss is felt by the entire community.

A New South Side Attraction.

Conscious that all that is beautiful and recherche ought to be represented on the Broadway of Chicago, the proprietors of the Great Exposition Bazaar have secured the elegant store No. 138 State street, near Washington, where they will display on and from Nov. 12 a large and variegated stock of the most desirable fancy goods of every description, combining the useful and the beautiful in a degree never before attempted in Chicago.

They will continue their business as heretofore, on the corner of Madison and Halsted streets, and, whilst thanking their West Side friends for the generous patronage bestowed on them so far, and soliciting a continuance of the same, is concerned, they hope that their justly merited reputation and their earnest efforts to please and satisfy everybody will gain them hosts of new friends in their new quarters.

With

everything superior in the fur line, Messrs. Cooper & Hennegen, No. 126 Clark street, are prepared for the winter's trade. Their elegant stock includes the latest fashions in mink, sea', sable, ermine, lynx, black martens, and all the cheaper grades manufactured for ladies', misses', and children's wear. They give special attention to the repairing, cleaning, and altering over of furs. Gentlemen can find in their elegant establishment the largest and most complete stock of hats, caps, gloves, lap-cloths, wolf, coon, fox, and buffalo robes in the city. Low rent enables them to outstrip competition in prices.

Don't Fail to See the Davis.

Heretofore, in all contests for popular favor, the Davis improved sewing-machine claims to have vanquished all its rivals, and especially so during the last few weeks of our Exposition. The last week is at hand. The Davis will execute work entirely new and unparalleled in the history of sewing-machines, at the same time challenging all others to equal it. Attend the Exposition; go early, and don't fail to see the Davis.

Sale of Works of Art.

Attention is respectfully called to a fine collection of works of art, comprising elegant French bronze statuary and clocks, Italian marble statuary and classical vases, to be sold at public auction on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at the store No. 108 Madison street. The collection is the importation of the well-known firm of Vitt Bros., Philadelphia. It is one of the largest and finest ever opened in this city, and will be sold without reserve by William A. Butters & Co., auctioneers.

Lyons Velvet.

We are selling a splendid all-silk Lyons velvet at $10 per yard, and one that is extra-heavy, close, and fine face, at $12,—the same as sold last year at $16.50. We also have all other fine makes of Lyons velvets, the price of which we guarantee as low as the lowest. We are offering extra inducements in velvet cloaks, beaver cloaks, English walking-jackets, and velvet polonaise and redingotes. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street.

Fine Arts.

The collection of oil paintings now on exhibition at the store of Geo. P. Gore & Co., Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash avenue, is perhaps the finest and most valuable that has been offered in our city for some time. George F. Bensell's great work, "The Union Pacific," is here, and numerous elegant gems by Boudell, Straussmeire, Delacroix, Krissendorff, St. John, Searby, and others. The whole collection will be sold at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning next.

A Stubborn Fact.

Do you want furniture at any price? If so, these prices speak for themselves: French walnut-trimmed marble-top chamber sets, modern style, and the best quality, $50. Dressing-case chamber sets, large glass, $68. All walnut, oil-finish, hair-cloth or rep parlor sets, $58. Hair mattresses, 40 pounds, full weight, best tick, $14; and like prices for all furniture you buy at the manufacturers', 269 and 271 State street.

Ladies' Fine Furs.

Messrs. Bishop & Barnes, the well-known fur manufacturers, corner of State and Monroe streets, have the best stock of ladies' and gentlemen's seal goods ever offered in the West. Being the only large manufacturers now left in New York, they aim to hold the reputation credited them, of making the best fur garments for the least money. Ladies should call on them before purchasing.

Notice.

I have resolved to make prices that cannot fail to sell the immense stock of imported clothes on my counters, the largest in the Northwest, while the garments shall be equal, if not superior, in every respect, to those in years past. I solicit the attention of all in want of superior custom-work.

W. L. BARNUM,
Merchant Tailor, 154 Dearborn street.

What Shall We Drink in the Winter?

The magnetic water of Spring Lake, Mich., is a natural remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia. It is a stimulating, health-imparting drink at all seasons, and may always be found on draught and in bottles at the various drug stores of Messrs. Buck & Rayner, the makers of the "Mars" cologne.

Harvey Pease in Trouble

for not informing his friends and patrons that he had assumed the management of the elegant restaurant 77 and 79 Dearborn street; but, hoping they will overlook the omission, he can safely say they will find it the most desirable place in the city to obtain a nice meal at panic prices.

French Hats and Bonnets.

The attention of ladies is called to our recent large importation of French hats and bonnets, in felt and velvet (October styles), never before introduced in this city. Also feathers, flowers, and trimmings, suited to the wants of all classes. D. WEBSTER & Co., 270 and 272 Wabash avenue.

Gentlemen's Fine Furs

Are made a specialty by Parker & Tilton, Hatters, 63 Clark street, opposite the Court-House. They have just introduced several new and desirable styles. The "Regis" and the "English Driving" cap; also the Neglige scarf in Shetland seal, are among the most elegant.

Plain Talk for Plain People.

We do not claim to have just made wonderful reductions in the prices of clothing; but here is what we do claim that we can prove to any one who will call at No. 129 Clark street, that we are selling all kinds of clothing 10 per cent less than any other clothing house in Chicago. D. J. LEWIS, clothier.

Seal Furs

in the choicest quality of material ever shown in this city, and to be had of Brewster, furrier, corner Clark and Madison streets; sacques, muffs, boas, caps, and gloves for ladies, caps, gloves, and mufflers for gentlemen, all at prices which cannot fail to please those who appreciate superior goods.

Furniture, Bankrupt Sale.

They are still slaughtering goods at the bankrupt sale, 183 West Washington street. See the reduction in prices: Parlor suits from $100 to $60, from $130 to $75, from $150 to $100, and all other goods in like proportion. Now is your time.

Important Change.

Chicago & Evansville Short-Line—Passenger trains of Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad will leave new depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets, at 7:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Elegant sleeping-cars on all night trains, running through to Evansville without change.

Public Library of Kentucky.

☞ In THE TRIBUNE of next Saturday will be found a column advertisement giving all the particulars of the fourth gift concert of the Public Library of Kentucky.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant has been adjourned until Nov. 17, when it is expected that important witnesses will have arrived from America.

NEW ORLEANS.

Cotton and the Financial Troubles—The Sugar-Planting Interest.

The Transportation-Question and Grain-Trade—Lack of Capital.

The Mississippi Bar, and the Proposed Fort St. Philip Canal—Politics.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27, 1873.

The receipts of the new crop of cotton, sugar, molasses, and rice have thus far been very slow. The season is fully three weeks late, although the weather for a month back has been all that could be desired for gathering the crops. The currency-panic, however, has far more than balanced the favorable weather, and the receipts of cotton from the 1st of September to date have been but about 85,000 bales, against 144,000 the same time last year. The receipts of new sugar and molasses have been hardly worth mentioning.

COTTON AND THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Since the suspension of the banks, the dealings in cotton have been on the basis of certified checks. This has had the effect of impeding the business and checking sales. The checks have been at a discount of from 2½ to 1 0 per cent from the very day of the suspension. Last week it was decided, by resolution of the Cotton Exchange, that, on and after the 10th of November, all transactions shall be made in currency. The banks at first suspended for but thirty days, which expired on the 25th inst. They have, however, extended the time indefinitely. They will keep it up, probably, until they have sent enough cotton North to leave a balance in their favor there. Until then it would not be safe for them to resume; at least, that is what they say. A great deal of dissatisfaction is felt; but, as this is a long-suffering community, the dissatisfaction exhausts itself in growls.

THE SUGAR-PLANTING INTEREST.

The sugar-interest of this State has been, for the last few years, a waning one. For some reason the sugar-planters do not seem to make a success of the free-labor system. It is probable that the fault is not so much in the system as in the connection with it of the extravagance of detail which accompanied the old-time way. At all events, the fact is patent, that this most profitable of all agricultural interests in ante-bellum times has of late been little better than a maelstrom into which many an unfortunate planter's fortune has been engulfed. The number who are really making money at it is few, while hundreds of plantations are lying quite idle, being eaten up with taxes, and their broad acres fast growing up to weeds, and retrograding to the condition in which De Soto found them.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

There is but little interest manifested here on the subject of cheap transportation in proportion to the interests involved. There is no city in the country which has so much to be gained by the agitation of this question as New Orleans. At present, there is nothing done here which could possibly be dignified by the name of grain-business. What little corn is received in bulk does not amount to a vessel-load a month, and that received in sacks is distributed around the country for home consumption. As to wheat, there has not a vessel-load cleared this year. There does not appear to be much doubt, among those who ought to know the most about it, that grain can be brought to this city from the West down the river in barges, a great deal cheaper than it can be sent to New York. The difference in favor of New Orleans is considerable. The obstacle to her ever having obtained any of the grain trade is generally believed to be the uncertainty of vessels crossing the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi. This may be some extent be true; but, to my mind, there are other and greater obstacles than low water, to which I shall subsequently refer.

THE MISSISSIPPI BAR.

It is a remarkable fact about this bar that, when the water of the river is at its highest stage, there is a less depth on the bar than when it is at its lowest. Thus, last spring, when the river was within 2 feet of its highest mark, the mouth of the river was blockaded with vessels hard aground; and now, when the river is 12 feet lower than at that time, the largest ships have no difficulty in going out and coming in. This is easily explained. When the river is highest, it contains the largest proportion of sediment. When it is lowest, it is almost clear. The bar is formed by the sediment coming in contact with the salt and still waters of the Gulf, and settling at the bottom. Of course, when the water is clear, there is no mud to settle, and, consequently, the channel is always good. The only way in which the bar is made passable at all for large vessels, when the river is high, is by the constant dredging of the two powerful dredge-boats—the Essayons and the McAlester—which the Government keeps at the Passes. These dredges are a sort of double-ended propeller. The wheel at one end forces the boat forward, while the one at the other throws up the mud from the bottom, which the current carries along and deposits somewhere else. It is obvious that at best this is but a poor method for keeping the mouth of so great a river open. The work must be done unremittingly, and is, therefore, very expensive. The proposed remedy for this is the

FORT ST. PHILIP CANAL,

to which frequent reference is made in the Western papers, but of which very little seems to be known. I have been informed that, until recently, even Senator West did not know where this canal was located, or what it was for, and that he communicated with a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce here for information on the subject. He had the great outlet canal confounded in his mind with one of the humbug draining canal schemes passed by a former State Legislature. Of course, if one of those great men who have charge of the interests of "this people" in Congress do not understand these things, common people cannot be expected to. This canal-scheme is by no means a new one. The route was surveyed a great many years ago, and declared practicable. Nothing, however, was done about it; and enough money has been spent since then in dredging the bar, and lost in detention of freight, to have built the canal a dozen times over. It is to be but seven miles long. It is to start from a point a little below Fort St. Philip, about 80 miles south of New Orleans, and run into the deep water of Breton Bay, which opens into the Gulf. It is to be 300 feet wide and 28 feet deep. It is estimated that it will cost from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000. This would bring vessels to the city several hours sooner than by the route of the Passes, and admits those of the deepest draft. It is quite a remarkable thing now to have a vessel cross the bar drawing 30 feet of water, and it is claimed that vessels should draw 25 in order to carry grain with profit.

LACK OF CAPITAL.

If the Fort St. Philip Canal were a fixed fact at the present time, instead of being in the uncertain condition of a mere project to be laid before Congress, I still doubt if the grain-trade could take a very firm hold here. My idea is, that there is not money enough here to manage it. New Orleans is not a money centre. There are great fortunes made here, but they are taken away again. Like the great commercial marts of Calcutta and Bombay, her trade contributes to the wealth of other parts of the world. People make their money here, and then leave for France, England, Italy, the North,—everywhere. Those stay here who are unfortunate, or who, like the Irish, have no country to go to. This leaves the city continually prostrated, prevents accumulation, and, what with their trouble, and politics, and the dry rot generally which pervades the mercantile community, the cotton and sugar business is about all New Orleans can stagger under at present.

POLITICS.

For a few months back, the eyes of this community have not been harrowed by the jangling of contending factions. It is now about the season of year for it to commence again. The fellows who by courtesy are called "politicians" of this State have, most of the summer, been displaying themselves in the hotels of the North and Europe. Kellogg is still absent, and the belief is very general that he will remain away until the local yellow-fever patient has been carefully buried, as he is said to entertain the deepest respect for Yellow John. During his absence, the Executive functions devolved upon the colored Lieutenant-Governor, C. C. Antoine. He has not done anything astonishing, one way or another. Pinchback had barely returned from his European tour before he was called back to New York by a dispatch from Kellogg, where he had a conference with Senators Morton, Anthony, Carpenter, and Logan, since which he has been speaking to colored audiences in different cities. He is confident he will be admitted to the seat he claims in the United States Senate early in the session. H. Z. O.

THE EXPOSITION.

City and Country Attendance—The Effect of Fine Weather.

The sunny skies and warmer air thawed out the denizens of Chicago yesterday and turned all the currents of their being in the direction of the Exposition. The money troubles, severe as they have been, have hardly reached that point where people hesitate to spend a quarter of a dollar. Twice that sum may be parted with reluctantly, but as yet, what is twenty-five cents? But, as it is not all of life to live, so it is not all of expenditure to get inside the Exposition building. The outlay has but just begun, especially if one is accompanied by a lady. Estimating it very moderately, it is necessary to buy some soda-water, some charm-bells, some medals, a catalogue, and the privilege of voting for the watch, to say nothing of the possibilities of having to take lunch. Still, the Exposition is drawing to a close, and a proper regard for the interests of Chicago requires that every one should rush to the building for the last time and swell the receipts to stupendous figures.

The country attendance of lunch-baskets, children with copper-toed boots, ladies dressed in the fashions of last year, and sturdy Grangers, was quite satisfactory, and represented nearly all sections of Northern and Central Illinois. Those who have been postponing their intended visits are beginning to see that there is no time to be lost, and that they will have to sell a few bushels of corn in order to raise the money with which to pay their traveling expenses. So the housewife bakes some pies and fries some cakes, and, thus provisioned, they set out for the great city with its attractions, temptations, and perils. As people wishing to get up early in the morning say over and over again "6 o'clock," so these good folks continually do cry "confidence operator" and "bunko," and yet, in spite of all these precautions, frequently come to grief, and contribute their little mite to the columns of the papers and the records of the Police Court.

During the snowy weather of the greater part of last week, the annexes where the wagons and many of the heavy agricultural implements are stowed away were practically inaccessible, but they have now been resurrected from the drifts in which they were hurried, and are again open to the inspection of the world. The tongue of a wagon is a favorite place for meditation during lunch-time. It seems like the front yard at home. The Secretary's office is very quiet now. The calm of death broods over it. Mr. Reynolds sits in his easy chair by the fire, enjoying the rest which follows the battle. He has fought the good fight, and intends to spend a quiet life till next year, when he will again go to work to make, on a grander and more perfect scale, a subdivision of the space of the Exposition building. He will again make out the title-deeds, and an exhibitor will march off the lessee of the east twenty feet of Reynolds' division of the northwest corner of the north aisle on the ground floor. The doorkeepers are infected by this lazy feeling, and, standing in front of the stoves in the ante-room, slowly toast their majestic backs.

The girls who run the sewing-machines, and whose tongues generally keep pace with them, felt happier yesterday on account of the increased heat, and conversed affably with all the gentlemen who made inquiries as to the use and cost of the mysterious articles which they had in charge. They are looking forward regretfully to the time when they will have to return to their lonely stores, and lose the life and gaiety which now surrounds them. All the employes, with a few exceptions, are unwilling to leave. They have for some weeks been centres of public attraction. They have occupied leading positions, which they will now have to abandon. The closing will also throw upon the market a large quantity of butter, cheese, soap, prize squashes, and other articles which tend to reduce the prices of them, unless the butter has become rancid and the cheese full of mites.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

Among the fine display of musical instruments in the Exposition, none are more worthy of note than the Mason & Hamlin organs. They are looked upon by thousands of visitors as old friends, tried and true. The superiority of these instruments, over all others of their class, has long been conceded, and it is justly a matter of pride to Americans that this superiority has received the attestation of a first prize at the Paris Exposition of 1867, and the first medal—being the highest award—at the Vienna Exposition of 1873, in competition with the foremost manufacturers of reed instruments of all countries. That the pre-eminent reputation of the M. & H. organs rests upon the firm basis of actual superiority is evident from the well-nigh unanimous testimonials of the highest musical authorities, and from the striking fact that the organs of this company are largely sold in Europe, where they come in competition with the cheaper labor and material of European makers.

The thorough workmanship and durability of these favorite instruments is proverbial, but, undoubtedly, the true secret of their great reputation lies in their musical qualities and capabilities. It is the sweetness and purity of tone, together with remarkable volume and power, that has given them their well-earned fame. To such perfection have these charming instruments been brought, that it is not surprising that they are rapidly finding their way into the parlors of our most cultivated musical people. It is worthy of mention that in Chicago, at the warerooms of this Company, Nos. 80 and 82 Adams street, may be seen a larger stock of organs than can be found in any house in the world.

The voting for the watch for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, which has been proceeding quietly for two weeks or more, closed last night. About 9 o'clock a bulletin board was put up with this legend:

"Benefit of Yellow Fever Sufferers—25 cents a vote."

Followed by the names of the leading candidates, among which were the following:

J. M. Barron, 168; John P. Reynolds, 62.

At 9:54 the vote stood: J. M. Barron, 198; John P. Reynolds, 206. At 9:55, Barron, 218; Reynolds, 206. At 9:56, Mr. George H. Ladin tendered $10 and forty ballots, and was informed that the poll was closed and no more votes could be received, an act which met with the general disapproval of the bystanders.

FRINDLE'S CABINET BILLIARD TABLES

continue to attract crowds of admirers, whether the attendance at the Exposition is large or small. These elegant tables, designed for popular home use, are worthy the attention of lovers of the game, and especially of all persons interested in home amusements.

SOFT SOAP.

To country visitors, one of the chief wonders of the Exposition is that marvelous powder which magically turns into an excellent quality of soft soap upon the application of a little hot water. Rural housewives are stricken dumb with astonishment at the rapidity with which the soap man constructed the oleaginous compound, and go away guessing they will buy vast quantities of the "Golden State Washing Powder."

THE MUSIC.

The following is the programme of the music for to-morrow afternoon and evening:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Sedan"	Parlow
2. Overture—"Stradella"	Flotow
3. Potpourri from "La Perichole"	Offenbach
4. Selections from "La Somnambula"	Bellini
5. Waltzes—"Loutses"	Zikoff
6. Overture—"Othello"	Rossini
7. Fantaisie from "Satanella"	Balfe
8. Potpourri from "Lucretia Borgia"	Donizetti
9. Galop—"En Vogue"	Zikoff

EVENING.

1. March—"Souvenir"	Herfurth
2. Potpourri from "Indigo"	Strauss
3. Overture—"Poet and Peasant"	Suppe
4. Medley—Popular melodies	Hoffmann
5. Polka—"The Sleigh-Ride"	Jullien
6. Selection from "Barbe Bleue"	Offenbach
7. Overture—"Agnes"	Ringleiten
8. Potpourri from "Marianna"	Wallace
9. Galop—"Welcome"	C. Faust

PRINTING.

OTTAWAY & COLBERT,
PRINTERS,
147 and 149 Fifth-av,,
Between Madison and Monroe-sts.,

Having one of the largest and best appointed printing establishments in the West, are now prepared, in their new quarters, to execute all kinds of printing, from a newspaper to a business card—in superior style and at low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEANCES.

The Jacobs Family hold Seances every evening this week at the Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, Adams and Fifth-av. Will make arrangements with parties for seances in day-time. Reasonable test conditions submitted to spirits materialized so as to be seen and conversed with, play musical instruments, and are often recognized by friends.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 3, 1873,
MISS NEILSON
MISS NEILSON
MISS NEILSON
Will appear for the first time this season in her BEAUTIFUL REALIZATION of
ROSALIND,
ROSALIND,
ROSALIND,
In Shakspeare's Delightful Comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
AS YOU LIKE IT.

"It is conceded that Miss Neilson is the best Juliet now upon the stage. It may with equal certainty be declared that her Rosalind cannot be excelled. Can it be paralleled?"—Phila. Age.

"Rosalind deserves place with Juliet as a companion picture, illustrating, together, two of the most charming of the dramatist's creations, both of which impersonations will certainly live in the memories of the present generation of patrons of the drama, and will retain their hold upon the popular sympathy as long as woman's beauty and the old, old story of woman's love have power to move the human heart."—Phila. Inquirer.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,
Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
BOBBY NEWCOMB IN THE BEAUTIFUL WALTZES.
MACKIN & WILSON
In their unequalled specialties.
Production of ED MARBLE'S Burlesque entitled
ROMEO AND JULIET!
Romeo.....Ben Cotton | Juliet.....Wm. Arlington
Master G. DAVENPORT - - - in His German Specialties.
TROUBLE IN THE FAMILY, Cotton & Arlington.
TRICKS AND TRIALS, Rice & Arlington.
☞ Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
Look out for Ed Marble's Burlesque of GUY MANEUVERING.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, Nov. 3, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
FIRST TIME AT ANY THEATRE,
Fred Marsden's beautiful American Society Drama, entitled
CLOUDS!
Cast to the entire strength of the Company.
ACT 1—Clouds on the Horizon.
ACT 2—Watching in the Shadows.
ACT 3—A Break in the Mist.
ACT 4—Silver Lining.
Beautiful Scenery, Brilliant Mountings, and Magnificent Appointments.
In Rehearsal—Kate Bateman's celebrated play, MARY WARNER.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.
PROF. FRANCIS T. RUSSELL,
The eminent Elocutionist, of Trinity College, will read selections from
DICKENS, BROWNING,
LONGFELLOW, EDGAR A. POE, and
MARK TWAIN'S "Innocents Abroad,"
Thursday Evening, Nov. 6.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents. To be had Wednesday, Nov. 5, at W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.'s, 113 and 115 State-st.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
FOUR NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MISS NEILSON
In her admired personation of
ROSALIND,
In Shakspeare's Beautiful Comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Friday and Saturday Nights—ROMEO AND JULIET.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Six Nights and Two Matinees Only,
The gifted and accomplished Actress,
Miss Amy Stone,
In her Grand Romantic Military and Spectacular Drama, entitled
CIGARETTE,
THE LITTLE LEOPARD OF FRANCE.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
MUSIC HALL
ONLY APPEARANCE IN CHICAGO OF E. H.
CHAPIN,
THURSDAY, NOV. 6.
Tickets for sale to-morrow morning at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s Bookstore and Box Office, Music Hall.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 25 cts. extra.
CONDUCTOR SHELDON.

THE MENDELSSOHN
QUINTETTE CLUB OF BOSTON
Will give two select Instrumental and Vocal Concerts in Chicago, as follows:
WEST SIDE—Friday Evening, Nov. 7, At the Union Park Congregational Church, for the Benefit of the CHICAGO CHRISTIAN UNION.
SOUTH SIDE—Saturday Evening, Nov. 8, At the Fourth Unitarian Church, corner Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st., for the Benefit of the Starr King Fraternity.
The Club will be assisted by distinguished vocalist, MRS. J. W. WESTON, of Boston.
Tickets, at 75 cents each, on sale at the Christian Union, 114 East Lake-st.; McClurg & Co., 117 State-st.; Sharp's Drug Store, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.; West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st.; and at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GREAT WONDERS OF THE WORLD,
THE VOKES
In their great specialty,
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN!
As played 1,500 times in London and New York, previous to which a genteel comedy by the powerful Academy Company. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
Corner Halsted and Harrison-sts.,
Can be rented for a few nights when not engaged. Apply to J. R. KEELER,
145 Clark-st.

MARTINE'S
DANCING ACADEMIES.
SOUTH SIDE—1010 Indiana-av.
WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st.

MR. SULLIVAN'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
Avenue Hall, 147 Twenty-second-st.,
Classes Tuesday and Friday evenings and Tuesday and Saturday afternoons.
Residence—85 Twenty-third-st.

DANCING.
Union Hall, 181 South Clark-st., corner Monroe. Prof. Wedgwood's parties will be held every Tuesday and Saturday evening. Pupils and friends are cordially invited. Tickets, $1; 2 parties in one week, $1.50; 3 parties, four weeks, $2; 2 parties, 16 weeks, $10. One hour for instruction, from 7 to 8 o'clock, without extra charge.
J. A. WEDGWOOD, Professor of Dancing.

SNOW'S DANCING ACADEMIES
ARE NOW OPEN.
WEST SIDE—82 South Halsted-st.—Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
NORTH SIDE—70 North Clark-st.—Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 8 o'clock.

DR. KAHN'S
Magnificent Anatomical Museum,
From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

DRESS-CLEANING.
Dresses,
No matter of what material, can be cleaned and thoroughly renovated, by a new process which does not require the removal of trimmings. STAINS removed without washing the whole garment.
Silks a Specialty.
Goods cleaned by this process can be seen at our stores,
158 ILLINOIS-ST. and 264 WEST MADISON-ST
A. SCHWARZ.

PURS AND HATS.
FURS.
HATS.
Largest Stock,
New Styles,
Fine Goods,
Right Prices,
STRYKER & CO.,
FUR MANUFACTURERS,
231 West Madison-st.,
Branch, 114 South Clark-st.
Fur Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly. Fur Trimmings of all kinds on hand. We give particular attention to the Redressing of Seal Sacques that have not been properly packed during the Summer months.

PAPER.
"THE ROYAL"
"IRISH LINEN"
Papers.
These beautiful and delicate Note and Billet Papers are manufactured only at the "Royal Ulster Works," Belfast, and have been but lately introduced in this country. They are "used by Her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and the Nobility," but this fact will have no weight in recommending them to democratic tastes. Their own merits are sufficient. We invite examination at our store, or will send samples. Imported direct, and for sale only by
JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,
117 & 119 State-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
Seven Desirable Residence Lots.
27x100 fronting east on Burnside-st., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts., near M. S. Round-house. Boomer's Bridge Works, and Lunt's Smelting Works. Are easily reached by horse-cars on State street, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, or Rock Island R. R.
We have been entrusted instructions from the owner, Charles Rode, Esq., of New York, to offer the above valuable Residence lots, at Auction on the ground, on TUESDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock.
The sale will be positive, and on the following easy terms:
One-quarter cash; balance in three, four, and five years, at 8 per cent.
This offers a splendid chance to working-men, or men of moderate means, seeking a home in a good location, which is rapidly improving.
Title perfect, and from any incumbrance. Abstracts furnished to each purchaser.
For plats or further particulars apply to
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Peremptory Sale, at Auction,
Of the Entire Contents of the
ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
46 and 48 South Desplaines-st., near Washington, on THURSDAY, NOV. 6, at 10 o'clock, embracing contents of 40 rooms, good Medium Furniture, Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Room, in Black Walnut, all in good order. Also Range, Heating, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT OUR REGULAR SALE
ON
Friday Morning, Nov. 7,
We will offer a large and general assortment of New and Second-hand
FURNITURE.
A splendid Parlor Suit, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Suits in Rep and Hair Cloth, Lounges, Easy Chairs; a full line of Blankets; 50 rolls Wool Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Bedding, Mattresses, etc., 100 Cook and Parlor Stoves; 25 crates Crockery in open lots; three splendid Pianos.
ALSO—At same time we will offer entire contents of Hot